





# THE VERY LATEST. WAR NEWS AFTER MIDNIGHT.

MAKES THE JAPS SMILE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
TOKIO, March 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dispatches announcing that Russian troops had been driven from the mouth of the Amur and had taken 1500 prisoners, caused the first real amusement of the war in the city. The government posted a general bulletin from Lieut.-Gen. Okubo, of the Sixth Division, two regiments of which are north of Amur, announcing that the enemy had not been in view for days, and no battle had occurred.

ADVISED OF DOOMED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
HAKODATE, March 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Rear-Admiral Hashimoto, in command of the Sea of Japan squadron, has communicated to the naval station at Fukuoka, through Capt. Taketomi, that the Russian squadron is in the harbor of Vladivostok. There is no fear of the Russian forts. The guns are known to be antiquated, and in fact, all the fortification of this so-called impregnable fortress are regarded with derision by naval officers here, and the destruction of the Vladivostok fleet is a question only of mild weather.

INVASION OF MANCHURIA.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NEWCHANG, March 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Litschik believes the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, now regarded as imminent, will be made on Chinese soil, so as to reach Mukden from the west. Gen. Li Yung, in supreme command of the imperial Chinese troops at this point, is believed to be an agent of the Japanese Gen. Nogi, whose spies have filled Kinchow and Liao Shan, against the protest of Gen. Litschik. The only fact plain to all is that the enemy is making a diversion on the west side of the gulf, but the point of ultimate attack is in doubt.

CIPHER MESSAGES FORBIDDEN.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, March 20, 1 a.m.—The government has forbidden the transmission of all cipher messages throughout Russia and also abroad. It is a military measure.

RUSSIAN AT NEWCHANG.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
TIN KOW, March 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Russians have notified the foreigners at Newchang that they are forbidden to pass the city walls or to go to the Russian railway station or a fort. Foreigners

# RUSSIAN SQUADRONS GETTING TOGETHER.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19, 11:55 p.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is a profound official secret, but there are those here who believe that the Japanese may wake up some morning to find that two divisions of Russia's Pacific squadrons have affected a junction. It is betraying no confidence to state that both the Admiralty and Vice-Admiral Makarov before he left for the Far East regarded the fact that the divisions were separated as a major military disaster. It is therefore possible that the ships sighted were those of Capt. Reitzenstein, whose object, if he ventured so far down the coast, could hardly be anything except to slip into Port Arthur. If this is true, it is calculated that the squadron must have already run the gauntlet of the Korean strait and be very close to port.

# TOWNE OUTLINES DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, March 19.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Charles A. Towne, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota and Populist nominee for Vice-President on the Bryan ticket in 1900, has written an outline of a platform for the Democratic party this year, which was published in the issue of "Democracy" today. Towne, who now resides in New York, and is a member of Tammany Hall, gives seven planks which he believes should be incorporated as the main planks of the platform to be adopted at the St. Louis convention. They are:

- "First—We should reassert the verity of the Declaration of Independence, and as a corollary, announce the purpose of the Democratic party never to permit the permanent retention of colonies or dependencies by the United States; and should give to every people now occupying that anomalous relation to this government the guarantee of ultimate Statehood in the Union or national independence, with suitable provision for our own commercial interests, as soon as such people are ready and able to assume the obligations of national existence."
- "Second—We should pledge ourselves to respect the limitations of the Constitution and to restore the coordinate dignity of Congress in our system."
- "Third—We should declare against every form of special privilege and monopoly existing either by virtue or by permission of the laws."
- "Fourth—We should demand a revision of tariff schedules on a revenue basis."
- "Fifth—We should declare in favor of constitutional amendments authorizing the direct election of United States Senators and the enactment of an income tax."
- "Sixth—We should pledge ourselves to economy in public expenditures and to honesty in administration."
- "Seventh—We should arraign the Republican party for its recreancy to the great fundamental principles of the republic, for its reckless departure from safe and established American policy, and for its wasteful and corrupt conduct of the government, and we should go before the people of the country in the name of the sacred original precepts of liberty announced and vindicated by our fathers, calling on them to restore the action of the Federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

SCRAP AT OHIO CONVENTION.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)  
CLEVELAND (O.) March 19.—Disorderly marked the opening of the twenty-sixth Congressional district convention here today as a result of a fight between the Dick and "Filipino" factions. The trouble started when the

are permitted to visit only gunboats of their own nations.

Twenty thousand men are now stationed between Tashchow and Newchwang, and ten thousand more are expected soon. The Russians are in-venching themselves between the fort at the mouth of the river and the tower.

NO STATE OF SIEGE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A state of siege has not been declared all over Russia, but only in Cronstadt, where a state of siege commences Monday. All the Far Eastern provinces and Port Arthur are supposed to be in excellent condition. Supplies are coming constantly, and the railway is intact. The protest of the United States against the Japanese tobacco monopoly attracts much interest here.

GOLD LEAVES JAPAN.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
PARIS, March 19.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Matin says the Japanese Cabinet has held a meeting for the discussion of important matters of finance. During the past two months, it is said, \$12,500,000 gold has left the country.

JAPAN'S LISTENER.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
PARIS, March 20.—According to advices to the Rappel from its Shanghai correspondent, the Japanese navy is utilizing an instrument invented by a British engineer, by means of which the slightest sound proceeding from an enemy's vessel is made audible, thus enabling a ship to tell of the approach of an enemy.

NOT PURCHASED BY RUSSIA.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The report that the government has purchased the German steamer, Kaiser Friedrich III, which was built for the North German Lloyd line, but failed to meet the speed requirements, is untrue.

CZAR'S LITTLE COMFORTERS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The Emperor yesterday inspected a cart-load of little comforts that had been collected and prepared by his daughter, Grand Duchess Olga and Grand Duchess Fatima, and their playmates for wounded Russian soldiers. His Majesty caused the little comforts to be light by the interest he manifested in their work. Later the Emperor spent two hours in going over the dispatches regarding the movements of troops and the plan of campaign.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)  
SACRAMENTO, March 19.—There are no new developments in the trouble involving the building trades and their employers, and there is no prospect of a further move by either side until next Monday, the time set for the inauguration of the open-shop policy by the Japanese.

SCOTT F. ENNIS, PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIANCE, WAS ASKED IF IT WERE TRUE THAT THE ALLIANCE HAD ENDORSED THE BUILDING AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION. HE SAID:

"We have indorsed them to this extent: The hod carriers and plumbers struck. It was impossible to do any construction work at this time with these men out, and we indorsed the action of the contractors in shutting down until such time as this difficulty can be adjusted. We have extended the union invitation to go back to work next Monday morning, the old schedule of wages and under the policy of the open shop."

TWENTY PER CENT. CUT.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)  
PITTSBURGH, March 19.—A reduction of 20 per cent. below the wage schedule of 1905 is the proposition that will be submitted next week to the tin and sheet-iron workers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The proposition is the outgrowth of a joint meeting of the general executive board of the association and the officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company in this city.

The new scale will be submitted to the tin and sheet lodges early on Tuesday next. The vote on the scale must be in by April 2. If adopted, it will be effective immediately. It will have the recommendation of the amalgamated officials.

After the meeting tonight, President Schaefer of the amalgamated association made a statement for publication. He said the reduction proposed is caused by the commercial stringency, kept competition keen, and the fact that there are many idle mills.

ABANDON ARTHUR'S POLICY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
CHICAGO, March 19.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is planning to abandon the conservative policy of the late P. M. Arthur. General chairman of the organization, representing nearly every railroad system in the United States, Canada and Mexico, met here today ostensibly to form a general plan of propaganda to submit to the Los Angeles convention in May.

Chief Arthur never permitted forcing men to join the brotherhood, but the younger men now controlling the organization believe an aggressive campaign should be made on all the systems of the country.

Rochester Lithographers Out.

ROCHESTER, March 19.—Between 375 and 400 members of the local lithographers' union failed to report for work today. The men say they were locked out, while the employers prefer to characterize the shut-down as a strike.

The car department of the Santa Fe shops at Albuquerque, N. M., has been destroyed by fire. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Twenty excursion parties spring and summer. One to Europe, one to Asia, one to Africa, one to Australia, one to the Pacific, one to the Atlantic, one to the Indian Ocean, one to the Arctic, one to the Antarctic, one to the Moon, one to the Sun, one to the stars, one to the planets, one to the comets, one to the meteors, one to the nebulae, one to the galaxies, one to the universe.

CITY HOTELS.

FREMONT HOTEL  
Elegant Family and Tourist Hotel  
San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Marlboro  
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A strictly first-class restaurant hotel, modern and up-to-date in every respect. New building and elegant furnishings. Beds second to none. Hot and cold water and heat in every room. Short block from Central Park. Washington street car pass the door. Rates moderate.

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Las Vegas (N. M.) March 19.—The Republican Territorial Convention today indorsed the national and Territorial administration and passed resolutions favoring Statehood within the boundary lines of New Mexico. Delegates were elected and instructed for the President.

Barrett Music Co. Still at it.

Piano prices punctured, 15 to 20 per cent. below market. Wm. A. R. Chase, Kimball etc. First full payment free. Cut out the coupon on page 11, Part IV. Opposite Public Library. Barrett Music Co., 32 E. Broadway

# MURDERED BY UNION STRIKERS.

KANSAS CITY HACK DRIVER DE-  
COYED AND THEN SHOT.

Four Thugs, One Dressed as a Woman, Enter Garage Responding to Call, and When in Outskirts of City They Alight and Assault Their Victim.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) March 19.—Albert Ferguson, a non-union hack driver, was shot and mortally wounded today by one of four strikers, who had decoyed him into the outskirts of the city. The men escaped. Ferguson answered a call from a downtown hotel, where the four men, one dressed as a woman, entered the carriage. When they alighted later they attacked and finally shot Ferguson. In another part of the city Andrew Meyer, a non-union hack driver, was badly beaten by strikers, and at still another point a hack driven by a strike breaker was demolished by union men. No arrests were made.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

SITUATION AT SACRAMENTO.

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F. A. CUTLER, Manager.

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H. Marucchi, Mgr.







## THE FAR EAST.

(Continued from First Page.)

Official information has been received of the destruction of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Skerit at Port Arthur by the explosion of a submarine mine. The correspondent says that the Mikado yesterday bade adieu to 400 officers, who were leaving for the front.

## ROUND-ABOUT WAY.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says the project is favored of conveying heavy war material by transport from Chukotka to the mouth of the Yenisei River and thence by barge to the Irkutsk depot and Lake Baikal, leaving the railway free for the conveyance of troops.

## CHINESE TROOPS FAR NORTH.

## THEIR PRESENCE ON THE BORDER WORRIES RUSSIA.

Flowery Kingdom Strongly Suspected of Violating Neutrality Laws. Japanese Ships Believed to be Coasting on Chinese Soil—Island Seized by Japs for Supply Station.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19, 11:58 P.M.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Staff officers issued at Harbin, which have moved issued at Harbin, which have just arrived here by mail show that Chinese troops have moved Gen. Zincheng having concentrated 800 men at Doudun, which is only 100 miles west of Harbin. Gen. Ma having 30,000 at Kuptun, while another 500 are at Tse Min Tuen and 10,000 at Ichau, all points bordering upon the zone of Russian military operations. These orders are also significant inasmuch as they lay stress upon the holding aloof of the Chinese officials in Manchuria, the civil Governor at Mukden having forbidden the Chinese to supply cattle, food or fodder to the Russians.

The Governor of Hui Tchung, although administering the affairs of a town situated on the railway, is also said to have ordered the people not to accept Russian money, and, according to native reports, he is organizing Bazaar bands.

## NOT REASSURING.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19, 1:30 P.M.—The government's private information is not reassuring as regards China's sincerity in observing a neutral attitude. Secret advice indicate that at least a powerful party in the Chinese government is abetting the Japanese. Although at first reluctant to credit these reports, the Russian authorities continue to receive evidence that the Japanese contemptible lair on Chinese neutral territory, west of the Liao River, and 17,000 men are being held especially to await developments in that direction.

Moreover, the Emperor's naval experts, who have been studying carefully the puzzle as to where Vice Admiral Togo's fleet is coaling and provisioning between its appearances off Port Arthur, are becoming convinced that it is using the base, some quiet spot on the Chinese coast. After each disappearance a word is heard of the fleet's whereabouts until it reappears. A calculation of time and distance shows it is quite impossible for the fleet to steam to Nagasaki or Hiroshima, take on board coaling and ammunition and come back. It is also certain the Japanese warships could not take on coal, much less heavy projectiles, at sea in the face of the rough weather. The idea that they are using Chumupo, Fusan or some other place on the Korean coast is also rejected, as it is believed that if such were the case the numerous secret correspondents in the vicinity of the Russians in Korea would certainly have reported the fact.

## JAPANESE SHIPS INJURED.

The dwindling number of Japanese warships appearing off Port Arthur is increasing the conviction that many of them have had to put back to Japan for a thorough refitting. A high naval officer said:

"We probably shall never know how many of their ships were crippled or sunk, at least until the war is over." The failure of the Japanese to rush their operations gives the Russians the time necessary to complete their preparations. A Japanese landing on the Liao Tsin Peninsula, to besiege Port Arthur would rather be welcomed now, as it would not be a large force, yet would weaken the frontal attack from Korea.

It was reported soon after the Japanese began their operations against Port Arthur that they had seized one of the Elliott Islands, situated in the Korean gulf, less than 100 miles east of Port Arthur, for use as a base, and the Tokyo correspondent of the London Times, March 7, called that a Japanese squadron took possession of Hai Yang. The one of the Elliott group, February 29. The correspondent added that the Japanese found there only stores of coal and signaling flags, the Russians having evacuated the island February 22.

## JAPANESE DIET OPENS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

TOKIO, Sunday, March 20.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Emperor, attended by the Crown Prince, personally opened the special session of the Diet at 11 o'clock this morning. Following is the speech from the throne:

"We hereby open the Imperial Diet and address each and all the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. We announce with high satisfaction that our relations with the treaty powers are steadily growing in cordiality and good understanding. Prompted by an earnest desire to maintain a permanent peace in the extreme East our government, by our command, entered into negotiations with Russia, but we regret that owing to an absence of private treaty the part of Russia in her peaceful professions, we have been compelled to appeal to arms and having taken that step we cannot hesitate until the object of the war is attained.

"Our forces in the presence of unexampled hardships and privations are now displaying their steadfast loyalty and valor, and we hope that all our subjects will cooperate in perfect unity for the enhancement of the glory of the empire.

"We trust that you will in compliance with our will fulfill the duty incumbent upon you and give cordial consent to those budgets and bills which are especially urgent in connection with the situation and which we have ordered the ministers of state to lay before you."

## AMERICA'S FRIENDLY OFFICES IN DEMAND.

## Japanese Minister Requests United States to Ask Russia to Treat Kindly Japanese Non-combatants Residing in Siberia.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Russia will be asked by the United States to treat kindly the Japanese non-combatants who have been left in Siberia and to enable them to make their way back to Japan. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department today and informed the officials that he had received reports that between forty and fifty Japanese non-combatants were in a suffering condition in several Siberian towns. The Minister requested the Washington government to use its good offices to assist the suffering Japanese to reach Berlin, where the Japanese Minister will take them in charge. The State Department acted promptly and a cablegram has been sent to Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, inviting him to call the attention of the Imperial government to the matter. In the confident hope that Russian officials will take immediately steps to relieve the Japanese.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. McCormick said: "I was not at the State Department yesterday nor at Secretary Hay's residence, but I was at the department today and learned from Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, a note requesting the United States government to use its good offices to assist the Japanese residents in Siberia, who are destitute and desire to return home, shall be sent to Berlin, where my colleague there will take charge of them."

"I made this request because of his telegram received here reporting that Japanese subjects who arrived at Berlin a few days ago from the interior of Siberia, as delegates from a large number of Japanese still living there, reported to him that they were boycotted and not only had they found it

impossible to earn a living, but were suffering great privations. In some towns it was said they were ordered by the police authorities to leave the place at a moment's notice without time to take their effects with them. We are therefore decided to have them sent to Japan.

"It is not unusual that in time of war there exists between the people of belligerents a degree of enmity, but in my opinion it is a notable feature of the present conflict that since its outbreak the Russians have acted in an untoward manner with the non-combatants and prisoners of our people. The Vladivostok squadron fired upon Japanese merchantmen and sank one of them. A Japanese major and five soldiers who were taken prisoners in Korea were paraded through the streets of Mukden. Japanese residents in Manchuria, many of whom were women, were subjected to indignities while on their way to a seaport to find a steamer to take them to Japan. This report from Berlin tells of the cruel treatment of innocent people by the police authorities of Siberia."

Just think how Russians are treated in Japan. You never hear any complaint by them against the Japanese authorities and people. On the contrary, they are treated with kindness and respect. When the bodies of two Japanese sailors were recovered from the wreck of the Varig, the sailors of the Japanese men-of-war buried them with military honor, and many residents of the Japanese town of that port went to the funeral out of respect for their honorable death.

"I do not mean to expect of the Chinese and people at war with us anything but the best. I sincerely hope that they will show at least some moderation in the treatment of those innocents but unfortunately they are not only for their sake, but for the good of the world that great empire which has been civilized countries."

The Minister spoke earnestly but without excitement.

## IF NOT A JAP, THEN PASS A FRENCH CHAP.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

LONDON, March 19.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Paris is delighted at the prospect of an Anglo-French agreement amicably settling international differences in Egypt, West Africa, a well-known Paris correspondent declares that it is already reflected in the balance sheets of leading establishments in the Rue de la Paix.

The mass of the French people are none the less well content. It is an assurance for the future, and with Frenchmen this esprit de prévoyance is a leading characteristic. He has been seriously troubled by recent events on the Bourse, but now there are not likely to be any more panics. Various English football teams that visit Paris each Sunday receive an excellent welcome, which is not at all dependent on the success of popular sports. Thus, when a Southern club inflicted a crushing defeat upon a team of French professionals at Parc Aux Princes this week, the crowd was most impartial in its cheering. This Parisian exuberance is faithful to the Frenchman stands at the present moment second only to the Japanese in appreciative attention given him in London streets.

The Kaiser is reported to be laughing at the resentment shown in the House of Commons at the possibility of his prying into England's defenses at Gibraltar during his visit to Spain; but, nevertheless, this resentment is some indication of the direction in which English feeling is running just now. The special significance of the friendly Anglo-French compact now in making is that Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcasse are following, not leading, public opinion in their respective countries. The feud of so many centuries would seem to be healing at last, with untold possibilities to the world's peace.

The Balfour ministry this week suffered a heavy electoral reverse in the farming constituency of East Dorset. Since the beginning of the year, there have been ten elections, and, instead of six Tories and four Liberals, there are now eight Liberals and two Tories. Everywhere Liberals have secured largely increased percentages. The Liberal vote has decreased 12 per cent, and the opposition vote has increased 48 per cent. The majority of 153 in the House of Commons now has been reduced to 104, falling on fiscal questions to 59 or even 55.

## A TWO-COLORED CRY.

"No black bread in England; no yellow labor in South Africa," is the radical war cry, and so clearly is it sweeping the country that even the ministers themselves admit that a general election at the present moment would mean a Tory rout. Better, urge some Tories, to have the dissolution at once and let the Liberals come into power, only to get entangled with the House of Lords over the education problem and with the Nationalists over home rule, these together producing a deadlock from which a whole-hearted acceptance of Chamberlainism would be a welcome relief.

But a ministry with a working majority of forty is not eager to abandon the sweets of office. An early dissolution is not probable unless Chamberlain, returning home invigorated next month, should decide otherwise. He is still the real master in the ministry.

This has been the women's week in Parliament. By a majority of five the House of Commons accepted the principle of an extension of the franchise to women, most of the Liberals and a large majority of the Unionists supporting the measure. No one takes the vote seriously, for no one anticipates that a non-party bill of this character would get beyond the principle stage in the present congested state of parliamentary business, when only urgent government measures have the smallest chance.

There probably would have been no majority had the members believed that women's suffrage was within sight; for the addition of women to the voting lists would disarrange every

## STATUS OF MOROCCO.

REMAINS THORNY PROBLEM. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

MADRID, March 19.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Associated Press learns that the British government has declined to negotiate with France regarding Morocco until France completes arrangements concerning Moroccan affairs with Spain. In consequence of this, negotiations to the latter have been resumed this week at Paris and Madrid, but no conclusion can be expected for some time. Hence, when the pending Anglo-French treaty is put before the British House of Commons, so long one of Europe's most thorny problems, remains unchanged.

The action of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Lansdowne, in assuring Spain that Morocco will not be allowed to enter into the Anglo-French negotiations until Spain shall accept the French proposals, has created keen satisfaction in official circles and is regarded as strengthening Spain's position both in European and African spheres.

Four parliaments are now proceeding with the object of trying to reach an agreement in regard to what is termed the degree of "guarantee" which the respective powers shall be granted in their industrial invasion of Morocco.

## COMBES CRUMBLING.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PARIS, March 19.—The situation of Premier Combes's ministry is gradually becoming precarious as the result of its recent Parliamentary reverses. It is not considered that an imminent crisis will occur, but even the best informed government quarters describe the ministry as gradually crumbling away. The gradual sapping of M. Combes's power is not due to the pending law suppressing all forms of Congressional teaching, as his majorities have been steadily maintained on that question, but the difficulties are mainly due to socialist measures for workingmen's pensions and employment agencies.

## TROUBLES WITH TURKEY.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PARIS, March 19.—[By Atlantic Cable.] It is the expectation in official quarters that France and the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty will unite in a prophetic representation to Turkey against carrying out the Sultan's plans for the suppression and probable extermination of a considerable portion of the Armenians. The government is in possession of much information showing the nature of the troubles and Turkey's intention in dealing with them.

This information shows that some reports of the atrocities have gone too far, but indicates the necessity of staying Turkey's hand within a month, as the main programme for the suppression to commence about a month hence. The reports received give both sides of the case and show the following general situation:

The Sultan's activity is not directed against the Armenians as a whole, but against those of the Sassanid district, who are a turbulent mountain people. Turkey claims that the Armenian mountaineers go across the border into Russia, where they arm and equip themselves and return to commit depredations against the Turkish soldiers. It is the view of the Sultan that stern measures are necessary to repress these agitators.

The authorities here are satisfied from their own reports that Turkey's fear of the Armenian agitators are magnified and largely unwarranted. They do not share the relief in many of the recent statements of Turkish atrocities, but have good reason to believe that

## THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better it is for you. It is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after eating, drinking, or after eating onions, and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually cleans and improves the complexion; it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another; but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no person suffering from any of the above conditions need feel any of the usual results of their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all persons suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty cents a box at drug stores, and though in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."



Dr. Schlimmer extracted a tooth for me absolutely without pain. His advertising phrase, "Don't Hurt a Hair," is true. R. D. HOLABIRD.

Dr. Schlimmer extracted a tooth for me without any pain whatever, and I am recommending his method of extracting. "Don't Hurt a Hair." J. E. TALLMADGE.

I have had brain work which was positively without pain by Dr. Schlimmer, and is perfectly satisfied in every respect. W. M. MORGAN.

Just had three teeth extracted by Dr. Schlimmer, and was wonderfully free from pain. CHARLES R. LONG.

Loose Engineer S. P. R. 107 N. Spring Street.

DR. WALTER C. SEYMOUR CO. EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, 420 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles.

such atrocities may begin in the real work of repression. It is therefore expected that the powers will act through their embassies at Constantinople, either jointly or on common lines, with the view of preventing the execution of any widespread bloodshed or the extermination of the Armenians.

Foreign Minister Delcasse will send a yellow book to Parliament next week. This will deal carefully with the Macedonian situation, but incidentally with other Turkish issues.

## POPE'S CAUSTIC CRITICISM.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PARIS, March 19.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Pope's caustic criticism of French policy, in the course of his address to the cardinals, yesterday, is receiving serious attention in the highest quarters here. It has been regarded as sufficiently important to call for an official report, which is now in the possession of the authorities. It was at first thought that the unofficial reports of the Pope's utterances might be overstated, but the official report confirms the gravity reported.

They referred to the past and present laws in relation to teaching by religious orders. The Pope characterized some of the steps as contrary to liberty and civilization, and he also criticized the arrangement of three French cardinals before the Council of State for writing letters to President Loubet against the proposed extension of the law.

The remarks of the Pope give additional certainty that M. Loubet's showing, not make a call at the Vatican during his coming visit to Rome. The plans for the Presidential trip are now practically made up. They include a military review in Rome, a naval review at Naples and a number of brilliant lesser functions, but there is no mention of the Vatican. This is being compared with Emperor William's conspicuous absences to the Vatican authorities during his visit to Rome, and his showy call on Pope Leo, escorted by cuirassiers, on May 2, 1902.

A prominent personage says President Loubet will go to Rome more like Charlemagne, a representative of authority instead of dependence. The visit will also be notable in breaking the long-standing custom that the visit of the ruler of a Catholic country to Rome required a visit to the Vatican. It is recognized fact among the diplomats that Emperor Francis Joseph has not returned the visit of a Catholic ruler to Italy because he would be expected to call at the Vatican. The Kings of Spain and Portugal have refrained from going to Rome for similar reasons. M. Loubet's visit will emphasize a departure from this accepted usage.

Neueste Easter Glöcke, Lecons, Parosols, Ribbons, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

Sole Agents for

**Ville de Paris.**

A. FUSENOT CO.

BEST PLACE TO DO YOUR EASTER SHOPPING.

221-223 S. Broadway.

Royalist Kid Gloves.

221-223 S. Broadway.

Best Place to Do Your Easter Shopping.

**Remember**

Easter occurs on April the third this year. Only a few days distant. Don't delay longer! But select your Easter Fixings now.

**Newest Easter Silks.**

"If you buy it at the Ville it's correct"

You may depend upon the styles shown here—they bear the stamp of Correct Fashion.

**ULTRA FASHIONABLE! Pongee Silks** in natural, gun metal, brown and black, 85c to \$1.50 yard.

**THE VERY NEWEST BLACK SILK Messaline** Brilliant—Soft Zephyr weight—beautiful luster \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.65 yard.

**MOST POPULAR! Shirt Waist Silks**—in checks, dots, stripes and blurred effects, etc. All new shades, \$1.00 yard up.

**Fashionable Easter Dress Goods.**

All this season's most approved fabrics are here for you to select from.

**CRÈPE DE FLORENCE**—pale pink, black and white, 85c to \$1.50 yard.

**CRÈPE DE CHINE**—pale pink, black and white, 85c to \$1.50 yard.

**NOVELTY STAMINE**—solid green, black and white, 85c to \$1.50 yard.

**NOVELTY STAMINE**—solid green, black and white, 85c to \$1.50 yard.

**Stylish Easter Waists**

The Acme of Perfection in Every Detail.

**Stunning Taffeta Silk Waists** in dots, stripes and checks. All the new spring shades—latest style—tailored effects—priced \$8.50, \$9.75, \$12.50.

**Charming Wash Silk Waists.** Dressed and lace trimmed—new drop shoulder collar—effect in white or black. \$3.50 up.

**New Evening Waists** in Crêpe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, etc., all the popular shades and tints. Prices range from \$5.00 up.

**Stylish Washable Waists.** Every new style, price \$1.25 up.

**Correct Easter Garments—**

Tailored Ready to Wear.

All of the newest of the new styles, ready to put on. Without bothering with tailor or dressmaker—"It's fashionable we have it."

**NEW STREET SUITS**—unfading every last idea of design, trimming and materiality.

**ETON JACKET SUITS**—Priced \$14.00 up.

**ENGLISH WALKING SUITS**—Priced \$14.00 up.

**NEW SILK SHIRT WAISTS**—in Pongee, Taffeta, etc. Many charming styles. \$14.00 up.

**STUNNING DRESS SUITS**—Modeled after the most popular Parisian vogue. Priced \$24.00 up.

**A MOST COMPLETE SHOWING OF SEPARATE SKIRTS**—Voiles, Etonians, Crêpes, Novelty Mixtures, etc., embracing all the new ideas of cut and trimming. Prices range from \$4.00 up.

**NEW JACKETS AND COATS**—Priced \$10 up.

**Daintiest Easter Under Muslin.**

A most complete showing comprising all the new and irresistible creations in under-apparel.

**Dainty Corset Covers.** Made of muslin, lace, or silk—long or short—lace or silk—trimmed, or plain—line to choose from. Price 35c up.

**Charming Petticoats** in satin, crepe, or lace—newest styles of lace—trimming; a large variety of styles. Prices range from \$1.00 up.

**Beautiful Muslin Drawers.** Newest materials in latest styles of cut and trimming; a very complete assortment. Priced \$1.00 up.

**Charming Easter Wash Fabrics**

**Revere Satin Stripe Lawns.** A large and varied assortment of all the new spring shades and patterns; splendid quality. 25c.

**Silk and Linen Washable Pongees.** The latest for shirt waist costumes. Every appearance of all silk. Come in latest silk designs. Priced 60c to \$1.00 yard.

**New Repp Wash Suitings.** For fashionable tub dresses. Latest Spring shades and colorings. Priced 50c to 60c yard.

**Embroidered Satins.** Light, graceful, new dainty patterns of pink, blue, green, etc. Price 40c to 50c yard.

**Fine washable textiles make most fetching Easter Gowns.**

This season our stock includes all previous years. Every new and correct fabric, weave, design, shade and style shown. Our specialties confined exclusively to "Ville de Paris."

**A WORD ABOUT THE BEST STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.**

We have placed on sale within the last ten days at least ten carloads of the finest, most exclusive and the best made Furniture that can be produced. We are still unloading stock at the rate of one car per day. These are the goods which replace those destroyed by our recent warehouse fire.

In making contracts of such magnitude we have been able to obtain extremely favorable buying terms and consequently feel that the prices at which this New Furniture is marked cannot and will not be duplicated in any Pacific Coast Market.

The variety of styles in every line is broad enough to afford the finest possible opportunity for happy selection—the variety of prices at which the pieces are marked also give equal opportunity to the small or large purse.

These are the conditions which confront the furniture buyer from our standpoint, and while we may be biased in favor of our own stock we still believe that from the standpoints of the "best for your money" or of a "choicer selection," the careful buyer will thank us for stating the case in public print. This is written for those who want a single piece or those who desire to furnish a house of any size complete—we ask your careful investigation before you decide upon the furniture question.

**LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.**

CARPETS—RUGS—DRAPERIES

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## SONS OF ERIN MARCH FAR A-FIELD.



## ERIN'S DREAM OF FREEDOM.

She looks across the lonely seas,  
Across the wide seas of the world,  
Where those who weeping, left her knees,  
To fight 'neath alien flags unfurled.  
Beneath the flags of every land  
That stretches to the East or West,  
They battled with strong swords in hand,  
Far from their own land, loved the best.

O land of sorrow and of tears,  
To whose warm heart thy children cling,  
No son of thine but ever hears  
Through dreams, the songs of Freedom ring.  
And some bright day of hope again,  
The wandering clans of all the Gael  
They will come back to soothe thy pain  
And dry thine eyes, O Innisfail.

NEW "LEVY'S"  
IS OF MARBLE.

Work to Begin on the Palace  
March First Next.

Contracts Let for Part of the  
Three-story Building.

To be One of the Swellest of  
Western Cafes.

The ambitious dream of Restaurateur  
Al Levy is about to be realized.

Preliminary designs have been made  
for the complete reconstruction of his  
present catering establishment, which,  
when remodelled, will be the finest  
cafe on the Pacific Coast.

Levy's building, extending through  
from the Third-street frontage to a  
Main-street entrance, will be demol-  
ished. Also in the path of the destroy-  
ers lies the brick structure recently  
occupied by the Wells-Fargo Express  
Co.; this will likewise be torn out, and  
upon the entire corner the Sam Hel-  
man estate-owners of the property—  
will erect a handsome three-story  
structure of pressed brick and marble.

Levy and his partner, L. J. Chris-  
topher, have taken a long-time lease  
on this building, and expect to cre-  
ate within its walls one of the swell-  
est of western restaurants. The cafe  
proper will occupy the entire first  
floor; the second will be devoted to  
private dining-rooms, and the third  
will be partitioned into banquet halls.  
No expense will be spared in construc-  
tion, finishing or furnishing, and the  
total cost will be something over \$225,-  
000. The big cafe will have a ground  
area of 115 by 160 feet, and will be  
substantially built. Architect Edman is  
at present working over preliminary  
plans.

Contracts already made call for the  
first work to be done by March 1,  
1906. On or before this date the car-  
penter will retire with his forces to the  
older part of his building, while the  
wreckers raze the surrounding apart-  
ments. May 1, 1906, he will go out of  
business entirely, not resuming until  
September, when the lower floor will  
be completed and ready for his occu-  
pancy.

One of the largest clubs of the city  
wishes to lease a portion of Levy's new  
top floor for permanent quarters, and  
the arrangements will probably be  
made satisfactory to all parties. The rest  
of this upper story may, on occasion,  
form an ornate and spacious banquet  
hall which will comfortably seat 600  
people. As far as possible, both for  
ornament and for sanitary condition,  
Of marble will be all the stairways,  
the entrances, the facing of all coun-  
ters, and wherever possible in kit-  
chens and pantries.

A feature will be spacious retiring  
and reception-rooms exclusively for  
ladies, with women attendants. This  
idea of the proprietors is that they  
may cater especially to the best class  
of women's trade. Special parlors and  
reception-rooms will be built for  
guests of the banquet rooms on the  
third floor.

Said the genial promoter last even-  
ing: "In a few days I shall start for  
England to attend the golden wedding  
of my parents, and on my way I will  
visit all the cities of importance, stop-  
ping in Paris and looking over the best  
cafes of the boulevards. I shall be  
gone three months, and when I return  
I hope to bring with me some valu-

able ideas—which I shall incorporate  
in my house.

"The main idea will be newness—  
everything new. I'm going to sell ev-  
ery chair, every table, every bit of  
linen, and even every article of silver-  
ware. I want the latest and best as a  
mere matter of business policy, if  
nothing more. My kitchen will still  
be in the show-windows of the place,  
with tiled floors and sinks, blocks and  
counters of solid marble. The silver-  
tries and silver-rooms will also be  
constructed as a part of the 'exhibit,'  
so that the entire 'works' will be  
open to public inspection at any hour.

"My main dining-room I hope to  
create and operate in a manner that  
will make it famous—this I think I owe  
to the public which has been with me  
through these past years. Now I am  
employing 110 men, but when I open  
the new establishment I shall at least  
have to enlist the services of 150."

It is just a little over eight years  
since Al Levy was dealing out mid-  
night lunches from the red-  
painted peddler's cart that now adorns  
his Third-street frontage.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

Six Women Who are After Matron's  
Job Take Tests With Police  
Applicants.

The eighth civil-service examination  
for the police and fire departments  
was conducted yesterday at Turner  
Hall by Commissioners Haynes and  
Edelman, with Capt. Charles Kimer as  
examining officer.

Novelty was introduced into yester-  
day's tests by the presence of six  
women—candidates for the position of  
police matron. Besides these the ex-  
aminations covered applicants for po-  
lice detectives and patrolmen, and  
lieutenants, engineers, drivers and  
hosemen in the fire department. Fifty  
candidates in all were put through the  
regimen.

Owing to a scarcity of able-bodied  
men the age limit was raised to thirty-  
two years—previous limit thirty. Good  
work was done in the practical tests,  
marksmanship being above the aver-  
age. Solomon D. Sepulveda, of the  
firemen broke the fifty-yard dash re-  
cord, making the distance in six sec-  
onds. Chief Eiton was a spectator at  
these performances.

IRISH ARE LOYAL CITIZENS.

A banquet was given by the Knights  
of St. Patrick in a restaurant on O'Far-  
rell street. John Mulhern presided,  
and speeches were delivered by Judge  
Dooley of San Benito, by J. J. Robin,  
R. C. O'Connor and James D. Phelan.  
In the course of his address Mr. Phe-  
lan said:

"The United States must be regarded  
as the land of opportunity. It was so  
regarded by the early immigrants, who  
saw here a great virgin country where  
their abilities could be put to good  
use. Here the people of the Emerald  
Isle found a country where they could  
enjoy the liberty that was denied them  
at home. The United States has been a  
boon to humanity. It has been a  
boon to the people devoted to the prin-  
ciples of liberty. With political equal-  
ity denied at home, it is not surprising  
that the Irish are devoted to the in-  
stitutions of this country and are ready  
to give their blood in maintenance of its  
principles. On this occasion it is not  
improper to call attention to the lessons  
of history. Ireland under alien rule  
was ever oppressed and ill-treated. The  
problem of imperialism is at present  
one with which our legislators must  
wrestle. In our government of outly-  
ing countries this republic is imperiled.  
This government may prove powerful  
enough to assimilate these outlying  
lands, and let us hope that such will be  
the outcome." (San Francisco Bul-  
letin.)

## MILLS MUSIC.

The music at the meeting of Rev. B.  
Fay Mills will be of especial interest  
today. Signori Palma and Curti,  
trumpet and euphonium soloists of the  
Royal Italian Band, will be heard at  
the morning service at Blanchard  
Hall, at 3 o'clock, in Unity Church.  
Mrs. Wellborn will sing "The  
Depths," and the ten-year-old daugh-  
ter of Mr. Mills will give a solo. At  
the evening service in this church W.  
Frances Gates, who has charge of all  
the Mills music, will render "Come  
Unto Me," while Mrs. F. H. Colby  
will sing "Oh, Dry Those Tears!"

## SALVATION NOTABLES.

A number of celebrities in the Salva-  
tion Army will visit this city with  
Commander Booth-Tucker and take  
part in next Sunday's great meetings  
in Simpson Auditorium: Lieut.-Col.  
Thomas Scott, Lieut.-Col. Annie Os-  
borne, Capt. Dorothy Graham, Mattie  
and Eva Booth-Tucker, Ensign Heister  
Dammer, Ensign Bessie Dickens,  
Adj. Hansen, Capt. Nanaway, and  
Capt. and Mrs. Billy Smith. Before  
his conversion, Capt. Smith was  
known as "Turkey Point" and "My-  
sterious Billy," and as a pugilist  
fought 100 battles. His wife was an  
actress, but both are now efficient  
workers in the Salvation Army.

## DR. TYNDALL'S LECTURE.

Judging from the sale of reserved  
seats for Dr. Alex. McIvor-Tyndall's  
lecture on "The Truth about Spiritual-  
ism" at Blanchard Hall this after-  
noon, there is a great number of per-  
sons interested in learning what truth  
there is in the growing belief in spirit  
communication. Dr. McIvor-Tyndall  
takes this occasion to answer numer-  
ous queries as to his opinion upon the  
disputed points of the genuineness of  
spiritualistic phenomena.

Bartlett Music Co. Still at It.  
Piano prices reduced, 10 to 25 per cent.  
discount. Weber, A. B. Chase, Kimball, etc.  
First full payment free. Cut out the coupon  
on page 11, Part IV, Oppenheim Public Library.  
Bartlett Music Co., 226 S. Broadway.



Sunday, March 20, 1904

Easter  
Gift  
Jewelry

Easter is one of the days  
when everyone takes on a  
joyous feeling. It is recog-  
nized as the real opening  
of spring and after the  
sombre Lenten season  
there is always a gladness  
in the air that appeals  
even to the most pes-  
simistic.

Easter, too, is a day that  
next to Christmas, is noted  
for gift offerings, and to  
the person who holds your  
affection, a little gift will  
bring joy and pleasure. If  
you will visit this store you  
will find something appro-  
priate, particularly among  
the new arrivals—novelties  
in long chains in gold and  
silver, and the new leather  
goods. At small prices  
there is a wide collection  
to choose from in the little  
things like pin trays, sou-  
venir spoons, picture  
frames and boudoir clocks.

## BROOK &amp; FRAGANS,

Gold and Silversmiths  
FOURTH AND BROADWAY



This is to certify that Dr. Schuffman  
did some crown work for me seven years  
ago and the work is as good today as it  
was when he finished the job.  
S. J. MCKENZIE, Police Officer,  
142 Essex St.

I have been treated by Dr. Schuffman  
for years. I have tried all his different  
methods, and can say unhesitatingly no  
dentist or physician has ever operated  
with such success or skill. In extracting  
my teeth he did it without any pain to  
me. It is a great pleasure to me to recom-  
mend him and his method of treatment.  
MILLO M. POTTER,  
Prop. Van Nuys Hotel and Hotel Potter,  
Santa Barbara.  
197 N. Spring Street.

Optimism is at the root of all progress; pessimism clogs the wheels. A forced smile is better than no smile at all, but if you wish to wear a smile of pure delight—"the smile that won't wear off"—attend the

## Dissolution Shoe Sale

Men's Pat. Colt  
Lace Shoes, heavy  
soles, military  
heels, a stylish  
street shoe. H. & B.  
price \$3.50. Sale  
price

**\$2.45**

of the

**Hamilton & Baker**

**...Stock...**

239 South Spring Street

Men's Vici Kid  
Lace Shoes, extra  
light soles, nice  
straight last, H. & B. price \$3.  
Sale price

**\$2.25**

and the prices at which you will be able to buy good shoes will put you in a good humor with yourself and all around you. A \$40,000.00 shoe stock is being sacrificed.

## SPECIAL—SEVERAL LINES OF CHILDREN'S SHOES, sizes from 2 to 8, regular price up to 50c

Men's patent colt lace shoes, Goodyear welted soles, neat dressy last; all widths and sizes. Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$2.95

Men's vici kid lace shoes, Goodyear welted soles, good medium toes, all sizes and widths. Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$2.45

Men's "Strong & Garfield's" shoes, either box calf or vici kid; all style lasts. Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$3.50

Men's vici kid lace shoes, Goodyear welted soles, good style; all sizes; Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$1.95

Men's vici kid and box calf lace shoes, good style, all sizes. Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$1.95

Men's patent colt Bluecher Oxford, Goodyear welted soles, stylish last; Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$2.95

Men's "Resilla" cushion sole, vent-  
ilated shoes, (the merits of which  
are being demonstrated by the  
machine in front of our store)  
made from vici kid or box calf, all  
shapes and styles, widths and  
sizes; Hamilton & Baker's price  
\$5.00; sale price \$4.00

Men's vici kid lace shoes, Goodyear  
welted soles, nice medium style lasts;  
Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.00;  
sale price \$2.00

Boys' vici kid lace shoes, good  
soles, nice medium style lasts;  
first quality shoes. Hamilton  
& Baker's price \$2.50  
sale price \$1.75

Ladies' vici kid lace shoes, hand  
turned soles, patent tips; good style. Ham-  
ilton & Baker's price \$2.45  
\$3.50; sale price \$2.45

Ladies' vici kid lace shoes, patent tips,  
medium toes, medium heels, all sizes.  
Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50;  
sale price \$1.50

Ladies' vici kid lace shoes, patent tips,  
medium heels, good style, all sizes  
and widths. Hamilton & Baker's price  
\$3.50; sale price \$1.75

Ladies' fine vici kid lace shoes, kid tips,  
extended soles, military heels, perforated  
vamps. Hamilton & Baker's price \$2.45  
\$3.50; sale price \$2.45

Ladies' patent kid lace shoes, vici kid  
soles, Cuban heels, drill tops; all sizes  
and widths. Hamilton & Baker's price  
\$3.50 sale price \$2.45

Ladies' patent kid oxfords, vici kid  
military or Cuban heels, new last.  
Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.50; sale price \$2.45

Ladies' vici kid  
Oxfords, black  
cloth tops, patent  
tips, low Cuban  
heels. Hamilton  
& Baker's price  
\$3.00; sale price  
\$1.95

**Hamilton & Baker**

239 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Nadeau Park  
VILLA.

Beautiful level lots, only five minutes from Pacific Electric or Long  
Beach car line; two minutes from S. P. Station; fifteen minutes  
from Sixth and Main Sts.; located near Ascot Park. Streets will be  
graded; cement walks; the best of PURE WATER to be piped under  
pressure all over the tract.

To be sold **\$65;** \$5.00 Cash  
for only **\$1.00** per week

WITHOUT INTEREST or TAXES. First come, first served.

## Gillig Tract Lots.

In East Los Angeles. Good city water, good car service. \$50 to  
\$200 each; \$1 down, \$1 weekly. Some of these lots are 40x400 feet.  
Only a few more left.

## RALPH ROGERS &amp; CO.

219 West First Street.

SELF RAISING  
SUGAR WHEAT

**Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy**  
ALWAYS CURES  
And is Pleasant and Safe.

**WILL exchange  
Furniture for  
Houses and Lots.**  
Obliged to vacate our store rooms in thirty  
days. Goods at cost.  
WILMANS BROS., 519-521 S. Broadway

Engraved  
Wedding Invitations

Announcements, Calling  
Cards, At Home Cards,  
Fine Stationery.  
**WHEBON & SPRENG CO.**  
SOCIETY STATIONERS  
203 So. Spring St. Hollenbeck Hotel Bldg

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A great deal if "Goodrich" is on your Auto-  
mobile Tire.  
**GOODRICH RUBBER CO.**  
222 E. 3d St.

## Pennyroyal

CHICHESTER'S  
PENNYROYAL  
PAIN EXPELLER  
FOR RHEUMATISM,  
BRUISES, SORE THROAT,  
HEADACHE, COLIC, AND  
ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.  
It is a powerful  
antispasmodic,  
and is the best  
remedy for all  
the above affec-  
tions. It is also  
a powerful  
diaphoretic,  
and is the best  
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## Business Directories

**Nofziger Bros. Lumber Co.**  
Cor. 5th and Main sts.  
Nofziger Bros. Lumber Co.  
Cor. 5th and Main sts.



Gen. S. S. Yoder, ex-Me-  
mber of Congress, speaks of Peru-  
vian Drug Mfg. Co. Colum-  
bia, Pa. "I desire to  
know if you are suffering from  
catarrh. I only used it for a  
few days. I cannot find words  
to describe the relief. As a catarrh cure it  
is a Yoder."

## A Letter Fr

Gen. Dennis O'Connor, Adj-  
utant-General, U. S. Army, writes:  
"I am suffering from  
catarrh. I only used it for a  
few days. I cannot find words  
to describe the relief. As a catarrh cure it  
is a Yoder."

men of national imp-  
Peruna than any other

are the autograph let-  
all the following state-  
ment:  
General Wright Eulogio  
Peru-na.

Marcus Wright, 1734  
Street, Washington, D.  
Confederate general,  
getting up the recon-  
struction of the Rebellio-  
n, has said in regard to Pe-  
ru-na in recommending it  
as a medicine and should  
be in need of a good tonic  
from catarrh."—Marcus Wri-

Sebring's Endorsement  
W. H. Sebring, an officer  
in the army and later brig-  
adier-general of the Florida State Militia,  
and ex-County Judge of  
Florida. This promi-  
nent man in a letter from 123  
N. Jacksonville Fla., writes:  
"I have used your val-  
uable medicine for catarrh  
of the bladder, and it has  
been a great relief."  
—W. H. Sebring.

General Urell's Letter.  
General Urell, who was  
commander-in-chief of the  
organization of Spanish-  
American War veterans,  
of which President Ho-  
over is a member. An incident

King, of Louisiana, was  
the brigadier-general in the  
end of the Civil War.

Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio,  
being personally acqu-  
ainted with others of high charac-  
ter, and the public prints have given  
the following statements of men  
of whom it is claimed for its

EX-BRIGADIER-G



# 28 Army Generals Send Letters of Endorsement to the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

no smile at all; d the

ale

Viel Kid oes, extra soles, nice ht last, price \$3.25

2.25

with yourself and

ice up to 50c

l lace shoes, hand turn- up, good style, Ham- ilton's price \$2.45

d lace shoes, patent tips, medium heels, all sizes, Baker's price \$1.50

id lace shoes, patent tips, good styles, all sizes, Hamilton & \$3; sale price \$1.75

el kid lace shoes, kid tips, military heels, perforated, Hamilton & \$2.45

id lace shoes; welled soles, dull tops; all sizes, Hamilton & \$2.45

id oxford, welled soles, Cuban heels, new last, Baker's price \$2.45

Ladies' viel kid Oxford, black cloth tops, patent tips, low French heels, Hamilton & Baker's price \$3.00; sale price \$1.95

rk

Long minutes will be under

ash week

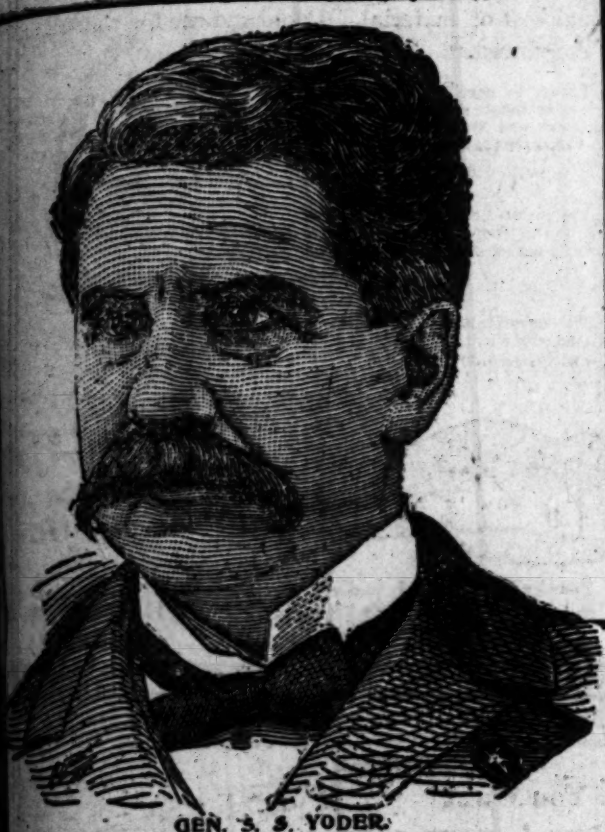
ots.

\$50 to 10 feet.

CO.

CHIEF OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Business Directory



GEN. S. S. YODER

Gen. S. S. Yoder, ex-Member of Congress from Ohio, in a recent letter to the inventor, speaks of Peruna as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I desire to say that I have found Peruna to be a wonderful medicine. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its efficacy. I cannot find words to express my gratification for the results obtained. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers."

## A Letter From General O'Connor.

Gen. Dennis O'Connor, Adj. Gen. U. V. Legions, 738 32nd St. N. W. Wash- ington, D. C., writes: "I am suffering from catarrh or physical debility. Immediately commence use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my men."

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No Other Catarrh Remedy Has Ever Received Such Great Popular Endorsements.

GENERAL O'BEIRNE SAYS "PE-RU-NA IS AN EFFECTIVE CURE FOR CATARRH."



General James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D. C., late Commissioner of Charities of New York City and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, writes as follows: "As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."

## A FAMOUS GENERAL RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA

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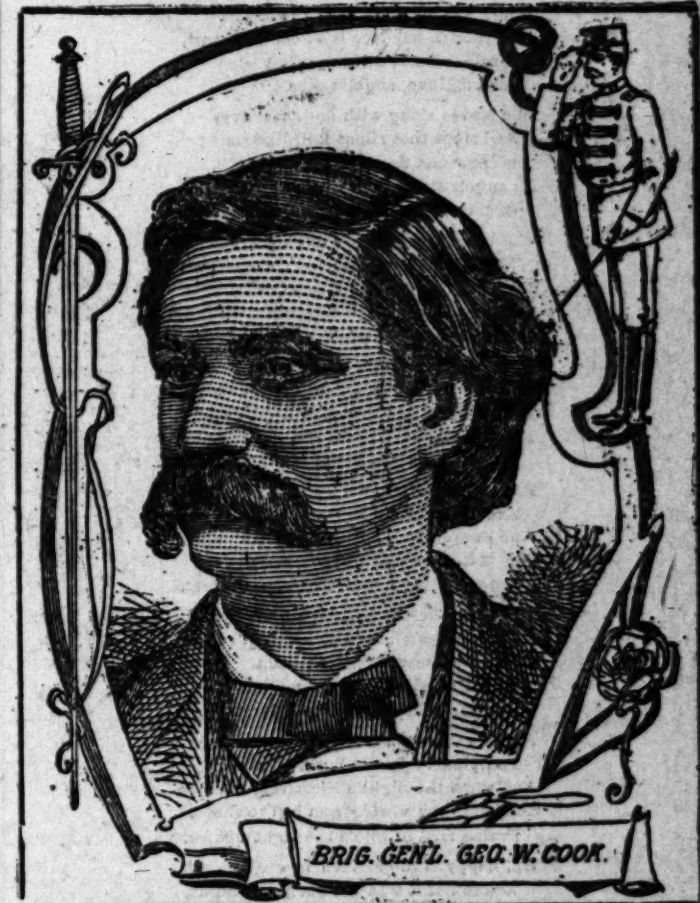
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BRIG. GEN. GEO. W. COOK

Brigadier-General George W. Cook, Washington, D. C., writes: "As a number of my friends have used Peruna for Catarrh with such good results, I can safely recommend it to all sufferers of like disorders."

## General Duffield's Endorsement.

General W. W. Duffield, General in the Mexican War and General in the Union Army in the late Civil War, in a letter written from "The Cairo" Washington D. C., says the following of Peruna: "I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of efficiency."

## Peruna The Soldier's Friend

No wonder the American soldier is a friend of Peruna, when such a renowned officer as General Longstreet gives Peruna his hearty endorsement. Every one connected with the army and navy can have no reasonable doubt as to the merits of the remedy. No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

The number of specific catarrh remedies is small indeed; the number of catarrh palliatives is legion. The effect of catarrh palliatives is often immediate, but always temporary; they never cure. This kind of catarrh medicine includes sprays, snuffs, inhalants, gargles and local applications of all kinds. They seem to cure for a while, but the disease is sure to return.

## General Noske Says.

Gen. Chas. F. Noske, 213 B. St. N. W., Washington, D. C., First Brig. General, District of Potomac, U. V. U., writes:

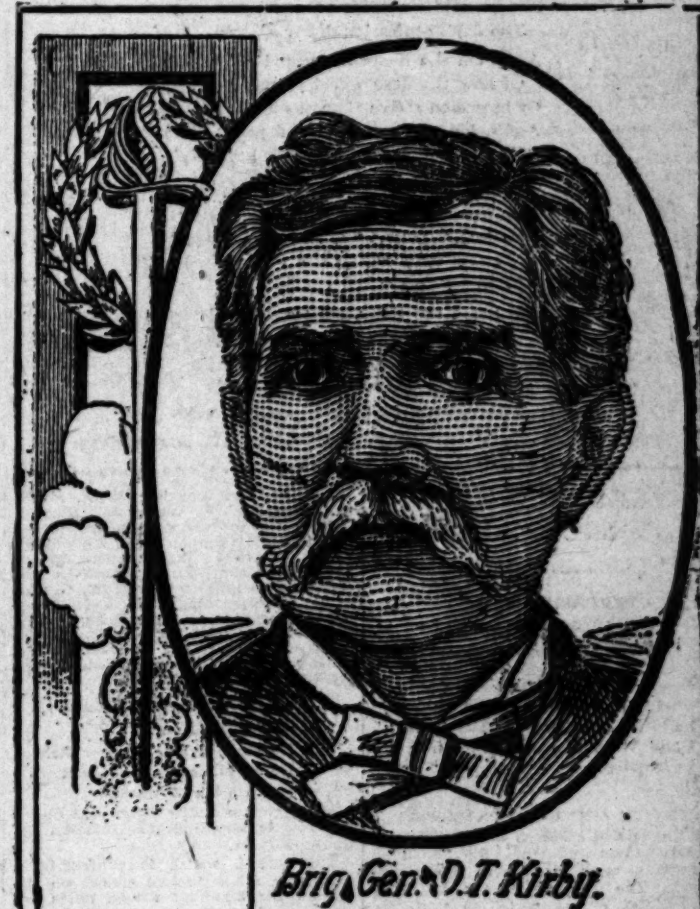
"As well as many of my friends and acquaintances who have suffered from colds producing catarrh, have been using your Peruna and have been much benefited by its curative qualities. I commend it to those who are so troubled as a most efficacious cure and as a good general tonic."

## General Lumax Writes.

Gen. J. L. Lumax, 1603 19th Street, Washington, D. C., writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your remedy as a permanent and effective cure for catarrh, colds, and to any one who needs an invigorating tonic to build up their system."

## General Chase Knows Pe-ru-na.

Gen. B. F. Chase, Asst. Adj. General G. A. R., in a letter from 28 Harrison St. Anacostia, D. C., writes: "The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrhal disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—B. F. Chase.



Brig. Gen. D. T. Kirby

Brigadier-General D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C., writes: "The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen:—I am much impressed with the curative qualities of Peruna as many of my friends have used it with such good results, and I can recommend it to all those who are afflicted with catarrh."—GENERAL D. T. KIRBY. The above testimonials are only specimens of the many thousands of letters received touching the merits of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic. No more useful remedy to tone up the system has ever been devised by the medical profession.



EX-BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. FLOYD KING

Ex-Brigadier-General J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, was a member of the Forty-ninth Confederate army from the beginning to the end of the Civil War. He writes from Washington, D. C., "I am suffering from catarrh or physical debility. Immediately commence use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my men."



HOWARD V. SUTHERLAND.

Our herb remedies have CURED hundreds of cases of  
diagnosis. No questions asked. Valuable book, Guide to  
sent on Saturday

903 S. OLIVE ST., Los Angeles

[illegible]















## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## BREVITIES.

The greatest auction sale of the year starts tomorrow. The Keystone Jewelry Company's stock, consisting of diamonds, watches, jewelry, cut glass, sterling silver goods, silver-plated ware, clocks, pictures, bric-a-brac, etc., all to be sold at public auction for what ever it will bring. No reserve and no limit. A grand stock and an extraordinary opportunity to buy at your own price. Do not miss it. It means money to you. Chairs reserved for ladies. Auction sale to continue daily until entire stock is sold, at 2:30 and 7 p.m. 251 South Spring street, near Fourth, opposite the New Hillman building. Thomas B. Clark, auctioneer.

No part of our beautiful city is more attractive today than Highland Park, between Avenue 49 and 55, Echo and Monte Vista streets. The improvements made and being made are a revelation to those who see this section but seldom. If you haven't been out there lately, visit it today; it is a nice trip on the best of cars; only 5-cent fare for twenty-minute ride on the Highland Park or Garvanza route. Look it all over carefully, and inquire Monday as to prices and terms on some of the "home places" for sale by the Prudential Improvement Company, No. 101 North Broadway.

The reason we ask you to bring your pictures to us for framing is because we do the work on one-third to one-half less than you can get in any other store, and we guarantee all our work to be perfect. Our line of mouldings is superb and we strive to please our customers by selecting the most artistic patterns. With every two-dollar order we present a beautiful forty-cent photo. Call and get a coupon. J. F. Mendenhall & Co., 715 South Broadway.

Dr. Edith E. McLean, the well-known hair specialist of San Francisco, who established offices here last October in the O. T. Johnson building, rooms 222-223, has left in charge Miss H. Stone, who has been with her eight years in her San Francisco office, and who can diagnose and scientifically treat all scalp diseases. Diagnoses free. Tel. Home 4822.

Mr. T. J. Horner, for the past four years manager of the boy's department of the Muller-Brett Clothing Co., desires to inform his friends that he has connected himself with the firm of Harris & Frank and will be associated with the boy's department of the latter firm, where he will be pleased to extend every courtesy to his many friends.

Mrs. Burgess, formerly of 518 South Hill street, has removed to room 34 and 35 Ramona building, corner Third and Spring streets, where she will be pleased to have the ladies call and see her elegant line of hair goods, at greatly-reduced prices. Pompadours from \$1.50 up; switches, \$1 and up; all new goods.

Ladies! We have moved from 722 West Ninth to our handsome new store, 809 South Figueroa, and on this account will make a special reduction all this month on all work entrusted to us. New store, new samples, new styles. Ladies' own material made up. L. Horwitz, the ladies' tailor, 805 S. Figueroa.

\$5 and \$4 gold-filled reading eyeglasses and spectacles at \$1.50. Warranted to wear for ten years. Eyes tested free with modern scientific instruments by graduate State registered opticians. Prescription work at half the usual price. Clark's Jewelry and Optical Store, 351 S. Spring st., near 4th.

Oratorio, "The Holy City," by Gaul, this evening at 7:55 o'clock Simpson Auditorium, by the Independent Church of Christ choir, assisted by Mrs. Teresa Cooke Haskins, harpist, and chorus of twenty voices. Admission 10 cents.

William H. Harmon, Ph., No. 124 N. Daly street, East Los Angeles, will receive orders for The Times and complaints will also receive his attention if placed there. The Times is on sale regularly daily and Sunday. Telephone East 228.

Removal notice—Reduced prices on all my polonetta water-colors, burnt-leather pillows and mats, on account of moving. Examine them and get the special price. O. L. McLean, polonetta artist, 432 South Broadway.

Mrs. Judson N. Russell furnishes new and original color schemes for homes, clubs and hotels. Contracts taken. Also handsome original designs for floral decorations. 633 South Union avenue. Tel. Home 2587.

The best is always the cheapest—get your suits made to fit by A. J. Warner, the tailor. Fine dress suits a specialty. Newest weaves direct from factory. Prices moderate. 508-510 Byrne Bldg., Third and Broadway.

Mrs. George Merrill Murray, bath, massage and scalp specialist, would be pleased to meet her Eastern as well as local patrons at her new establishment, 736 South Broadway. Telephone Main 2208. Home 2478.

Mrs. Judson N. Russell furnishes new and original color schemes for homes, clubs and hotels. Contracts taken. Also handsome original designs for floral decorations. 633 South Union avenue. Tel. Home 2587.

Telephone your "Want" ads to The Times. Special clerks are constantly in waiting at the other end of your phone to take your ad. Ring up any time of day or night. Sunset, Press 1; Home, Exchange 2.

New chair-car service, Coast Line Limited, between Santa Barbara and Del Monte, in new in effect. Passengers from Los Angeles to Del Monte direct can transfer to this special car at Santa Barbara.

Please take notice! The firm of Bentley & Wideman, attorneys-at-law, at 332 and 333 Corp Building, has been dissolved. Mr. Wallace W. Wideman has taken full charge of the firm's business.

door sketching class. Those wishing to join can see her on Thursday and Saturday mornings, 415 Blanchard Hall.

Contractors and materialmen recognize The Builder and Contractor as a reliable authority on building news. Subscribe for it at 118 North Broadway.

Willow Spring Sanitarium. Ideal resort for asthma, catarrh or consumption. For illustrated booklet apply Travel and Hotel Bureau, 307 W. Third. Paso Robles Hot Springs, midway stop, Coast Line to San Francisco. Booklets and information, Travel & Hotel Bureau, 307 West Third street. Mrs. Maud H. Rushmore, shirt-waist maker. Prices reasonable. Oliver City, corner Sixth and Olive streets. Phone Home 4768.

Donations of cast-off clothing, bedding, etc., solicited. Bethlehem Institutional Church, 610 Vignes. Tel. John 261. Home 9031, for wagon.

The Natick House will serve turkey dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m.; meals, 35 cents; all other meals 25 cents; 21 meals for \$5.

Colonial Dancing Academy, 624 W. Tenth, Beginners' class will be formed Monday evening, March 23, 8 o'clock. References.

The Hotel Roslyn Café, 433 South Main. Finest in the city, at popular prices. Open 6:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Music 4 to 8 p.m.

Paso Robles Hot Springs, midway stop on Coast line to San Francisco. Booklets, Travel and Hotel Bureau, 307 W. Third.

Accordion and sun plaiting, 3354 S. Hill street. Room 11, next to the Leitchfield Toilet Parlors. Phone Red 2784.

Ostrich boas and plumes curled, cleaned and dyed. Miss Watson, 247 South Broadway, Upstairs.

We are sole agents for the famous Downey butter. Adams & Hellinghausen, 419 S. Broadway.

Personally conducted excursion Kite-Shape track, Thursday, March 24, \$2.75. Regular fare \$4.10.

Dr. E. C. Buell, residence after Monday, March 14, 1925 Hobart boulevard. Phone West 1132.

Mrs. Waehren, ladies' tailor and shirt-waist suits, 503 West Sixth street. Room 4.

Sponging cloth a specialty at Zinnamon's button factory, 254 S. Broadway, rooms 3 to 6.

Spring term, Cumnock School of Expression, opens March 23, 1509 Figueroa street.

Hats cleaned at the factory. L. E. Russell & Co., 418 South Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. C. Hall has removed to the Braly building, rooms 1012-1013-1014.

Miss McGuerken, spring and summer millinery, Suite 20, 247 S. Bwy.

Corsets made to order and repaired. Mrs. Saffern, 212 S. Broadway.

Dr. James A. Metcalfe, office 503 and 505 Grant blk., phone 7692.

The ladies' waiting-room in The Times Building is now ready for use. It is located on the first floor, Broadway side, at the north end of the lobby.

There is an undelivered telegram at the Postal-Telegraph Company, 238 South Spring street for A. Underwood.

## DEATH RECORD.

HAMILTON—At No. 88 North Avenue Twenty-three, March 21, 1925, Harriet D. Hamilton, beloved wife of E. M. Hamilton, a native of Illinois, aged 47 years. Funeral from late residence, Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock, March 22, at the residence, 88 North Avenue. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

DUNAWAY—In this city, March 17, 1925, J. J. Dunaway, aged 31 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Dunaway, 503 and 505 Grant blk., today (Sunday), at 2:30 o'clock p.m.

FUCHS—At No. 124 East Twelfth street, March 19, 1925, Harriet Eleanor, beloved wife of Daniel Fuchs, aged 31 years. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Holy Cross church, 547 S. Broadway, today (Sunday), at 2:30 o'clock p.m.

AUSTIN—At 722 Rampart st., March 19, 1925, George Dana Austin, aged 81 years. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Orr & Hines Company, No. 647 S. Broadway, today (Sunday), at 2 o'clock p.m.

SMITH—At his late residence, No. 124 West First street, Capt. A. B. Smith, beloved husband of Sadie E. Smith, and father of Grace V. Smith, aged 63 years. Private funeral services will be held at the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GILLEN—In this city, March 19, J. D. Gillean, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 45 years. Funeral will take place Monday, March 22, from the parlors of Booth & Horton, 820 South Spring st., at 10 a.m. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

CABENAVE—Bernard P., aged 30 years 3 months 25 days. Funeral Sunday at 2 p.m. East Highland St. Christian Church. Friends invited.

BRADLEY—March 18, 1925, at 1221 Trenton st., Mrs. H. Knapp Bradley, beloved wife of Fred A. Bradley. Funeral from parlors of Peck & Chase, No. 43 South Hill street, today at 2 p.m. Friends invited.

## Funeral Notice.

The funeral of the late J. F. Shultz will be held at Bruce's undertaking parlors Sunday at 2 p.m. in charge of the Rev. W. Wood, pastor of the World and Old Fellows requested to attend. Interment Rosedale.

Members of Court Morris Vineyard No. 532, I. O. T.

The funeral of Bro. J. F. Schultz will take place from the Court Morris Vineyard, No. 532, I. O. T., Sunday, March 22, at 2 p.m. Sunday, March 22, Interment Rosedale. All members of Court Morris Vineyard and visiting brethren are requested to meet at Burbank Hall at 2 p.m. to attend funeral in a body.

By order of Chief Ranger, JAS. FEVUS, R. S. CHAS. WELCH.

## Card of Thanks.

The relatives of Mrs. Mary C. Crane, lately deceased, wish to return their heartfelt thanks to the friends who kindly assisted them during her illness and burial, with their aid and sympathy, and for the beautiful emblem of white lilies which her late husband, BY ONE OF THE FAMILY.

## Card of Thanks.

Mrs. F. H. Long desires to thank her neighbors and friends for their kindness during the illness and death of her late husband. Los Angeles Transfer Co., 141 W. 5th. We check baggage at your residence to any point. Tel. M. 45 or 24. Home 238.

## Orr &amp; Hines Co.

Funeral directors. Lady undertaker. Take charge of all ladies and children. Tel. Main 445. 445 Broadway. J. ORR & W. H. HINES, Managers.

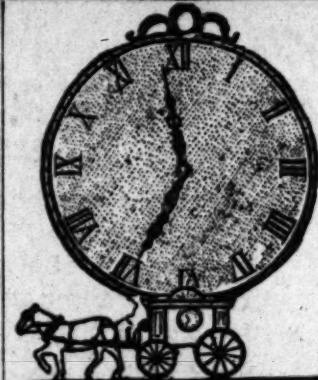
Broses Bros. Co., Undertakers. Broadway and Sixth. Lady assistant in attendance night and day. Tel. Main 243.

Pierce Bros. & Co., Undertakers. 810 S. Flower. Tel. M. 1227. Lady attendant.

Professional Supply Co., 449 S. Hill, Home 6122. Electrical; surgical instruments.

Peck & Chase Co., Undertakers. 423-425 South Hill. Tel. M. 51. Lady attendant.

A. Strandburg, 635 E. 25th st. Hardwood floors and inlaid borders. West 1292.



## Clock Repairing

We repair most of the stopped clocks in Los Angeles. Our wagon will call for any clock and deliver it free of charge. We have the only perfect equipment in town for repairing all kinds of clocks and can do the work at one-fourth to one-half less than others charge. We save you money and give the best work.

PHONE HOME 2004 ON SUNSET RED 2011

## WATCHES REPAIRED

Over 15,000 watches were repaired last year by the Geneva Watch & Optical Co. and not more than 100 come back for readjustment. We guarantee all work for one year.

Watches cleaned 75c  
Main Springs 50c  
Case Springs 50c  
New Roller Jewels 50c  
New Hands 15c  
New Crystals 10c

GENEVA WATCH & OPTICAL CO.  
305 SO. BROADWAY

## The Magnin Co.

251 S. BROADWAY.  
CONFIRMATION AND EASTER DRESSES.

No mother will think of making her daughter's Confirmation dress herself or having anyone else make it, after she sees what beautiful dresses she can buy of Magnin. They're the purest white lawns and organdies, and made in the prettiest most girlish styles. They're already to put on, and no one else can make a girl's dress quite so beautiful as Magnin. We're making a special display for Easter and Confirmation.

White Lawn dresses, with tucked yoke, fancy brie-a-brac trimmed in applique, homesteaded ruffle around yoke, lace insertion, sizes 8 to 16 years; \$2.75 up.

White Lawn dresses, yoke of tucks and lace insertion, lace trimmed ruffle around yoke, sizes 8 to 14 yrs. Price \$3.50 up.

White Lawn dresses, faggoted yoke, embroidered ruffle around yoke, heading and ribbon trimmed; sizes 8 to 16 years. Prices \$5.00 up.

White Lawn dresses trimmed with swiss insertion and val. lace, ruffle on skirt, trimmed with tucks and lace insertion, satin ribbon and sash; sizes 8 to 14 years. Prices, \$15 up.

White Organdy dresses, yoke of val. insertion and tucks, skirt trimmed with insertion; sizes 8 to 14 years. \$9.00 up.

White Organdy dresses, elaborately trimmed with insertion, tucks and lace, ribbon sash; sizes 8 to 14 years. Prices \$12.50 up.

White Organdy dresses, trimmed with val. insertion and tucks; sizes 14 to 18 years. Price \$17.50.

White Organdy dresses, yoke of tucks and lace insertion, fancy sash, lace trimmed, satin sash; sizes 14 to 18 years. \$25.00 up.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

## Boswell &amp; Noyes Drug Co.

Cure your cold with Carter's Cold Capsules. Takes only one day. Price 25c.

Who Fills Your Prescriptions?

Is it some boy who is learning the drug business, or an experienced man?

If your prescriptions are brought to us they're filled by experienced registered pharmacists who have been in the drug business many years. And then the prescription is doubly checked to make you doubly sure.

Coke's Dandruff Cure, 75c  
Cascarets, 10c, 20c and 40c  
Enos Fruit Salts, 85c  
Fellow's Syrup, \$1.25  
Hostetter's Bitters, 85c  
Mellon's Food, 40c, 60c  
Paine's Celery Compound, 75c  
Thialion, 85c  
Ayer's Hair Vigor, 75c

Third and Broadway.



Always something new, exclusive, elegant, unique; every express bringing us some newly conceived stunning effect. Our buyer is now in New York, closely watching the Easter fashions shown in the importations and designs of the smart Fifth Avenue style creators. For the two weeks before Easter our fashion show is at its best. Your visit here, now, is one of import; you will be enraptured with the beautiful fashions in our magnificent collection. You will find perfection attained in every detail of our exclusive Easter styles. Come to the style store.

SWEET WRAPS in fine cloth and silk, beautifully designed and elegantly trimmed, the leading colors are champagne, white and black. Fashions that cannot be duplicated in Los Angeles. Prices range from \$10 to \$100.

SUPERB TAILORED SUITS from the leading designers in New York as well as some imported models. Elegant Eton effects in all the new fabrics, handsomely tailored and trimmed in exquisite taste. Prices range from \$30 to \$100.

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS in the beautiful new fancy colors that will be so popular among the smart dressers. Rich silks made in stunning styles that will be extensively worn in this sunny, pleasing climate. Prices range from \$20 to \$50.

SILK LACE WAISTS, among them being some imported Paris samples. Elegant qualities of India, Taffeta and novelty silks, made in the finest fashions and trimmed according to the leading new ideas. Prices range from \$5 to \$50.

## THE UNIQUE CLOAK &amp; SUIT HOUSE

1245 SOUTH BROADWAY

**HAIR GOODS**

**FOOT-FORM SHOES**

Values Unequalled

Shoes? Just a Moment, Please.

If you cannot call, send us three dollars and seventy-five cents, and we will mail you a pair of Foot-Form shoes. If you call you save a quarter of a dollar.

Ladies' Stylish Low Cut Shoes, \$3.50 to \$5.00

W. E. Cummings Shoe Co.

Fourth and Broadway

**Easter Greeting**

A fine selection of Easter Cards and Novelties in hand-colored and lithographed cards.

Sanborn, Vail & Co.

357 S. Broadway

RATTAN TRUNKS Lightest-Strongest

Phone Home 1244

J. C. Cunningham, 222 S. Main St.

**HAIR GOODS**

**A YEAR AGO**

our Pompadours, Wigs, Toupees, Curis and Switches were the best in Los Angeles.

**THIS YEAR**

better than ever, ever the best. If your hair is plentiful but you do not like the "feel" or "look" of it try our Shampoos.

**BENNETT TOILET PARLORS**

The Fashionable Hair Goods Store.

COR. FIFTH AND SPRING

**Transformations**

Wear a Transformation and give your hair a rest. A Transformation reinforces your hair all around or covers the hair entirely, thus giving your hair a rest and making the care of the hair very easy. We are showing a nice line of Transformations in all colors. Finest quality of hair, well made pieces.

Weaver-Jackson Hair Co.

418 South Broadway.

**Springs First Bud**

Our entire store is given over to most dashing, brilliant display of livery ever brought out on the streets.

**EXQUISITE EASTER HATS**

Charming French Masterpieces

New York's Cleverest Creations

Our Own Milliners' Finest

London's Swellest "Tailor-Made"

Absolutely and incomparably the greatest ever attempted by any house west of Chicago, not only that, but the hats are so fairly priced you can't help but feel that we are entitled to business of the town—which is just exactly what we're after, even if we don't make so much on a single hat.

Magnificent stock of Dress Shapes, Flowers, Ribbons, Ornaments, etc., and specially low prices to start the season.

**THE MARVEL MILLINERY**

241-243 S. Broadway.

**Editorial**

EVENTS IN XXIII YEAR

MASON OPE

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JOHN C.

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With Samuel Co

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**WALDECK'S**

TONIGHT: TOR

66 TW

THE VERY BEST

OF THE

WEEKER & FIELDS'

MUSICAL

BURLESQUES!!!

Every Seat Sold

NEXT MONDAY BEGIN

POLICY IS TO ONLY RU

YOUR SEATS FOR "TW

All the Favor

Girls' Appe

ON PRICES NEVER CHANG

SATURDAY AND SUND

**MOROSCO'S BU**

The O

Tonight--

R. FRANK BAC

**E HILL**

A Story of Unusual

DO NOT FAIL TO S

10c, 25c, 50c and 75c

WEEK

**PHEUM—Mod**

EVERY NIGHT.

Week Com

**HOW'S-Lancaster**

MEETING'S SWEED

Nov. and Belated

PERDUON and MACK

LOWE-HUGHES-THIO

GARLIN and CETO, the M

ANDERSON and BRIGGS

STUPID MOTION PICT

MYRANA in Her Exh

HER TRAINED

PRICES—10c, 25c, 50c and 75c

**GRAND OPERA**

EVERY NIGHT

Week Comm

W. J. KLEVO

**"New York**

the Metropolitan Success

of Beauty and Effects. Clever

NEXT WE

PRICES—10c, 25c, 50c and 75c

PHONES

**HUTES PARK—S**

Grand Op

**Ellery's Ro**

... ADMIS

Success from "LUCIA" by Ro

**Special Concert**

by MISS STEPHEN'S and

In Case of Rain, the Aff

**BROADWAY THE**

THIS WEEK'S BILL AS GOO

of Selma Vance, aged 25, a

of Illinois; both residents

Ariz.

Norrell, aged 32, a nativ

Ida Johnson, aged 29, a

of Illinois; both residents

of

Elkin, aged 21, a nativ

Zella Westall, aged 20, a

Ohio; both residents of

Ariz.

Weaver, aged 23, a nativ

and Marion P. Williams, a

of Colorado; both resi

Los Angeles.

and East O. Harri

of Illinois; both residents

of

aged 32, a nativ

and Ida M. Moore, aged 20, a

of Minnesota; both resi

of

Litkaw, aged 22, a nativ

and Rena C. Fisher, a

of Minnesota; both resi

of

Hill, aged 27, a nativ



SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1904.

**Theaters.**  
**MASON OPERAHOUSE—** H. C. WYATT,  
 Three Nights and Sat. Matinee—March 24-25-26  
 JOHN C. FISHER'S STUNNING \$50,000 PRODUCTION

## The Silver Slipper

With Samuel Collins—The Sensational Champagne Dance  
 FAMOUS BEAUTY CHORUS—124 COMPANY—124  
 MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 12:15. PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
 TEL.—M. 70; Home 70.

**MASON OPERAHOUSE—** H. C. WYATT,  
 Entire Week Commencing Monday, March 28th  
 Engagement of the Distinguished American Actor

**MR. CHARLES B. HANFORD**  
 Accompanied by MISS MARIE DROFNAH  
 IN A SHAKESPEARIAN REPERTOIRE  
 MUNDAY AND TUESDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS

**THE Merchant of Venice**  
**THE Taming of the Shrew**  
 MONDAY, MARCH 28, 12:15. PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. TEL.—M. 70; Home 70.

**WALDECK'S CASINO THEATER—**  
 J. E. WALDECK, Manager. Spring Street, near Fourth Street.

TONIGHT: TONIGHT: AND TOMORROW BEGINS THE SECOND WEEK OF  
**"Twirly"**

THE BIGGEST  
 SUCCESS  
 WE HAVE HAD  
 SINCE  
 WE OPENED!!

**"Whirly"**  
 Every Seat Sold Nightly in the Past Six Evenings!!!

MONDAY BEGINS THE LAST WEEK OF "TWIRLY-WHIRLY." OUR  
 SEAT IS TO ONLY RUN A PLAY TWO WEEKS. SO HURRY UP AND GET  
 SEATS FOR "TWIRLY-WHIRLY."

All the Favorites and the Chorus of "Show  
 Girls" Appear in "TWIRLY-WHIRLY."

NEVER CHANGE. EVENINGS—50c, 75c, \$1.00 and 75c.  
 MONDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEES—50c and 50c. BOTH PHONES—583.

**OROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO**  
 The Only Steel Fireproof Curtain in the City.

Tonight—All Week—Matinee Saturday  
**FRANK BACON and a SLENDID COMPANY**

**THE HILLS OF CALIFORNIA**  
 A Story of Unusual Interest. Set in a Superb Scenic Environment.  
 DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THIS FAMOUS SCENE. 11:15, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.  
 PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00. PHONES—M. 1270; Home 1270.

NEXT WEEK—"HUMAN HEARTS."

**THEATRE—Modern Vaudeville—Tonight—MATINEE**  
 TONIGHT. SPRING ST., 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Week Commencing Monday, March 21.  
**W. J. ELLEFORD Presents the Sensational Melodrama**

**NEW YORK DAY BY DAY**  
 W. J. ELLEFORD Presents the Sensational Melodrama

Week Commencing Sunday Matinee, March 20  
 W. J. ELLEFORD Presents the Sensational Melodrama

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 W. J. ELLEFORD Presents the Sensational Melodrama

## THE "TIVOLI" NOW COMETH.

Still Another Theater Will  
 Loom on Horizon.

Is to be Built at Spring and  
 Ninth Streets.

Plan of Projectors to Give  
 Lots of Opera.

The flood of new amusement build-  
 ings appears to be inundating Los An-  
 geles to a six-story depth.

What is a newspaper without its  
 daily theater story?

The newest proposition is advanced  
 by an organization known as "The  
 Tivoli Opera-house Company." The  
 great success achieved by the Tivoli  
 Theater of San Francisco during many  
 years past has led the promoters to  
 believe that an institution conducted  
 on similar lines in this city would meet  
 with good fortune.

The company has been incorporated  
 under the laws of Arizona, and at its  
 head is Ernest Searelle, who has had  
 fifteen years' experience in the man-  
 agement of successful amusement en-  
 terprises in South Africa, Australia  
 and England. With him is associated  
 D. L. Allen, a Broadway real estate  
 dealer. These gentlemen have inter-  
 ested a firm of New York capitalists,  
 who stand ready with a good share of  
 the funds necessary for construction.

The projected Tivoli will be located  
 on a lot just north of the new Holman-  
 man drug store, on the west side of  
 Spring street, at its junction with  
 Ninth. The lot is 120x164 feet in size,  
 and was leased of D. Boutillier by  
 Messrs. Nolan & Smith. Plans for the  
 theater are being completed by Archi-  
 tect A. L. Haley, and it is planned to  
 erect a building 120x164 feet in size,  
 leaving a ten-foot alley space on  
 either side. The opera-house will seat  
 2500 persons, and is intended to cost  
 not less than \$100,000.

It will be three stories in height and  
 as nearly fireproof as it can be made.  
 On the ten-foot alleys, exits from the  
 main auditorium will be constructed,  
 by which means, under ordinary con-  
 ditions, the building may be emptied of  
 a crowd in three minutes.

The exit doors will be opened with patent  
 automatic locks, such as are used in  
 London. The first balcony will seat  
 900, and the gallery will accommodate  
 700. The gallery is to be provided with  
 three extra staircases other than those  
 used regularly. The proscenium open-  
 ing will be fitted with both steel and  
 asbestos fireproof curtains, working  
 automatically.

The front of the playhouse is de-  
 signed after the facade of the New  
 Amsterdam Theater in Amsterdam, the  
 finest playhouse in America. The ar-  
 chitectural pride of Klaw and Erlanger, heads  
 of the syndicate. The management as-  
 serts that they will introduce the lat-  
 est innovations known to theatrical  
 architecture, including the newest  
 seats and artistic decorations.

The sides and rear of the lower floor  
 will be fitted up as a promenade, fur-  
 nished with sofas, lounges, easy chairs,  
 fountains and palm groves—the whole  
 to be partitioned off from the main au-  
 dience apartment by large glass win-  
 dows. The basement will be fitted  
 with bowling alleys. A feature of the  
 auditorium will be the erection of log-  
 gias overlooking the front of the first  
 balcony. In addition to these, twenty-  
 four boxes and loggias will be erected  
 on the sides of the lower floor, and  
 three boxes at each side of the first  
 balcony.

Says Mr. Searelle: "Visitors to Los  
 Angeles have frequently expressed  
 their surprise at the dearth of operatic  
 productions in a town so musically in-  
 clined, and we propose to give them to  
 Los Angeles now."  
 "Our first company will come direct  
 from New York City, and I promise  
 that it will be a first-class organiza-  
 tion of the first class. We shall not  
 keep any one company here for more  
 than three months—we do not want  
 our shows to get stale. I believe that  
 we shall make arrangements with the  
 Tivoli Company of San Francisco,  
 whose principals are well known to lo-  
 cal theater-goers, to occupy our stage  
 part of the time while our company  
 plays to their audiences."

"We shall probably open the theater  
 about October 1 of this year."

**INCREASED LAUNDRY RATE.**  
 Commissioned laundry drivers of the  
 city are in a ferment because of a ru-  
 mored combine between the Associa-  
 tion of laundrymen and the independent  
 affecting the rate scale—a combination,  
 that to their minds, would mean a  
 disruption of the commission business.

According to the commission men  
 the boss laundrymen have decided  
 that for certain "flat" work the charge  
 has represented a considerable loss equal-  
 ized only by the change made for  
 "starch" work. The drivers also claim  
 that an agreement has been en-  
 tered into by which both the salary

## THE MASTERS OF THE FOOLS.

(From the Western Mechanic, Jan. 2, 1902—Reproduced in the Labor Artist, March 18.)



Jim Lynch: My dear Beezebub, is there no way of driving the Times out of business?  
 Beezebub: You have omitted none of the methods and tricks approved by me, where deception, aided by ignorance and viciousness, would enable you to carry the day. But you have overlooked our two greatest enemies—intelligence and morality. I can offer no new device, and FAILURE was writ large against you many moons ago.  
 Jim Lynch: Don't talk so loud, my dear Beezebub.  
 Typographical Witches (in chorus): Double, double, toil and trouble; fire burn and cauldron bubble.  
 Beezebub: Fools, all of them!  
 Jim Lynch (alarmed): My dear Beezebub! You forget that I'm coming up for re-election and that I shall need the fools' assistance.  
 Beezebub: And mine.  
 Jim Lynch: Ah, pardon me, my dear Beezebub; but between us we are masters of the fools.

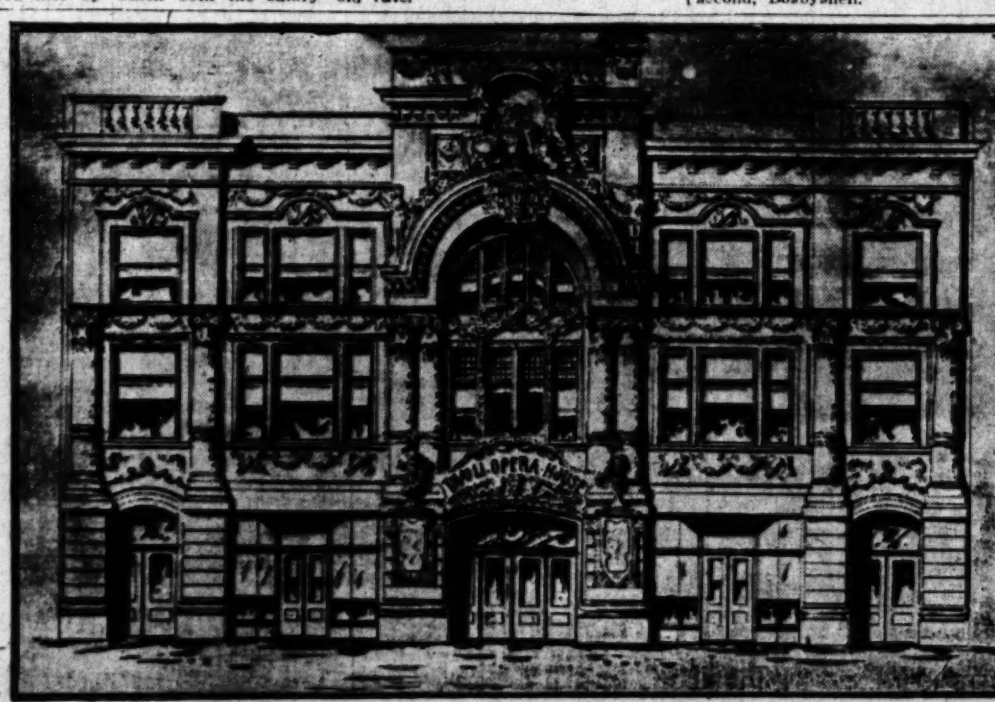
**ATHLETIC CONTEST.**  
 The Harper Athletic Association de-  
 feated the Tenth-street Association  
 yesterday, 45 to 32, after a similar de-  
 feat a week previous. Summary: 50-  
 yard dash, first, Fisher, T. S.;  
 second, Owen, H. S.; 100-yard  
 dash, first, Owen, H. S.; second,  
 Fisher, T. S.; 220-yard dash, first,  
 Owen, H. S.; second, Bosbyshell,  
 T. S.; 440-yard dash, first, P. Montgom-  
 ery; second, M. Montgomery; one  
 mile, first, Philip H. S.; pole vault,  
 first, Patterson, H. S.; second, Fisher,  
 T. S.; high jump, first, Alexander, H.  
 S.; and Philip, H. S.; broad jump, first,  
 Owen, H. S.; second, William Bosky-  
 shell, T. S.; shot put, first, Mock, H. S.;  
 second, Bosbyshell.

**ASCO PARK WAR HIS RUIN.**  
**STOLE HIS PARTNER'S MONEY TO  
 PLUNGE IN THE RACES.**  
 W. L. Fraser Was Befriended by  
 the Saxe Brothers and in Return  
 He Robbed Them—He is Now  
 Locked up in the City Jail—Said to  
 be Over Five Thousand Behind.

Playing the races at Ascot Park has  
 ruined another young man.  
 After a tempestuous career as a  
 race-track plunger, William L. Fraser  
 was locked up yesterday on a charge  
 of embezzling large sums of money  
 from the New York Kitchen. He is  
 said to be about \$5500 on the wrong  
 side of the balance sheet. In addition  
 to the cash, there are missing two gold  
 watches and a diamond ring from the  
 safe.  
 He has run the restaurant into debt  
 and has given checks for which there  
 were no funds in the bank. Waiters  
 have not been paid.  
 His rooms were found to be adorned  
 with well-known pictures in prepara-  
 tion for a trip to the St. Louis Ex-  
 position.  
 His wife is said to have lately ac-  
 quired a race horse as Ascot; he him-  
 self has been going the pace and go-  
 ing it blind.  
 That is the sorry result of leaving  
 him for five months in complete con-  
 trol of the place. His wife was  
 cashier. He was a partner in the con-  
 cern and was trusted absolutely.  
 Friday the managing partner of the  
 Kitchen, Edward Saxe, returned from  
 a trip of five months' duration to  
 Tulsa. Looking into the affairs of the  
 restaurant yesterday, pleasantly an-  
 ticipating the finding of a goodly bank  
 account to the firm's credit, he found  
 that the cupboard was bare. The safe  
 was empty; no money to speak of had  
 been deposited in the bank.  
 When an explanation was demanded

of Fraser, he said that business had  
 been very bad for the five months.  
 The law is that partners may em-  
 bezzle joint funds from partners, and  
 not be criminals; but it chanced that  
 in the safe had been the diamond ring  
 belonging personally to Saxe. As this  
 was gone, it gave something upon  
 which to hang criminal proceedings.  
 Fraser was arrested during the after-  
 noon and locked up in the City Jail.  
 Mr. Saxe and his brother, whose  
 money is in the kitchen, estimate that  
 their loss must be about \$5500, although  
 it is difficult to say how much money  
 was taken in at the restaurant during  
 the five months, and not accounted for  
 by Fraser. It has always been a good  
 paying business.

In addition to the money gone, bills  
 are pouring in as a result of Fraser's  
 career as a manager. To Fred Hinkel,  
 a butcher, is owing \$1200; to the Pur-  
 tas Coffee and Tea Company, \$165;  
 Meek Bread Company, \$165; Simpson,  
 Hack fruit dealers, \$200; other bills,  
 \$200.  
 Hinkel says that when the amount of  
 the bill began to run up, he spoke to  
 Fraser about it, but was told that he  
 owed no other bills whatever. Saxe has  
 also learned that Fraser has drawn  
 checks on the Merchants' National  
 Bank, aggregate amount not known,  
 for which there were no funds on de-  
 posit.  
 Of late, Fraser has been skipping  
 pay days with the help; so the waiters,  
 knowing the volume of business done,  
 have been led to suspect that some-  
 thing has been wrong. Fraser's wife  
 acted as cashier of the place, so there  
 was no check upon him.  
 To the men whom it is alleged he has  
 robbed, Fraser was deeply indebted.  
 For the sake of old times, they gave  
 him an interest in the New York  
 Kitchen two years ago without his  
 paying a cent. They had known him  
 years ago in Kansas City, where they  
 had worked together.  
 Since those days, Fraser has been  
 manager and a waiter at various of  
 the Fred Harvey eating houses along  
 the Santa Fe from Barstow to Gallup.  
 He arrived here two years ago with  
 his wife and the Saxe brothers set  
 him up as their partner.  
 They owned two houses, the New  
 York Kitchen and the Bowery res-  
 taurant on Main street.  
 Saxe and Fraser the Bowery, and Ed  
 Saxe and Fraser the New York  
 Kitchen. When Ed Saxe went to  
 Tulsa on mining business, J. H. Saxe  
 tended to his restaurant, the Bowery,  
 and trusted Fraser to run the one of  
 which he was left in charge, without  
 interference.



DESIGN FOR PROPOSED NEW TIVOLI OPERAHOUSE.



North Dakota as  
in this city.  
Martin Dosse  
to their home in  
returned home a  
list at Omaha.  
on entertained a











Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a video screen. The screen displays a target (a small circle) and a starting point (a larger circle). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is positioned 40 cm from the subject's hand. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is positioned 40 cm from the subject's hand.







**Alfred Benjamin**  
MAKERS OF NEW  
Correct Clothes for Men

**GOOD, DOES AH TOY.**

Chinaman, Friend of  
Helpless Animals.

Figure in Heart  
Oriental Quarter.

Rheumatism, He  
Nerves to Nasty.

benefactor of the  
and his of compassion  
Down in the  
where the throngs  
sides walks jostle  
peering in the small  
and peering curiously  
times which the Mongol  
do better. Ah Toy,  
is scarce noticed in  
passage-by.

you know him, this aged

value of the six important crops  
in the United States were for 1903 as  
follows: Corn, \$65,000,000; hay, \$554,-  
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**POLITICS.**

you have a sav-  
deposit with us.  
4 per cent. in-  
compounded an-  
nually.

are many ad-  
s in banking  
trust company,  
be pleased to  
them if you  
rested.

Los Angeles  
Company

Trust Building  
ing down stairs

AY.....  
5 Central Ave., Phone

# THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Greece has more public holidays than  
any other country in the world.  
In proportion to their size spiders are  
seven times stronger than lions.

The Americans are, as a nation, the  
best penmen of the world, with the  
British following a close second.

The use of coal in the manufacture of  
gas is simply enormous, one London  
company alone using over 2,000,000 tons  
per year.

Among the many things ascribed to  
the swallow is the assertion now made  
by naturalists that a "healthy" one can  
swallow 6000 flies a day.

Whales have been killed whose age  
was estimated at 400 years. The  
method by which they determine this  
question is the counting the layers of  
laminae forming what is popularly  
called "whalebone." These laminae in-  
crease yearly, as does the growth of the  
bark on a tree.

It takes eight cubic feet of snow to  
produce one cubic foot of water.  
Salt is a most excellent preventive of  
disease. Men attending the pans in  
salt works are never known to have  
cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever or in-  
fluenza.

The reason for the expensiveness of  
good extract of beef is that thirty  
pounds of the raw material is used to  
make one pound of the extract.

Condemned guns are not by any  
means useless. There is at Willie  
Point, L. I., a magnet made from two  
Dahlgrens, 15-inch pops wound with  
eight miles of heavy cable, and charged  
with electricity.

The normal body temperature of  
man is about 98.5 deg., of the small 70  
deg., oyster, 52 deg., sheep 104 deg., and  
chicken 111 deg.

Gold can be beaten 1200 times thinner  
than printing paper, and one ounce  
can be made to cover 144 square feet.

Every gem known to the lapidary has  
been found in the United States, though  
Holland has the record for cutting. It  
is not a very unusual thing there that  
diamonds are cut so small that 1500 go  
to a carat. The diamond is not the  
oldest known gem.

One in every 15,000 persons live to the  
age of 100 years, one in every 500 to 50  
and one in 100 to 60 years.

One of the largest, if not the largest,  
rooms unbroken by supporting columns  
is a drill hall in St. Petersburg, 620x150  
feet.

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in the United States were for 1903 as  
follows: Corn, \$65,000,000; hay, \$554,-  
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## SOROSIS SHOES

## GRANDALL & LANE.

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## SOROSIS SHOES

### Easter Sales Start in Earnest!

TOMORROW.....

Millinery, Suits,  
Kid Gloves,  
Silks and Laces

Will Be Strong Features of Tomorrow's Business.  
Read Every Item.—You Will Profit Thereby.

#### Millinery

Corn Flower Tote — Pointed shape,  
made of cornflowers and chiffon of same  
shade; touch of pink rosebuds and three  
toned ribbon of a lighter shade—a new  
French model.

Pink Rose Petal Hat—Square shape,  
with French sailor or crown, insertion of  
white maline, trimmed with gold buds  
and Nile green ribbon—a very striking  
model.

Handsome Geranium Model, Colo-  
nial Shape—Made of three-toned ger-  
anium and green maiden-hair fern, with a  
touch of red maline and white aigrettes—  
a handsome hat.

#### Silks

Black all silk Pseudo Soie; an extra fine  
grade which we sell regularly at \$1.25;  
many stores at \$1.00; Mondays  
extra special, per yard..... 92c

#### Wool Dress Goods.

38-inch pure mohair crisp voile;  
dust proof; a good range of me-  
dium shades; regular 50c..... 32c

36-inch voile etamine, in medium  
and dark shades; very new  
weaves; Monday, per yard..... 35c

36-inch all wool etamine, in  
black, cream, red, gray, tan,  
brown, mode, etc. Special,  
at per yard..... 50c

44-inch mohair mannish suiting,  
both sides the same; hard twist;  
dust proof, can be made without  
lining; Monday, per  
yard..... \$1.00

#### Wash Goods.

28-inch Oxford Madras; comes in  
white and blue, small chintz  
figures and blue and gray ground;  
small patterns; something new  
for waists and shirt waists  
suits; per yard..... 48c

29-inch Poplin Glace; comes in  
the new shades—cream, ecru  
and champagne;  
per yard..... 50c

29-inch The Riviera; pretty, sheer  
textures; very desirable for Es-  
ter dresses; per  
yard..... 25c

#### Bargain Tables.

Special Values for Monday.

TABLE NO. 1—Horn hairpins,  
1 dozen on a card; best quality  
made and always sold at 10c  
card; Monday, per doz..... 5c

TABLE NO. 2—Toilet pins,  
black, white and colors; standard  
quality; regular price 5c cube;  
Monday (large cubes)..... 5c

TABLE NO. 3—Dressing combs;  
large size, bone and India rubber;  
the "unbreakable" kind; 10c  
some worth 25c; Monday..... 10c

TABLE NO. 4—Ladies' and  
children's leather belts, black,  
suede, tan, gray, etc.; all styles  
and patterns and a good, well  
made belt; worth up to 35c;  
Monday, each..... 10c

TABLE NO. 5—Shell back and  
side combs; all styles and sizes;  
from our regular 15c and 25c  
stock; to close out..... 1c

TABLE NO. 6—Ladies' leather  
pocketbooks; black only; well  
made and worth 25c;  
Monday, each..... 5c

#### Sole Agents

for

New Idea

Patterns.

## CRANDALL & LANE,

327 and 329 South Broadway.

#### Legal.

#### Notice of Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A  
special meeting of the stockholders of the  
First National Bank of Los Angeles will take  
place on Thursday, the 14th day of April,  
1904, at the hour of 10 a.m. in the forenoon  
of that day, at its office and principal place  
of business, to wit, No. 205-206 South Spring  
street, city of Los Angeles, county of Los An-  
geles, State of California, for the object and  
purpose of then and there considering and  
voting upon a proposition of increasing the  
capital stock of the bank from \$25,000,  
divided into 500 shares of \$50 each, also to  
amend the articles of association in reference  
to the number of the board of directors. By  
order of the board of directors.

W. T. S. HAMMOND,  
Cashier.

#### Notice of Consolidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN  
accordance with Chapter 22 of the Acts of  
the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of  
New Mexico of 1903, and the laws of the  
State of California, the Santa Fe Pacific Hospital  
Association, a corporation existing under the laws of  
the Territory of New Mexico, and the Santa Fe  
Hospital Association, a corporation existing under  
the laws of the State of California, did heretofore,  
on the sixteenth day of January, 1904, by action of their respective boards of  
directors, or trustees, assembled in writing  
by three-fourths of the whole number of  
the trustees of the Santa Fe Pacific Hospital  
Association and by three-fourths of the whole  
number of directors of the Santa Fe Hospital  
Association, the consolidation to be known and designated  
as Santa Fe Coast Santa Fe Coast Hospital Asso-  
ciation and to be organized under the laws of  
the State of California, with its principal  
place of business at Los Angeles in said  
State.

SANTA FE PACIFIC HOSPITAL ASSO-  
CIATION.

By A. G. WELLS, Its Chairman.

Attest:  
HULTERHOFF, JR., Secretary.

The Santa Fe Coast Santa Fe Coast Hospital Asso-  
ciation, by A. G. WELLS, Chairman.

## DR. HUTCHASON'S DENTISTRY.

Wherever found is pronounced the best by all. Our name  
alone is a guarantee for good and honest work.

Full Set of  
Teeth... \$5

Crowns, Bridge Work, Fillings,  
50 Cents Up.

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN

We represent the largest Dental Co. in the world. We are the only Dental Co. who have  
offices in foreign countries. San Diego office, cor. 8th and F Sts., Mexico D. F., Calle de  
Tiburcio No. 15. Los Angeles, 404 S. Broadway. All our work is guaranteed.

HUTCHASON DENTAL CO.,  
480 S. Broadway. Hours 9 to 8. Sundays 9 to 1.

Trust Companies.

TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.  
(Corner Franklin and New High Streets)  
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$585,000.00  
Issues policies of Title Insurance. Issues Certificates of Title.  
Acts in all Trust Capacities. TEL. EXCHANGE 12

FIELDING J. STILSON REALTY, STOCKS, BONDS,  
310 Trust Building, Los Angeles.  
Member Los Angeles Stock Exchange  
Los Angeles Realty Board, Finance Bldg.

**Banks.**



It is Easy to  
Bank by Mail

All you have to do is to sign  
a signature card which we  
will give you, and send it to  
our bank with your first  
deposit. We will place the  
money to your credit on our  
books, and will immediately  
issue a bank book and send  
it to you.

Start an account today.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
SAVINGS BANK,**  
152 North Spring St., Los Angeles.

## SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER MAIN AND SECOND STREETS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.00.

RESOURCES OVER \$7,000,000.00.

LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

4% INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS FROM \$1.00 UP  
ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS EXEMPT BY LAW FROM TAXES.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

J. F. BARTON, Pres. MAURICE S. HELLMAN, Vice-Pres. W. D. LONGYEAR, Cashier.  
W. H. GRAVES, W. L. ALLEN, JR., HENDERSON HAYWARD  
J. A. GRAVES, T. E. NEWLIN, J. H. SHANKLAND, HENRY W. O'MELVENY

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK,

Capital and Surplus \$430,000.00

Assets Over \$4,350,000.00

Offers every facility for saving and the earnings at the above rate equal that offered by any  
other Savings Institution.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS 6:30 TO 8:30 P.M.

## 4% PAID ON DEPOSITS 4% COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK

224 SOUTH BROADWAY.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

E. S. ROWLEY, Pres.; NILES PEASE, Vice-Pres.; R. H. SANBORN, Cashier;  
J. ROSS CLARK, W. J. BARTON, R. J. WATERS, F. W. BURNETT, W. E. MCVAE

J. H. Baily, Pres. A. H. Baily, Vice-Pres. W. D. Woolfing, Cashier.

Charles F. Tull, Cashier. J. J. Griffin, Sec. 4% on Term Deposits

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday evenings from 6:30 to 8:30 to receive deposits.

JOHN E. FLATLER, President. ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, Vice-President.

W. M. CASWELL, Cashier. J. A. GRAVES, Vice-President.

## LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK

230 N. Main St., Los Angeles. Money Loaned on Approved Real Estate

4% On Term Deposits

## Clearinghouse Banks.

NAME OFFICERS

State Bank and Trust Company H. J. WOOLLAERT, Pres. Capital.....\$800,000

N. W. Cor. Second and Spring. J. W. A. OFF, Cashier. Surplus and Profits \$20,000

Citizens National Bank R. J. WATERS, Pres. Capital.....\$500,000

N. E. Cor. Third and Spring. A. J. WATERS, Cashier. Surplus and Profits \$100,000

Broadway Bank & Trust Company WARREN GILLEN, Pres. Capital.....\$250,000

208-210 S. Broadway, Bradbury Bldg. E. W. KENNY, Cashier. Surplus and Profits \$100,000

Southwestern National Bank JOHN S. CRAVENS, Pres. Capital.....\$300,000

N. W. Cor. Second and Broadway. A. B. JONES, Cashier. Surplus and Profits \$25,000

Commercial National Bank W. A. BONTING, Pres. Capital.....\$200,000

of Los Angeles, 428 E. Spring st. C. N. FLINT, Cashier.

Central Bank WILLIAM MEAD, Pres. Capital.....\$100,000





**Hale's**  
101-103 North Spring Street

**Hale's**  
101-103 North Spring Street

**Hale's**  
101-103 North Spring Street

**Hale's**  
101-103 North Spring Street

# Greatest Sale of Women's Garments In History of California--"Your" Chance

Prices That Seem Absolutely Impossible---and Right at Easter Time

10 complete sample lines from the 10 best manufacturers in the country.

**250 Sample Suits**  
Every new spring style

**325 Sample Coats**  
The extreme exclusiveness

**280 Sample Skirts**  
All cut by men tailors

**190 Sample Wraps**  
Exquisite evening styles

## Sample Suits \$9.45.

**The Best \$17.00, \$15.00, \$12.00 Suits.**  
Hardly any two of these suits are alike, and they comprise materials, styles, and colors to suit everyone. Some are in novelty mixtures in brown and gray (some misses' sizes among them). Others are in chevrons and serges in brown, black and blue. Most of them are in the new Eton style, some with vests. In Persian effects with the new cape effects on shoulders. All have the new, full flowing sleeves. Of course they include the military effects trimmed with gilt braid and gilt buttons, and many of the skirts have the new kilted bottoms. Among them are also checked suits in nobby light gray effects with rich velvet collars. Styles too numerous to mention. All marked \$9.45.

## Sample Suits \$12.45.

**Best \$21.00, \$19.00 and \$17.00 Suits.**  
This lot includes an endless variety of the prettiest new styles, some made of black broadcloth, others of brown cheviot, others of tannin brown or green, still others in broadcloth and new gray effects. Many of them come in exquisite military effects trimmed with expensive gold braid and gilt buttons. Some have the new extended shoulders, and there are hosts of the most irresistible ideas in flowing sleeves, shoulder cape effects, kilted and pleated skirts and such popular spring fashions. Materials are expensive, the tailoring is the work of expert men tailors. These beautiful suits all priced for the sale, \$12.45.

### \$10 Sample Military Coats \$12.50.

Military coats made of tan covert cloth, tight fitting back with pleat over shoulders and down each side, cape coming from under pleats. Coat sleeves standing collar and sleeves trimmed with straps of cloth, trimmed with fancy braid and velvet. Satin lined. Regular \$16.50 value, special at \$12.50.

### \$10.00 Sample Cheviot Coats \$7.50.

Black, all wool cheviot coats with fly fronts, coat collars, tight fitting backs with welt seams, satin lined. \$16.00 coats, special at \$7.50.

### \$16.50 Sample Silk Coats \$12.50.

Made of peau de soie, pongee or taffeta. Some are made with loose backs, cape over shoulders, large sleeves, trimmed with braid. Some are made with skirted coats, with blouse front, cape over shoulders, trimmed with braid. 25 in the lot. Regular price \$16.50, Hale's price \$12.50.

### \$20.00 Sample Pongee Coats \$16.50.

This lot is slightly soiled from handling. Made with loose back and front, wide cape over the shoulder, box pleats in back and front. Special price \$16.50.

### \$20 Sample Automobile Coats \$13.50.

Full length automobile coats, made with double breasted fly front, coat collar, loose box back drawn in with belt which fastens in front with buttons. Full puff sleeves with fancy cuffs. Comes in brown mixtures. \$20 coats, special at \$13.50.

### \$15 Sample Automobile Coats \$10.50.

All wool covert cloth coats, fly front, loose box back drawn in with belt, full sleeves. Sleeves and yoke lined with mercerized material. Regular price \$15.00, special at \$10.50.

### \$40 Sample Automobile Coats \$30.

A handsome gray silk novelty coat in mixed effects. Made with loose back, shaped belt, full sleeves, collarless. Front sleeves and yoke are silk lined. Regular price \$40, special at \$30.

### \$16.50 Sample Jackets \$12.50.

Made of tan covert cloth, double breasted front, open weave, 42 inches wide. A quality and back trimmed with stitched straps, lined with satin. Length 20 inches. Regular price \$16.50, special at \$12.50.

## Sample Suits \$15.45.

**The Best \$25.00, \$22.50, \$21.00 Suits.**  
Every woman knows that she can't buy much of a suit for \$15.45 in the ordinary way. It is impossible to do justice to this offer--these beautiful, man-tailored, exclusive and expensive suits that will be sold at \$15.45 at Hale's this week. There are like chevrons, homespun, broadcloths and novelty weaves. Suits in brown, dark gray, red, green and mixtures. Suits fashioned to suit every fancy. Styles that are becoming to every figure. Suits that fully equal in appearance any \$30.00 costume to be found elsewhere. While they last this week, your choice \$15.45.

## Sample Suits \$18.45.

**The Best \$30.00, \$27.50, \$25.00 Suits.**  
If we could place right before your eyes one of these exquisite sample suits every woman who reads The Times would hurry to Hale's Monday morning. They come in light gray or dark gray, in black, blue and other colors; no two alike. All the newest ideas in cuffs, sleeves, cape effects and skirts. Many of the designs are strictly exclusive. They are all strictly man-tailored, all of them made of expensive materials--all of them charming in style. While they last, \$18.45.

## Suits \$21.45, Values to \$40.

Suits of imported French broadcloth in royal purple, made with blouse of black taffeta silk with new cape effect over shoulder, piped in silk with wide stripe of folded silk. Skirt has nobby gores. Dozens of other styles, worth \$20, \$25, \$30.

### \$6.50 Sample Walking Skirt \$4.50.

Made of gray mixed material with seven gore flare, trimmed with straps which are piped in green, and trimmed with green buttons. Also brown mixed skirts and plain cheviot skirts. \$6.50 values at \$4.50.

### \$10.00 Sample Cheviot Skirts \$7.50.

These are made of plain blue cheviot, with strapped hips, panel front, tucked strapped seams finished with buttons. \$10.00 values at \$7.50.

### \$15.00 Sample Skirts \$10.00.

Come in light gray checked materials, and green and brown mixtures. Made with pleated panel piped with plain cloth, some with habit backs. These would sell at any store for \$15.00, special \$10.00.

### \$18.00 Sample Skirts \$12.00.

Nobby skirts, made from gray and gray suitings, in panel effects, gores between panels are trimmed at the hips in yoke effect, piped in plain green, \$18.00 values, special at \$12.00.

## Gay Wash Goods for Spring Multitudes of New Fabrics.

A surprise awaits you at our wash goods department where hundreds of original and beautiful fabrics are on sale at surprising low prices. If you wish the most elaborate and finest goods manufactured here they are. If you wish something inexpensive yet stylish and effective--here is a boundless assortment.

### 45c White Waistings 30c Yard.

Tomorrow morning we place on sale fifteen pieces of new white waistings just received. Come in the popular new spring and summer patterns. Some of them are handloomed in broad floral designs and figures, highly mercerized and warranted for laundry use. \$1.50 values, special at 30c the yard.

### 20c Black Batiste 15c Yard.

A very popular material for waists or dresses. Made with a fine, even thread, absolutely fast colors, very neat and serviceable. Regular price 20c; special at 15c the yard.

### 10c Dress Gingham 7c Yard.

Come in both dark and light effects, in splendid designs. Regular price 10c. Special at 7c the yard.

### 40c Muslin Du Sole 25c Yd.

A complete line of all the popular new shades for evening wear, also black, white, and cream. This is a fine, soft quality, half silk, plain and embroidered effects. Regular \$40 value, special at 25c the yard.

### 35c and 40c Voiles 25c Yd.

The latest wash fabrics, linen mixed. Come in plain colors with subtle effects, also in solid grounds with different colored stripes. Guaranteed to wash well, without shrinking. Four different lines on sale at this price, 35c and 40c goods, special at 25c the yard.

### 10c Outing Flannels 6c Yard.

Only a few of these in the lot. Come in check patterns, and a serviceable quality. While they last 6c the yard.

## March Sale of Bedding.

Are you going to move this spring, and will it be necessary to buy some new bedding? Here's a chance to secure spreads, blankets, comforts, feather pillows, etc., at just a little above wholesale price.

### \$1.85 Bed Spreads \$1.50.

Full sized white bedspreads, heavily fringed, extra weight, in a beautiful line of patterns; \$1.85 values. Special at \$1.50.

### \$2.25 Bed Spreads \$1.75.

White spreads in extra large sizes, extra weight, pretty Marcelline patterns, heavily fringed; regular price \$2.25. Special at \$1.75.

### \$1.00 Bed Spreads 75c.

Full sized white spreads, good weight, nicely finished, beautiful patterns, neatly hemmed; \$1.00 values. Special at 75c.

### \$1.30 Bed Spreads \$1.00.

Extra weight bed spreads, full size, new line of patterns; \$1.30 values, special at \$1.00.

### \$1.55 Bed Spreads \$1.25.

Size 81 by 78, extra weight, newest designs in Marcelline effects, neatly hemmed. \$1.55 values, special at \$1.25.

### \$1.88 Bed Spreads \$1.50.

Size 81 by 80, in pretty Marcelline patterns, extra heavy hemmed ends. Extra weight. Well worth \$1.88, special price \$1.50.

### \$1.35 Comforters \$1.10 Each.

Full sized comforters, lined with clean white cotton, covered with a fine quality of silkline in a beautiful line of patterns; \$1.35 values. Special at \$1.10.

### \$1.75 Comforters \$1.35.

Extra weight, lined with clean, white cotton; made with heavy white cotton. Regular \$1.75 values, special at \$1.35.

### \$2.00 Comforters \$1.50.

Size 78 by 84. These are well made with heavy twisted cover, lined with sheet cotton. Regular \$2.00 values, special at \$1.50.

### \$1.05 Blankets \$1.65.

4 size blankets, good weight, with nicely finished ends, fancy borders. Come in tan and white. \$1.05 values, special at \$1.65.

### \$1.30 Blankets \$1.00.

Full sized blankets, good weight, nicely finished ends and fancy borders. Come in tan and white. \$1.30 values, special at \$1.00.

### \$1.60 Blankets \$1.25.

11-4 blankets, extra weight, fancy borders, come in gray, tan and white, with neatly bound ends. \$1.60 values, special at \$1.25.

### \$2.88 Wool Blankets \$2.25.

10-4 white wool blankets, good weight, with fancy borders, silk bound ends. 30 per cent wool. \$2.88 values, special at \$2.25.

### \$3.25 Wool Blankets \$2.75.

11-4 wool blankets, good weight, with fancy borders, 50 per cent wool, silk bound ends. \$3.25 values, special at \$2.75.

### \$4.25 White Blankets \$3.50.

11-4 white blankets, 75 per cent wool, extra weight, fancy borders, nicely silk finished ends. \$4.25 values, special at \$3.50.

### 85c Feather Pillows 55c.

Full sized feather pillows, warranted pure feathers and odorless, heavy covering; 85c values; special at 55c.

### \$1.20 Feather Pillows \$1.00.

All feathers, thoroughly renovated and odorless, made with feather proof covering; size 21 by 27; 3/4 pound weight; special at \$1.00.

### \$1.00 Feather Pillows 75c.

Size 18 by 26 inches, all clean, pure feathers, odorless. Made with feather proof covering; \$1.00 values; special at 75c.

## \$40,000 Stock of Dress Materials. Perfect Wealth of New Ideas.

Come to Hale's for dress goods--every time! Counters are heaped up, shelves are bubbling over with an endless variety of new weaves. Every conceivable pattern, fabric and color to select from at the lowest prices in Los Angeles.

### 75c Taffeta Silks 59c Yd.

Tomorrow we place on sale ten pieces of guaranteed, black taffeta silk, 21 inches wide. Comes in a heavy, all silk quality, with a bright lustrous finish. Reg. 75c, special at 59c the yard.

### 75c Peau de Cygne 48c Yd.

This lot consists of fifteen pieces of rich peau de cygne. Comes in a fine, all silk quality, good weight. Comes in black, white, light blue, navy, pink, grey, champagne, and red. Regular price 75c, special at 48c the yard.

### Fancy Silks 65c Yard.

Fancy silks for shirt waist suits, in blue, brown, grey, etc. Come in small neat checks and mixtures, excellent wearing quality. Per yard 65c.

### Scotch Suitings 50c Yd.

Thirty pieces of Scotch suitings, 38 inches wide, in shades of brown, gray, green, blue, and flake mixtures. Per yard 50c.

### \$1.00 Wool Batiste 75c Yd.

Comes in black, in a fine all wool quality, bright finish and color, 45 inches wide. \$1.00 values, special at 75c the yard.

### 75c Sicilian Cloth 59c Yd.

Heavy Sicilian in black and blue, 50 inches wide, very bright and glossy. Regular 75c grade, special at 59c the yard.

### \$1.00 London Twine 85c Yd.

Made of all wool and mohair, in a hard twisted, open weave, 42 inches wide. A quality and weave that wears well. \$1.00 grade, special at 85c.

### \$1.25 Peau de Soie 98c Yd.

Ten pieces of black peau de soie, 34 inches wide, extra heavy, soft quality, double faced, with a bright lustrous finish. Regular value \$1.25, special at 98c the yard.

## Big, Busy Linen Sale

For the Home, the Hotel, the Restaurant

### 65c Linen Damask 50c Yard

Extra heavy linen damask, bleached and half bleached, 64 inches wide. There are 5000 yards in the lot; 65c grade; Monday, 50c the yard.

### 75c Linen Damask 60c Yard

This is an extra fine quality, pure linen, full bleached. Comes 66 in. wide, full round thread, splendid patterns. Regular price 75c; special, at 60c the yard.

### Hemstitched Damask 85c Yard.

This is something entirely new. Comes 70 inches wide, with hemstitched edges; small, neat designs. Per yard 85c.

### \$1.50 Satin Damask \$1.25 Yd.

Irish satin damask, 72 inches wide. Comes in such choice designs as snow drop, blue bell, shamrock, pansy, and thistle. Special per yard \$1.25.

### \$6.50 Linen Sets \$5.00.

This includes one cloth and one dozen napkins to match. Cloth size 66 by 72 inches. All pure linen. These have been considered a bargain at \$6.50. Special Monday \$5.00 per set.

### Sample Line of Napkins

Come in half dozen lots, all linen, in choice patterns.

### All Linen Crash.

These are sample ends in all linen crash, in lengths of 24 yards. These are used for roller towels or cut up and made into small towels. On sale Monday at 25c to 33-1-3c below their actual value.

## Sheets 50c

than 50c in wholesale quantities. You'd best come early.

### We shall sell over a thousand strong big sheets Monday at 50c each.

They are seamless, size 81x90 inches, and at the present price of cotton you'd pay more for them. They won't last long at this price so you'd best come early.

## Store-Crowding Underwear.

### Ladies' Swiss ribbed cotton vests

low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms. \$1.25

### Ladies' white ribbed silk vests

low neck, no sleeves, torchon lace yoke and straps over shoulders. \$2.50

### Ladies' ribbed white cotton underwear

vests high neck long or short sleeves, pants, French band ankle length. \$3.50

### Ladies' black or white ribbed lace vests

mercerized cotton, low neck, no sleeves, silk taped neck and arms. \$5.00

### Ladies' ribbed and shaped outside

vests, white cotton, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms. \$2.50

### Ladies' ribbed and shaped white

lisle combination suits, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms. \$5.00

### Odd lot of silk vests, in colors and

cream, hand crocheted yokes. Values \$2.00 to \$3.00. \$1.00

### Ladies' black or white ribbed lace

suits, high neck, long sleeves, lisle length, open down front. \$7.50

## Daintiest of Spring Lingerie

All Lace, and Tucks, and Hemstitching

The very prettiest muslin underwear we ever had--here it is ready for you tomorrow. The prices need no comment. Where,

### Ladies' white muslin skirts, lawn

two rows tuck insertion, and lace edge underneath dust ruffle. \$7.50

### Ladies' white muslin skirts, umbrella

flounces three clusters of tucks, embroidery ruffle underneath. \$1.25

### Ladies' white muslin skirts, lawn

flounces three rows tuck insertion and edge to match underneath dust ruffle. \$1.50

### Ladies' Muslin Drawers, umbrella

cluster of five tucks, hemstitched hem. \$2.50

### Ladies' Muslin Drawers, lawn

cluster of five tucks, valance lace trim. \$3.50

### Ladies' Cambric Drawers, cluster of

ruffles. \$5.00

### Ladies' cambric Drawers, lawn

two rows Normandy lace insertion. \$7.50

### Ladies' Mother Hubbard Gown, square

neck, lace and embroidery insertion; embroidery ruffle in back. \$8.50

### Ladies' Empire Gown, yoke and

large revers of lace and embroidery; lace edge in neck and sleeves. \$1.00

## Something New in Bagdad Portieres.

These portieres--let us add at the start--are new. \$4.50 and \$6.00. Just for this week we shall sell them. They come in new Bagdad effects, with here and there a touch of Persian designs. Three yards wide, odd and pretty in Persian designs. Three yards wide, odd and pretty in Persian designs. Three yards wide, odd and pretty in Persian designs.

## \$2.25 Couch Covers Now \$1.50.

Another bargain for the home. The couch covers in floral and oriental effects, five different patterns, by three yards.

## 50-inch Silk Finished Tapestry.

This is the genuine French Tapestry, highly decorative, with a beautiful effect that is now so much in vogue. 50 inches wide. Special price 30c.

## 25c Art Burlap 19c.

This indeed is a week of bargains for the housewife. Now so much used, art burlap is a snap not to be missed. Comes in red, green, blue, and new colors.

## Bargains in Rope Portieres.

We have about 150 pairs and single rope portieres close out Monday at one-fourth to one-half reduction. They come in all shades and patterns, the prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Monday's price is just the chance that many housekeepers are waiting for.

## 75c Swiss Curtains 39c Per Pair.

These are a very neat, attractive Swiss curtain made with deep ruffle. While they last 39c per pair.

## \$2.00 and \$2.25 Lace Curtains.

Without doubt these are the very best lace curtains that were ever offered at \$2.00. They are made of fine lace, with a standard 36 inch width, long and from 50 to 63 inches wide, six different patterns.

## 75c Lace Curtains 50c Pair.

Some folks think it is



CLASSIFIED INDEX. PART IV. SPECIAL NOTES. CHURCH NOTICES. PERSONAL. PERSONAL. WANTED. WANTED.

CLASSIFIED INDEX. PART IV. SPECIAL NOTES. CHURCH NOTICES. PERSONAL. PERSONAL. WANTED. WANTED.

CLASSIFIED INDEX. PART V. CHURCH NOTICES. PERSONAL. PERSONAL. WANTED. WANTED.

CLASSIFIED INDEX. PART VI. CHURCH NOTICES. PERSONAL. PERSONAL. WANTED. WANTED.







**TO LET—**

The image is a vertical, high-contrast scan of a dark, textured surface. It appears to be a book cover or a piece of aged wood. A prominent vertical crease or fold runs down the center, creating a lighter, more reflective line that contrasts with the surrounding dark, grainy texture. The overall appearance is aged and worn, with various small imperfections and variations in tone throughout the surface.



UNDAY, 4

[illegible]



**FOR SALE-**  
Machinery

**• you**







**MONEY WANTED**

WANTED-TO BORROW \$2000 ON 1  
house for 3 to 5 years, to build w

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ney took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, proposing

**DOMINICAN DIFFICULTIES.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is probable that an end may be made of the extension on the part of the United States government of full recognition to the Dominican Republic by the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt has been advised by the Dominican minister here that the Dominican government is willing to accept the conditions proposed by the United States government, and that it is ready to sign the treaty which would give effect to the agreement.

The State Department already has given some information on this subject to the shipping interests doing business with Santo Domingo, having satisfied itself that nearly all arms and ammunition imported into Santo Domingo came from the United States, and there will be further action in this direction before long, all with the view to terminate present deplorable conditions in Santo Domingo without direct intervention by the United States.

**PORT SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES**  
ARRIVED SATURDAY MARCH 13  
There were no arrivals today.  
SAILED SATURDAY, MARCH 13  
Schooner Bertha Dohlbeer, Capt. Gehsel,  
for Eureka in ballast.  
Schooner Excelcor, Capt. Trudgett, for  
Shoalwater in ballast.  
Harkentine Robert Sudden, Capt. Jensen,  
for Gray's Harbor, in ballast.  
**LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.**  
SATURDAY, MARCH 13  
Steamer Coronado, S. P. L. Co. wharf.  
British ship Thimrose, anchored in Outer  
Harbor.  
Schooner S. T. Alexander, Southwestern L. Co.  
dock No. 1.  
Schooner J. M. Coleman, L. W. White & Co.

Co. wharf.  
 Schooner Annis M. Campbell, Southern  
 Cal. L. Co. wharf.  
 Schooner O. M. Kellogg, Southwestern L. Co.  
 wharf.  
 Schooner Tausara, Southern California L. Co.  
 wharf.  
 Schooner Beulah, Kerckhoff-Cusner wharf.  
 Schooner Lucy, Kerckhoff-Cusner wharf.  
 DUE AT THIS PORT.  
 Centralia from Aberdeen via San  
 Francisco.  
 Steamer Coos Bay, from San Francisco and  
 way ports.  
 Steamer Charles Nelson, from Tacoma, via  
 San Francisco.  
 Steamer Pasadena, from Eureka, via San  
 Francisco.  
 Steamer Melville Dollar, from Bellingham.  
 Steamer Samoa, from Caspar, via San Fran-  
 cisco.  
 Steamer W. S. Smith, from San Francisco.

SCHONER Lizzie Pfen, from Coquille River.  
 Schooner Kapada, from Gray's Harbor.  
 Schooner Marion, from Blaine.  
 Schooner Stinson, from Ballard.  
 Schooner Minika, from Everett.  
 Schooner Metha Nelson, from Gray's Harbor.

SCHEDULED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

British bark Hawthornbank, from Antwerp, out 181 days.  
 German ship Asia, from Antwerp, out 113 days.  
 German ship Clemons, from Rotterdam, out 111 days.  
 British ship Wey Castle, from Rotterdam, out 66 days.  
 German bark Bertha, from Antwerp, loading.

SCHEDULED FOR THIS PORT.

Steamer Alcega, Greenwood.

Barkley Reaper, Tacoma.  
 Bark Maydon Brown, Tacoma.  
 Barkhine Charles F. Crocker, Port Townsend.  
 Barkentine Retriever, Port Hadlock.  
 Barbenite W. R. Hume, Ballard.  
 Barbenite John A. Hume, Ballard.  
 Barkentine J. L. Eviston, Tacoma.  
 Rehooner Spokane, Port Gamble.  
 Rehooner Maxwell, Ballard.  
 Rehooner C. C. Slade, Aberdeen.  
 Rehooner Rehoon, Everett.  
 Rehooner William F. Wittman, Astoria.  
 Rehooner Falcen, Aberdeen.  
 Rehooner C. F. Holmes, Tacoma.  
 Rehooner Muriel, Port Townsend.  
 Rehooner Winslow, Everett.  
 Rehooner Salvator, Everett.  
 Rehooner W. H. Smith, Anacortes.  
 Rehooner Fannie Dillard, Gray's Harbor.  
 Rehooner John A. Hume, Everett.  
 Rehooner Sequel, Olympia.

Schooner Bartle Minor, J. Park.  
Schooner Adm. E. E. Evered.  
Schooner Meteor, Port Ladlow.  
Schooner P. R. Redfield, Port Townsend.  
Schooner Oliver J. Olsen, Port Townsend.  
Schooner Alvares, Port Townsend.  
Schooner Alice McDonald, Astoria.  
Schooner Columbia, Port Townsend.  
Schooner Argus, Port Townsend.  
Schooner Mary Dodge, Eureka.  
Schooner "C. H. Hand".

The steamer Horatia leaves regular daily trips to Santa Catalina Island and return.

TO LEAVE—SUNDAY, MARCH 29.  
Steamer Coronado, Capt. Peterson, for San Francisco.

MONDAY, March 31—Schooner J. M. Coleman, for Port of Tacoma, in ballast.

TUESDAY, March 31.—Steamer Bonita, Capt. Glow, for San Francisco and way ports.

STATEMENT OF "MIDNIGHT" WHEEL.

**ARRIVED SATURDAY, MARCH 19.**  
 Launch J. C. Elliott from Long Beach, with pleasure party.  
 Launch Fashion from Long Beach, with passengers.

**SAILED.**  
 Launch J. C. Elliott from Long Beach.  
 Launch Fashion for Long Beach.  
 Twelve sailboats for fishing banks and returned with fish for local wholesalers.

**TIDE TABLE FOR SAN PEDRO.**

		High.	Low.
Sunday, March 20.....		11:55 a.m.	4:25 p.m.
Monday, " 21.....		11:10 p.m.	4:07 p.m.
		11:15 p.m.	5:14 p.m.
Tuesday, " 22.....		11:50 p.m.	5:25 p.m.
		9:45 p.m.	6:17 p.m.
			6:26 p.m.

Wednesday,	"	23.....	2:41 a.m.	7:29 a.m.
			2:41 p.m.	7:29 a.m.
Thursday,	"	24.....	3:00 a.m.	8:37 a.m.
			3:34 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Friday,	"	25.....	3:35 a.m.	10:21 a.m.
			3:35 p.m.	10:24 p.m.
Saturday,	"	26.....	4:04 a.m.	11:29 p.m.
			4:04 p.m.	11:29 p.m.

**PORT ITEMS.**

**ALONG THE WATER FRONT.**

WEATHER—Cloudy at 5 p.m.; wind southwest, velocity 14 miles.

Captain R. J. Coniskey has succeeded R. H. Rodfish as master of the steamer Beluga. H. Heilman has been elected as master of the schooner War Eagle. F. Roach has been registered as master of the schooner Ottilie Ford and A. H. McGregor, master of the screw steamer Karick.

The schooner Bertha Dobner and the

thunder Excelsior finished discharging their lumber cargoes and sailed today in ballast for northern ports to load lumber cargoes. The vessel was loaded by the firm of Bureha and the latter for Shoalwater Bay. These windjammers sailed today in ballast for northern ports to load lumber cargoes. The vessel was loaded by the firm of Bureha and the latter for Shoalwater Bay and barkentine Suddon for Gray's Harbor.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

The following affects the "Isd. of Beacona and Buoy, Pacific Coast, 1863."

1. The buoy at the mouth of the Columbia River Entrance, pages 43 and 51.—Columbia River Entrance Bar whistling buoy, black and white perpendicular striped, marked "C," heretofore reported missing, is reported as recaptured and is now moored in 102 fms. of water about 3-4 of a mile WSW. of its former position. North Head lighthouse, N.E. & E. of the buoy.

Washington.—Gray's Harbor Entrance, page 73.—Inner Buoy, a perpendicular striped structure, now replaced by a buoy. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.  
By order of the Lighthouse Board,  
C. O. CALKINS,  
Commander U. S. Navy, Lighthouse Inspector.

**BUOYS DISCONTINUED.**  
Office U. S. Lighthouse Inspector, Twelfth District, San Francisco, Cal., March 18.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.** San Pedro Bay, California. (Lat of Beacon and Buoy, Pacific Coast, page 14.) Notice is hereby given that early in April San Pedro Harbor Buoy, No. 2, heretofore reported slightly out of position will be temporarily discontinued. The buoy is a red buoy, marking the harbor. The water of the Lighthouse Board.

W. P. DAY,  
Commander, U. S. N., Inspector, Twelfth  
Lighthouse District.

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At Knoxville, Tenn., Judge C. B. Clark, in  
Federal Court, held that damages may be  
obtained by the government from Sheriff Fox  
of Knox county to the amount of \$200 for  
the escape of Harvey Logan, the Montlake  
train robber.







# 29 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL PIANO SELLING



ALL week long our great Coupon Premium Sale will continue. We simply can't stop it. We would rather sell pianos than EAT. One hundred and twenty-one pianos have been sold and delivered by the Bartlett Music Co. since our great sale was started. This seems incredible but is actually true. The reason is not hard to find—standard goods, diminutive prices, easy terms, and the

FIRST PAYMENT FREE.

## Our Start

The result of 29 years of continuous endeavor to please is aptly illustrated by the two pictures submitted herewith. Our business has steadily grown from a modest beginning to its present vast proportions.

Los Angeles, Cal. — Mo. 20, 1904.

On or before Mo. 26, 1904, we will accept this coupon for

**TWENTY FIVE** Dollars

As first payment on any piano

**BARTLETT MUSIC CO.**

235 So. BROADWAY OPP. PUBLIC LIBRARY

## DO NOT DELAY

Sale Almost Over

\$167, \$209,  
\$259, \$282,  
\$338, Etc.

Open Day and Night

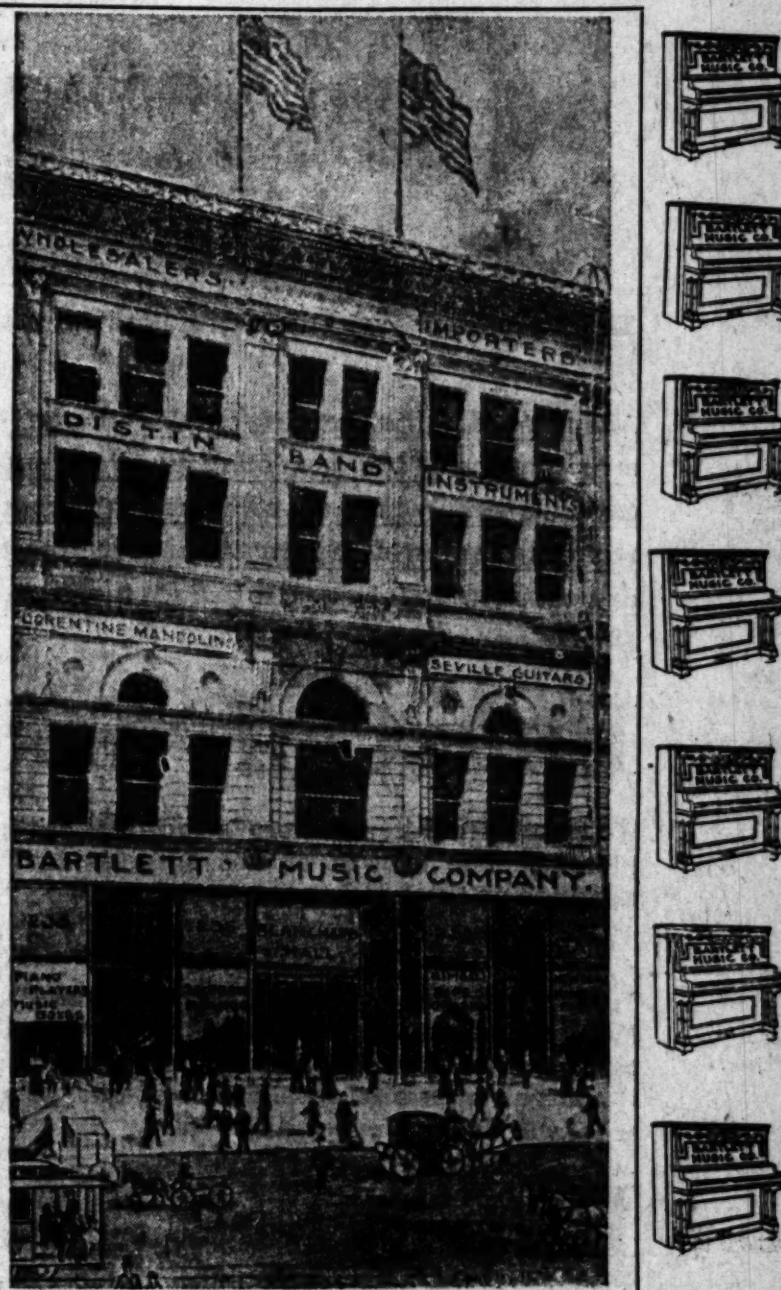
WE NEVER SLEEP

CUT THIS OUT

WEBER, A. B. CHASE, KIMBALL, SCHUMANN, ETC.

**BARTLETT MUSIC CO.,**

233-235 SOUTH BROADWAY  
Opposite Public Library



## SEES IT OUT.

Feast in a Home.

Congratulation

Marching of

West

Invest

Position

Do not

Only

Company,

are

15,000 Republican majority in Los Angeles county for the electoral ticket is an earnest of its intention to add another victory to its record.

A message from Senator George C. Perkins, sent from Washington, extended hearty greetings to the league, and in closing, Senator Perkins said: "The reasons which were learned during two brief intervals in Republican administration of affairs have not been forgotten, and the men who are to cast their votes next November will think more than twice before they will take a step which leads from certainty of prosperity based on a proved solid foundation, to that uncertainty which the quicksands of untried policies present."

There were also messages from State officials. Gov. Farnes was represented by one of his official family, W. S. Mellick, who gave a short speech.

J. R. Sauson, representing the old guard of Republicans, brought forth many rounds of applause as he dwelt on the memories and achievements of the party, and closed with a glowing tribute to President Roosevelt.

Another speech which elicited much applause was that made by L. C. Bates and that made by a talk from "a converted Democrat," who had wandered into the fold. A. D. Warner, ex-member of the Legislature in Washington, declared that he had always voted the Democratic ticket, but that he should look upon the Republicans and gladly pledge himself to aid in every way possible the election of Roosevelt.

Justice H. A. Pierce gave a résumé of the achievements of the party, and was followed by short speeches of several other members of the league.

**CONGRESS CONVENTION.**

A meeting of the Seventh Congress District Committee was held last night in the Republican League rooms, and a plan was adopted for the call for the convention to elect two delegates and two alternates to the national convention.

Tuesday, May 10, is the date selected, and the convention will be held in Los Angeles. The call will provide that delegates from Los Angeles and Pasadena shall be elected by Assembly districts, and in accordance with the primary laws. Districts outside of these cities are not governed by the primary laws, and their delegates will be elected to the Congress convention by Assembly district conventions composed of delegates from each precinct to be chosen by primary caucuses on a basis of one vote for every twenty-five votes cast for Gov. Farnes.

The call as adopted has been referred to a committee composed of James C. Luther Brown and Oscar Lawler, to confer with the County Executive Committee for harmony of action and to see that no conflict in having two sets of delegates.

**TARPEY'S LETTER DISSECTED.**

**HEARST MANAGER EXCORIATED.**

Hearst's manager in California has so thoroughly incensed Ed F. Leake, editor of the Woodland Democrat, that he publishes in his paper a red-hot analysis of Hearst's pretensions to an assured nomination, in which the claim is clearly proved to be false. Mr. Leake's article is both interesting and instructive and is as follows:

"Hearst's headquarters have been established in San Francisco and Mr. F. Tarpey is in charge. Mr. Tarpey is always inclined to take an optimistic view of everything he undertakes, but in his spectacular campaign of bluster and bravado for the Yellow Kid he exceeds the limit. He is sending out circular letters to every county in the State, in which he boastfully announces that of course an instructed delegation will be sent to St. Louis."

He, however, betrays his anxiety and the weakness of his cause by urging the Democrats to whom these letters are addressed to see that the county delegates to the State convention are instructed for Mr. Hearst.

"Mr. Tarpey has also had himself interviewed by the Examiner and expresses the opinion that it is all over but the shouting. Mr. Hearst is to be nominated on the first ballot and elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for President. He claims everything in sight and many things that are as yet beyond the ken of mortal vision."

"Mr. Tarpey claims that Mr. Williams has promised the Massachusetts delegation to Mr. Hearst. Mr. Williams has been routed in every attempt to deliver the delegation of that State. The friends of Mr. Olney fixed the date of the convention and an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland will write the platform. An overwhelming majority of the delegation will be for Mr. Olney and if the unit rule is enforced, Mr. Hearst will not get a single vote."

"Mr. Tarpey says Mr. Hearst already has the delegation from Ohio. The Democrats of Ohio have not yet held their State convention. In one district where there was a split in the convention and contesting delegates elected, two of them were instructed for Mr. Hearst. Ohio is of very little use to the Democratic party in a Presidential campaign. It defeated a Bryan electoral ticket by an enormous majority and Tom Johnson, who, it is claimed, is for Mr. Hearst, was routed by the late Senator Hanna by more than 100,000 votes."

"Illinois is another sure Republican State, the delegation of which, it is claimed, will be controlled by Mr. Hearst. The leaders in Illinois ridicule this claim. Mr. Hopkins is a Cleveland man and Mayor Harrison represents the other wing of the party. Both are opposed to Mr. Hearst."

"Mr. Hearst's partisans are also looking to Georgia for help. There recently appeared in these columns an expression from the members of the State Central Committee, in which there was an overwhelming sentiment against Mr. Hearst. But one public meeting has been held. That was in Lincoln county. While the delegation was to be given to Mr. Bryan, it was pledged against Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst."

"Mr. Tarpey claims that a part, if not all, of the New York delegation will be for Mr. Hearst. Now that is at least one State in the Union where Mr. Hearst has no standing at all as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Bryan's friends are for Judge Parker, and Tammany's first choice is Mr. Cleveland. As Judge Parker's friends outvoted Tammany at the recent meeting of the State convention, Leader Murphy expressed his willingness to support Judge Parker, and there is no doubt but that the solid vote of the delegation of New York will be cast for the New York Jurist. Whatever New York wants is certain to be conceded by other States that are safely Democratic."

"It has been claimed that Tammany is at heart for Mr. Hearst. The absurdity of this is easily demonstrated. Mr. Hearst wanted the minority position on the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, vacated by Mayor McClellan. Tammany opposed him and the position was given to Bourke Cockran. Mr. Hearst abused Mayor McClellan and Mr. Cockran, and Tammany has declared that Mr. Hearst shall not again go to Congress."

"In New York there is a large independent vote represented by such persons as the Evening Post. This vote elected Mr. Cleveland. It can be depended upon for any clean, conservative and able Democrat. The presumption is that the Post voices the independent sentiment. It says: 'Almost any other candidate prominently mentioned would have a chance of election and could preserve honor even in defeat; but Hearst is enough to sink

## .....EXTRA SPECIAL FOR MONDAY..... Women's Suits \$25 Were \$27.50 to \$35.00

Our busy selling has already broken several lines of our fine suits, and we propose to close these out tomorrow at \$25.00.

There are 25 suits in the lot—none worth below \$27.50, most of them \$30 and \$35 values.

Coming right at the first of the season this sale will be welcomed by many women who are ready to purchase their Spring costumes.

They come in black, brown, and blue chevrons, also in broadcloths, etamines, and light and medium fancy mixtures. The jackets are richly silk lined. Some suits are made with long skirts, others in walking lengths. We believe them to be the very best suits ever sold at \$25.

## .....POPULAR PRICED SUITS.....

We especially invite attention to our large and complete variety of stylish suits at popular prices, such as \$15, \$20, \$25 and up to \$35. Of course, we have more expensive styles—just as high as you would care to go—but we make a specialty of fine, exclusive suits at prices convenient for the average purse.

You will also be interested in our beautiful showing of new coats in covert cloth, silk, etamine. Prices \$10 to \$45.00.

Nobby new walking skirts in all the cleverest ideas, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Complete variety of misses' suits \$9.75 to \$25.00.

All the prettiest ideas in the popular new silk shirt waist suits.

**B. B. Henshey**

CORNER THIRD AND BROADWAY

any cause and down any party. It will thus be seen that in the one State that is absolutely essential to Democratic success Mr. Hearst has no following at all.

"Mr. Tarpey's flamboyant claims are not based on a solid foundation. With the use of Mr. Hearst's 'check and check book' and as a result of the intimidation by the creation of the Japanese tobacco monopoly will, the Novoe Vremya believes, sharpen American-Japanese relations. It considers the tobacco monopoly absolutely necessary for Japan in the present condition of her finances, and says the compensation claimed by the Americans

**TOBACCO MONOPOLY.**

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The representations of the United States Minister to Japan, Mr. Griescom, concerning American interests affected by the creation of the Japanese tobacco monopoly will, the Novoe Vremya believes, sharpen American-Japanese relations. It considers the tobacco monopoly absolutely necessary for Japan in the present condition of her finances, and says the compensation claimed by the Americans

would more than eat up the income from the monopoly in the first years, thus creating for Japan a situation, the full meaning of which it is probable is quite appreciated at Washington."

Bartlett Music Co. Still at it. Piano prices punctured, 10 to 40 per cent. discount. Weber, A. B. Chase, Kimball, etc. First full payment free. Cut out the coupon on page 11, Part IV. Opposite Public Library. Bartlett Music Co., 235 S. Broadway.

## Sent Free



**MARY T. GOLDMAN'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER**

Will bring back the original color of gray and faded hair and will leave the hair soft, lustrous and free from itching. It has no odor and is in every way perfect. We are now offering it at a special price. Write to us for a free trial bottle and we will send it to you. If you do not have a preparation that will set on the market, send us your hair and we will send you a full size bottle and address and be sure to tell us the original color of your hair. Send no money. Address: MARY T. GOLDMAN, 201-203 Goldsmith Building, St. Paul, Minn. Large bottle 50c. Small bottle 25c. Free trial bottle sent on request. We have agents in every city. NOTICE: If you get the free trial bottle and do not like it, we will send you a new one. If you do not have a preparation that will set on the market, send us your hair and we will send you a full size bottle and address and be sure to tell us the original color of your hair. Send no money. Address: MARY T. GOLDMAN, 201-203 Goldsmith Building, St. Paul, Minn. Large bottle 50c. Small bottle 25c. Free trial bottle sent on request. We have agents in every city.



**TEETH WITHOUT PAIN**

I have had some painless bridge work done by Dr. Schiffman and it is perfectly satisfactory in every respect. I can recommend him to all. THOMAS BOND, 149 Union.

Dr. Schiffman removed a tooth for me, and replaced it by means of bridge work, which is perfectly satisfactory. I can recommend him to all. A. DUNHAM, 125 W. Colorado St., Pasadena.

I had a bridge put in for me by Dr. Schiffman six years ago, and can highly recommend him, for the work is as good as the day it was put in. F. C. HAGEMAN, 62 E. 4th St.

The extensive piece of bridge work done by Dr. Schiffman is more than satisfactory in every respect. F. C. HAGEMAN, 62 E. 4th St.

Dr. Schiffman has done a large amount of bridge and plate work for me, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. Chief of L. A. Detectives. 107 N. Spring Street.

## RENT

AN EXCELLENT PIANO FROM A.C. Sarnow.

Who will tune is free while you rent. For Sale—best grade Briggs pianos, high grade Gardner pianos, Brilliant, Grunewald, Krell, French, and the Little Jewel Pianos.

**A. G. G. PIANO HOUSE, (Ltd)**  
118 Winston Street











Develop the country and  
the towns will build  
themselves.

# The Imperial Valley

Develop the  
the towns will  
themselves.

In less than three years has developed until it now has 250,000 acres under the canal system—all of which is entitled to water, and about half of this acreage is now under cultivation. The Valley also contains a population of about 9000.

The towns have not kept pace with the country. Heretofore they have been kept in the background. Now it is the policy of the Company to develop the towns of

## IMPERIAL BRAWLEY HEBER SILSBEE CALEXICO

The growth of these towns under existing conditions must be very rapid.

**We Now Announce** The opening of Town Lot sales. First come first served. Those who apply first will have first choice of business and residence lots. Prices of lots are now advance in prices must be rapid. Prices of choice business property must double several times in the next year or two.

### A BIG EXCURSION

Leaves Los Angeles from the Arcade S. P. R. R. depot on Tuesday, March 22nd, at twelve o'clock noon. For special rates, prices of town lots and more on or address.

## The Emerson Realty Co. Exclusive Agents for Imperial Land Company

Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

### TROUBLE TEMPORARY.

Sully Says He Will Resume Cotton Trading.

Assigns to Hoadley for Benefit of His Creditors.

Market Not Much Affected by Bull's Failure.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)  
NEW YORK, March 19.—Daniel J. Sully, Samuel F. B. Morse, Edwin Hoadley, Jr., and William P. Fagan, carrying on business under the name of Daniel J. Sully and Company, dealing in cotton, coffee and grain, assigned today for the benefit of creditors to Joseph H. Hoadley.

An injunction was issued today by Justice O'Gorman of the Cotton Exchange Bank from paying certain margin certificates, amounting to \$30,000, delivered on March 18 to the order of D. J. Sully and Company. The order was obtained by R. Mann, Son and Company, and the firm of D. J. Sully and Company were notified of its issuance.

Following the failure of the Cotton Exchange firm of Daniel J. Sully and Company, announced on the exchange yesterday, there was little to indicate at the opening of the morning session today any of the sensational developments anticipated last night. The market opened irregular, from 5 points lower to 24 points higher. The brokers about the pit were somewhat apprehensive, but were reassured by cables from Liverpool and the announcement that the Sully firm expected to resume in four days.

Other failures were expected to follow the crash of the Sully house, but only one, that of J. H. Harrison, was announced before noon. This, while a small firm, affected slightly the market, and a volume of selling in May by room traders. Garrison is in Florida and no statement of his affairs will be given until pending hostilities are terminated. Shortly after the call, a better feeling became apparent and it was evident that important trade interests were doing their utmost to encourage the trade and uphold prices.

Sully conferred with his attorneys and received an injunction against the Cotton Exchange Bank restraining that institution from paying over certain moneys. A little later, the formal assignment was made. Hoadley immediately took charge of the affairs of the Sully firm.

No direct statement was obtainable from Sully or any member of the firm, but the following letter was sent by J. Sully and Company to Robert McDougall, president of the New York Cotton Exchange:

"While I am not prepared to make a statement regarding the present situation as a member of this exchange, I owe to you and its members at least to the same straightforward method with which my business has always been performed between us in the past, will characterize my method of dealing with my creditors in this emergency."

"I am engaged in making a careful examination of my affairs, and at the earliest possible moment I will report the result. Meanwhile, I crave the patient forbearance of you all, feeling assured that this emergency will be only a temporary one, and that I will be able satisfactorily to adjust my affairs very speedily."

About \$1,000,000 of margin money due cotton brokers was realized by Sully signing continuing assignments.

**STATEMENT GIVEN OUT.**  
This afternoon the following statement was given out at the office of D. J. Sully and Co.:

"D. J. Sully & Co. have made an assignment with Joseph H. Hoadley as assignee. Mr. Hoadley, upon advice of his counsel, has taken charge of the office, and is examining the firm's accounts. At present he is unable to make any statement regarding the assets or liabilities of the firm although he hopes to give out this information within two or three days. Mr. Hoadley, the assignee, is the organizer of the American Locomotive Company. He is a life-long friend of both Mr. Sully and Mr. Morse."

advance of from 40 to 70 points on the more active months, while the new crop was estimated at \$25,000 bales. Leading Philadelphia spot interests were heavy buyers, on the advance and private advices from the South, stating that spot offerings were being withdrawn.

At a conference between D. J. Sully and a committee representing his creditors this afternoon, the creditors stated that the selection of J. H. Hoadley for assignee was not satisfactory to many of them. It was proposed by the creditors' committee that a meeting be held Monday afternoon to choose a new assignee. Sully agreed to the proposition, and said he would make no restriction as to whom the creditors might select, but would consent to their choice.

Just before leaving his office today, Sully made a statement, in which he said his troubles had been precipitated by unforeseen circumstances, and that if he had been given another day or two in which to arrange his affairs, it might not have been necessary for him to assign. He was unable to make any estimate of his liabilities. Hoadley, the assignee, also made a statement, the substance of which was that he accepted the appointment as assignee against his own inclination, but upon reaching his home after a conference with his friends and Mr. Morse. He intimated that the affairs of the firm would be speedily liquidated, else he would not have consented to become assignee, chiefly because of the condition of his health.

**ONLY TEMPORARY.**  
"My suspension is only temporary," said Sully. He made this declaration upon reaching his home after a conference with his friends extending late into the night.

Sully, apparently, was no more downcast than he was exultant not long ago when the current of the market had made several millions through the unprecedentedly high prices for cotton. He would not discuss the intimations that there might have been treachery at some point among his friends, but he would indicate how soon he expected to resume operations. The members of the Cotton Exchange who had been in contact with Sully & Co. held a meeting after the close of business in the governing-room of the exchange to discuss the situation. They decided to appoint a committee of the leading brokers, of which John McFadden was the chairman. The committee was to make a formal inquiry as to the amount of cotton contracts which the firm had outstanding. No information was obtainable, however, that he will meet his obligations dollar for dollar. There are no new developments locally in this direction.

**NEW ORLEANS CLOSE STEADY.**  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)  
NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The cotton market opened excited, prices ranging from 5 points down to 20 points up, compared with yesterday's close. Soon after the opening a decided upward tendency developed, and prices advanced until May was 27 points higher than yesterday, at 13.80, and July was 40 points higher, at 14.00. The advance was mainly due to a good Liverpool market. After the first half hour of trading New York displayed weakness, and the local market was quick to follow the decline, which brought May down to 12.25 and July to 13.10.

The ring was too busy to allow much discussion of Sully's failure. The belief was, however, that he will meet his obligations dollar for dollar. There are no new developments locally in this direction.

**BATHS A GREAT SUCCESS.**  
One of the most taking features ever introduced in institutional work in this city is the Bethlehem bath-house on Vignes street, conducted in connection with the Bethlehem institutional church. The bath-house is now in operation, and the other baths are largely patronized, and Rev. Dana W. Bartlett estimates that at least 100 baths are given per day. From May 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904, the institution had given 4,281 baths. The plunge will be reopened the first of May. Work is now in progress on the new men's hotel, adjoining the Bethlehem church.

**CONSIDINE BACKS CORSETT.**  
NEW YORK, March 19.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Johnny Considine, who has won many thousands of dollars on the result of "Young Corbett's" numerous ring victories, announced today that he was ready to wager \$5000 on Corbett to defeat Jimmy Britt in San Francisco next Friday night. Some of the money Considine intends to send to Harry Corbett in San Francisco to bet at the best odds obtainable, while the rest of it he expects to get covered in this vicinity.

**Bartlett Music Co. Still at It.**  
Plans were announced, to be put into effect, by the Bartlett Music Co., 20 S. Broadway, first full payment for the coupon on page 11, Part IV, Excelsior Public Library.

**NO PANIC IN LIVERPOOL.**  
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)  
LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The effect of the suspension of Sully & Co. on the cotton market was not so great as expected. Although there was great excitement during the first few minutes, there was absolutely no panic. Buying orders were plentiful.

Presented a lively presence in view of the Sully crash in New York, which was not announced until after this market had closed. The galleries and balcony of the exchange were filled with on-lookers, and in the ring the brokers were waiting until the opening bell

rang. They then gave vent to the pent-up excitement which existed before the opening. The market opened 26 to 44 points lower.

**THE PORT O' HEART'S DESIRE.**  
Down around the quay they lie, the ships that sail to sea.  
On shore the brown-checked sailors men pass the jest with me,  
But soon their ships will sail away with winds that never tire,  
And there's one that will be sailing to the Port o' Heart's Desire.

The Port o' Heart's Desire, and it's oh, that port for me,  
And that's the ship that I love best of all that sail the sea;  
Its hold is filled with memories, its prow it points away  
To the Port o' Heart's Desire, where I roamed a boy at play.

Ships that sail for gold there be, and ships that sail for fame,  
And some were filled with jewels that bright when from Cathay they came,  
But give me still your white sail in the sunset's mystic fire,  
That the running tides will carry to the Port o' Heart's Desire.

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And all the ships, if they were mine, I'd gladly give to you,  
I'd give them all right gladly, with their gold and fame entire,  
If you would set me down within the Port o' Heart's Desire.

### STUMBLING BLOCKS to Robust Health Speedily Removed.



DR. O. C. JOSLEN, The Leading Specialist.

I WILL AGREE TO TREAT YOUR CASE AND WAIT FOR MY FEE UNTIL A CURE IS EFFECTED.

**Contracted Disorders.**  
Be sure your cure is thorough. Not one of my patients has ever had a relapse after being discharged. My treatment is a complete cure in less time than the ordinary forms of treatment require.

**"WEAKNESS."**  
It is Complete Cure Without Surgery. What is commonly termed "weakness" is merely a symptom of prostatic disease. To stimulate activity by the use of powerful tonics is an easy matter, but such results are merely temporary drug effects. Most doctors treat "weakness" in this manner because they do not know how to cure the real cause of the derangement. I am the only physician employing scientific and successful methods. I use no tonics at all. My treatment is a complete cure in less time than the ordinary forms of treatment require. My cures are real cures, and are permanent.

**VARICOCELE.**  
It is Complete Cure Without Surgery. Under my treatment the most aggravated cases of varicocele are cured in a few days' time. There is no cutting, no pain, and it is seldom necessary that a patient is detained from his occupation. Normal circulation is at once restored throughout all the veins, and the natural process of waste and repair are established. If you are afflicted with varicocele, consult me at once. Delay can but bring on aggravated conditions and nervous complications that will impair the vital functions and involve the general health.

**PRIVACY.**  
My suite of treating rooms is not only the largest but the most private in the city. Those who write, too, may rest assured of absolute secrecy that their correspondence will be regarded as sacredly confidential.

**SPECIAL.**  
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rang. They then gave vent to the pent-up excitement which existed before the opening. The market opened 26 to 44 points lower.

**THE PORT O' HEART'S DESIRE.**  
Down around the quay they lie, the ships that sail to sea.  
On shore the brown-checked sailors men pass the jest with me,  
But soon their ships will sail away with winds that never tire,  
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Andrew Carnegie has given another \$5,000,000 for educational purposes, according to the New York Globe. It is said the gift is for the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

### Doctor Harrison

We are Specialists for Varicose, Hydrocele, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Blood Diseases, Contracted Disorders, Loss of Vital Power, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

**Our Medical Journal**  
Is just issued to the right of our street entrance. The way to find out all about our work quick and easy is to read our Journal. It is impossible to describe our kind of work in public print. In our Journal you will find the facts in plain language. Go and help yourself to one. If you live outside the city, write us and we will mail you one in a plain envelope.

**Varicose.**  
Have you varicose? Have you tried treatment with doctors who tell you that it is incurable? Have you been cured? Will you continue to pay your money to the doctor who tells you that it is incurable? Men when they have varicose veins, they will tell you personally all about it. They will tell you that it is incurable, and that they will not cure it. They will tell you that it is incurable, and that they will not cure it. They will tell you that it is incurable, and that they will not cure it.

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**Residents of California**  
AND REAL ESTATE HOME BUILDERS  
Desiring to build high-class, modern and up-to-date homes, will find what they desire by consulting

**A. LAWRENCE WALK**  
Certified Architect, Suite 60, Ramona Block, Third and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone 3326.

**SCHUMACHER STUDIO**  
Finest Portrait Work. Secure Sittings Now. 37 North Spring street.

**Columbia Pharmacy**  
323 S. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

**GEORGE DISPOSAL**  
FOR CITY FATHERS  
Important one, from

**Real Estate**  
THE REALTY  
XXIII YEAR  
"HOUSE"  
FACT AND CO  
THERE has been no  
falling off in the  
houses during the  
past investigation  
for such reports  
stated that a number  
have been received by  
this office. This is  
many houses, not for  
rent, but for sale.  
Speculation has been  
the main, not needing  
the house, they often  
sell. We cannot, of  
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there has been no sign  
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will probably amount to  
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Worth of First.  
Property owners north  
have revived the project  
of the postoffice. It  
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for a government in  
their property owners  
they will do something  
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**FOR SALE—**  
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HOUSE, REB  
FLOOR,  
ANTYANOISE  
BEDROOM,  
ONLY \$260.  
E & CO.,  
ROADWAY,  
DUEROA.

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is looking for  
y. Home 1134  
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A SNAP.  
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DICE. 25

ROOM cottage,  
\$29 a month;  
large lot, \$1825;

R & CO.,  
Trust Bldg.

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rubbery; only  
mail monthly  
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A. SPECK,  
church. 25

NEW AND  
of the city;  
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over-priced cot-  
fifty and up  
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for \$5 cash.  
SPENCE. 25

4 ROOMS.  
nances, chicken  
vegetable cup-  
car line, fine  
\$60 cash; \$200  
at 185 E. S.

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ch; gas, elev-  
in, \$250 cash,  
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**FOR SALE—**  
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**Did it Ever Dawn Upon You**  
that all business suits look alike—that there's a sameness about the eternal double and single breasted?

**sack business suits?**  
Well, it's dawned on ol' Dame Fashion!

So she's evolved the business frock, a hybrid of both Cutaway and Froek, toned down for everyday use. An extremely impressive garment. When it's Brauer-Krohn out from business-shade, soft fabrics makes "the boss" look more like a boss and less like his clerks. The favorite price is \$90.

**Brauer & Krohn**  
Tailors to the Fastidious.  
128-130 S. Spring. 11454 S. Main

Several years ago Dr. Schifman crossed the bridge over Madison Avenue and entered a dental clinic. It was a painful experience. The work was done painlessly and with a minimum of discomfort. It gave him the great pleasure of knowing that he had helped him.

IRVING R. SCHIFMAN  
D. D. S.  
L. 7

There was two partial plates made for him. Dr. Schifman restoring all my missing teeth. I must say that they are highly satisfactory in every respect. I can eat and drink anything I want to. I am glad to tell him to any and all as an example to others.

MRS. Y. L. COMOR  
124 Wilmsford


She just had a tooth pulled by Dr. Schifman, and did not feel it.

MRS. J. L. COMOR, 912 2nd Ave.

She just had a tooth pulled by Dr. Schifman, and it's just like getting a new one.

DOLLY GOODWIN  
110 N. Fremont

107 N. Spring Street.



**FREE TO MEN**  
To men suffering from  
Bility, Drains, Leucor-  
rhea, Atrophy, etc., I  
offer absolute free use of my  
famous Dr. Sanden Elec-  
tricity cured. Not only  
paid in advance or ex-  
change, but I return you to  
me, if it does not cure  
you after 60 days, and given  
you 60 days to return it.  
(For men) sealed by mail. Dr. B.  
St. John Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

**Auction.**

**Auction.**

**REAL ESTATE**  
**TUESDAY, MARCH**  
At 1:30 O'clock p.m.  
**GHT BEAUTIFUL L**  
**50x155**  
**HOLLY TRAC**  
This one block of car line at East  
nd. Take Colgrove car on Santa  
te line to 11th street, walk  
block to Cedar street and you are  
ends.  
Trees graded and oiled.  
Four-inch water main piped on  
by West River Water Co.  
Soils are high and dry and perfect;  
opposite side of street all built  
buildings. One lot has five-room  
ottage, up to date in every way.  
lot with barn and fine well with

**Auction**  
9 S. Workman  
**MONDAY,**  
Feb 21 at 10 o'clock

... of Bedroom and  
... Culture, Carpets, Rugs, C  
... Room Furniture, Dish  
... Glassware, Gas Stove, P  
... etc. THOS. B. CLARK  
Auctioneer

---

# Auction

8 West Fifth St  
Wednesday, March 2

line household goods, com  
bedded Beds and Dressers  
... Bedding and Mattresses  
... Parlor Furniture, Din  
... Table, Gas Range, Cook

**RHOADES & R**  
**Auction**  
HIGH GRADE FURNITURE, W  
DAY, MARCH 28RD, AT 10 A.  
AT 337 EAST 1400 ST.  
Display of hand polished quartered  
oyster Rochers, Quartered Oak C  
Real Leather Couch, same as  
and Administer Rugs, Carpet  
and Golden Oak Bedroom Suite, 1  
and Mattresses, Chiffoniers  
Hail Tree, 1 round Golden Ca  
casion Table and Chairs, China, G  
Range, 1 gas Range, Kitchen uten  
which are same as new.  
C. M. STEVENS, Auction  
Office 303 Taid Bldg.  
Phone 2-1000

# Auction

great Art Auction of J  
is, at 104 E. Colorado Street  
will be continued durin  
k, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
C. M. STEVENS, Auc

## hos. B. Cla

SOUTH B'WAR, Tel. Home 100, 2



## LOCKS SHOW AT THE FAIR.

alking Delegate Holds up  
Frank Wiggins.

fuses to Permit Our Men to  
Put up Exhibit.

riking Instance of Totem  
Brand of Cussedness.

One of the most preposterous instances of labor union arrogance that has come to light of late is reported from St. Louis, where the labor union managers, who, it is said, absolutely control the exposition grounds, are trying to force Frank Wiggins, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and member of the California St. Louis World's Fair Commission, and Charles L. Wilson, chief of station for this State, to come under their oppressive yoke.

Wiggins and Wilson took several workmen from here to aid in installing the California exhibits at St. Louis. They took them because they were experienced in the line for which the workmen's services were engaged, having worked in the Chamber of Commerce here; and because it was their alienable right and privilege to take on with them to St. Louis to work the California building if they so chose to do.

As soon as the Californians went to work the labor union barkers in control of the exposition grounds scented their arrival and sought to buy them out of their jobs. They declared that "black" men would not be allowed to work on the fair grounds, because they were non-union. Every laborer could be ordered out rather than to a non-union Californian working the California building!

The trouble was made to center over a skilled carpenter, a workman upon whom Wiggins and Wilson relied to a great extent in installing the exhibit here. He was the constructor of several of the cabinets, among them the big show cabinet of Bishop & Co., which had to be taken to pieces for transportation; and only by understanding putting the sections together again properly.

But the walking delegate came round and said no, this man from Los Angeles must get off the grounds, because he was a non-union carpenter. He declared that Wiggins must choose a carpenter, hit or miss, from St. Louis union rank.

Wiggins, of course, claims his right to hire anybody he pleases, but if it is true that labor unionism controls the exposition management, the serious embarrassment that might arise through Wiggins' strict adherence to his convictions may well be imagined.

## HOGAN'S CORPSE NOT A CHATTEL.

CREW SOME LEGAL CONTRO-  
VERSY OF UNDERTAKERS.

Proper Officials Turned Suicide's  
Body Over to Breesee, and Under-  
taker Garrett Sought to Recover It  
by Legal Means—Found Law Was  
Against Him.

Disputing over a corpse, rival undertakers of this city dived furiously into law books yesterday to find out if a dead man can be legally termed a piece of property.

This gruesome legal scrap arose over the remains of an unhappy young fellow named W. E. Hogan who was found in his room on Central avenue with the gas turned on.

Another war of the undertakers was avoided by the discovery that the Supreme Court has held a corpse not to be a chattel.

If it isn't, what is it, then?

This legal ruling renders pointless the famous willtine that some one left New York a few days ago, and came back an "it." According to this, "He" was not even an "it." Perhaps a habit of thought, as the Christian Scientists have it.

The point was raised in this case because Undertaker Garrett consulted an attorney with a view of getting out a writ of replevin to get the body away from Undertaker Breesee. It had been given to Breesee by officials in authority.

Hogan died Friday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock at the Emergency and General Hospital, where he had been taken after the discovery of his condition in his room on Central avenue.

His father, Eugene Hogan, in Summer, S. C., was notified and by his instructions, the body was sent to an undertaker's to be embalmed.

The doctor at the hospital sent for Garrett.

Undertaker Garrett notified Dr. Campbell, the autopsy physician, who performed a post mortem Friday night.

Yesterday, Deputy Coroner Sumnerfield received a telegram from the father, authorizing him to see to the embalming of the body. Sumnerfield directed that the body be sent to Undertaker Breesee's, undertaking parlor, where the inquests are usually held.

Garrett resented this bitterly, but yielded possession. Yesterday afternoon, when he learned that the law is against his bringing a replevin suit to get the corpse back from Breesee, he withdrew.

The law gives the Coroner full authority over the body anyhow; he had a perfect right to take it to Breesee's. Late yesterday afternoon, a jury was impeached to view the remains. On account of the inconvenience of the hour, the inquest was postponed until today.

Hogan's father, not understanding the situation, and being confused by all the people who seem to want to take charge of his son's remains, has sent seven telegrams to the hospital, two or three to Garrett, some to Sumnerfield and goodness knows how many to Breesee.

Change in Southern Pacific Trains.

Commencing Sunday, March 11, trains for San Francisco via the coast line at 8 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. will run by way of the new Castaway tunnel and Oceanside.

For Santa Barbara at 1 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. will use the old line. Trains for Oceanside will leave Los Angeles at 7 a. m., 8 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 2 p. m. Other changes taking effect at once are as follows: Pasadena trains at 4:25 p. m. leave off 6:50 p. m. train leaves at 6:15 p. m.; 4:35 p. m. train for Long Beach and San Pedro leave at 5:55 p. m. Sunday only being taken off.

For Monrovia, daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m.; for Santa Ana, Whittier, Los Angeles, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9:35 a. m., and daily except Sunday, 5:15 p. m.; for Tustin, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:15 p. m.

High-class Carriage Repairing.

Painting, trimming, headstalls, for rubber tires. Parrot Carriage Mfg. Co., 106 & Main.

Sub-division two and three now  
on the market

# Dolgeville

Sub-division two and three now  
on the market.

THE MANUFACTURING SUBURB OF LOS ANGELES

ONLY 22 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CENTER OF CITY.

Mr. Henry E. Huntington and associates have decided to place this fine property on the market at exceedingly low price.

It is sub-divided into BUSINESS and RESIDENCE LOTS fronting on EIGHTY-FOOT STREETS AND AVENUES. Streets being graded and curbed. Cement sidewalks laid.

The Choice Manufacturing sites are of any size desired, with a spur track from the main line to each lot.

Five Hundred employees will soon be at work in the manufacturing plants now being constructed on the property.

A fine opportunity for good hotel men and builders. Several parties now waiting to buy or rent cottages.

INSIDE LOTS ONLY \$350.00, CORNERS \$400.00

EASY TERMS

RESERVING THE RIGHT TO RAISE THE PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE

EASY TERMS

MAPS CAN BE HAD AND INFORMATION GIVEN AT OUR DOLGEVILLE OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY OR AT THE MAIN OFFICE IN THE CITY. TAKE THE ALHAMBRA OR SAN GABRIEL CAR ON MAIN STREET, TO DOLGEVILLE, AND INVESTIGATE THIS COMBINED RESIDENCE AND MANUFACTURING SUBURB.

S. J. WHITE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

Tel. Main 1340  
Home 278

313-314 Johnson Building, Los Angeles

[AUTHORIZED ANNOUNCEMENT]  
SAN FRANCISCO'S WONDERFUL  
NEW HOTEL.

The Hotel St. Francis.

Upon Union Square in San Francisco, an ideal site, is situated one of the most wonderful structures in the West. Representing an investment of \$2,500,000, the Hotel St. Francis will open its doors on Tuesday, March 22.

It is a magnificent building of fourteen stories, so arranged that every room is an outside room, and thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved features of comfort and convenience known to modern "hotel science."

Within but recent years it would have seemed a distention of the imagination to picture a hotel with a telephone in every room, and with a system of ventilation that changes the air throughout the building every eight minutes, yet this elaborately-constructed building boasts these conveniences, and not only these, but each room is directly connected with a bath and heated by steam.

After passing through the street entrance, shielded by mammoth granite pillars, the guest is ushered into the lounge room. This is a marvelous apartment, spacious in all delineations, and ornamented by twelve great Monolith columns supporting the gilded ceiling, and elaborately decorated with coffered arabesques.

From the lounge room one is conducted to the office, which, in conformity with the general plan of interior decoration, is finished in a style that is distinctly Italian. In addition to other modern adaptations the office is equipped with a system of individual safes.

Leaving the office and passing through the promenade corridor, the guest enters the restaurant. This is the most beautiful room in the hotel, the walls and ceiling being exquisitely toned in a coloring of soft gray. The carving and ornamentation of the entire room blend harmoniously, and the whole is brightened by myriads of cut-glass crystals. Tuscan columns upon each side support the paneled ceiling, and the room is illuminated by seven crystal electricoliers.

Among other features are the old-fashioned grill room in the basement with its beamed ceiling and spacious fireplace, inviting informality and comfort, and the private banquet room being on the Mezzanine floor, where may be served in perfect privacy parties of from six to 300 in number.

The Mezzanine floor overlooks the restaurant, café and general lounge room, affording a pleasant resting place where one may be in, yet not of the crowd. A library of 4000 volumes and a thoroughly equipped information bureau will add greatly to the comfort of the guests. Among other unique forms of decoration should be mentioned the ceiling of the café, which was suggested by that of the Chiny Museum of Paris; the tapestries of many of the rooms are representations of the of the originals at the Vatican.

Situated as it is, overlooking a beautiful park and commanding from its upper floors a magnificent panorama of San Francisco with its beautiful harbor and surrounding mountains, and having also the advantage of the most central location in the city, the Hotel St. Francis is today the best equipped, improved and decorated of the fine modern hotels of the world.

Be  
A Man  
Among  
Men

You have tried drugs and have  
not been cured, so you now want  
the cure before you pay.

TO men who are run down, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to battle with the affairs of life; who have Rheumatism, Back Pain, Weak Stomach and Kidneys and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me and if I say that I can cure you I will do so or no pay.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wretches of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—drugs that are paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough I'll give the names of men right near you—where you are. Frisk! fair!

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:  
H. W. Webb, Santa Monica, Cal. He was cured of a back trouble of 12 year's standing.  
Owen Orr, Chico, Cal. who says I cured him of Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness and Lumbago from which he had suffered 16 years.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into wornout humanity and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up; or, if you can't call, write to me and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you inclose this ad.

DR. M. B. McLAUGHLIN, 129 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES  
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1  
NOT SOLD IN DRUG STORES



## Easter BUT TWO WEEKS AWAY

HAVE you given a thought to the new hat you must have? We prepared well for Easter this season—better than ever before. A multitude of dainty hats and bonnets, in every delicate shade and texture, await your choosing. The cleverest models produced in New York and Paris; so many styles, so many color effects, so many prices, you won't have the least trouble in finding just what you want. First comers always get the best choice. Take the hint—come early.

HOFFMAN'S

LARGEST MILLINERY HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST. 133 1/2-135 South Spring St.

## ..Pay When Cured..

You Are the Man Who is  
Weak and Wants to Be  
Strong.



I Am the Man Who Has  
the Means of Restoring  
Vigor to Weak Men.

Be  
A Man  
Among  
Men

Strong  
Men  
Rule  
the  
World

You have tried drugs and have  
not been cured, so you now want  
the cure before you pay.

I know Just what my Belt will do,  
and if I say I can cure you I want  
no pay till I do so.

TO men who are run down, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to battle with the affairs of life; who have Rheumatism, Back Pain, Weak Stomach and Kidneys and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me and if I say that I can cure you I will do so or no pay.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wretches of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—drugs that are paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

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Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up; or, if you can't call, write to me and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you inclose this ad.

DR. M. B. McLAUGHLIN, 129 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES  
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1  
NOT SOLD IN DRUG STORES



## MY PRACTICE IS BUILT UP MERIT

For this reason I do not  
by mail. Guessing  
tions to be treated  
Thousands have  
failed. I must see  
what for and why  
may know what you  
pend upon. My  
making thorough  
tions are such  
veal to me what of  
experience guess  
is true merit in  
ment I give.

NOT BY MAIL

Accomplish More in One Week to Ten Days  
Than Can Ever Be Accomplished  
By Mail Treatment.

When I have seen you and examined your case, I will know just what to do and how to do it. This will give better results than any monthly treatment by mail. In view of this fact you can rest assured my undertaking your case is equivalent to a guarantee of a permanent cure. This is the wisest, most economical, quickest and most sure. It's a personal application that brings permanent results. These being treated by me are cured because I do not guess. Patients coming to the city are furnished with a room free of charge and arrange fees to suit their convenience.

CURED WITHOUT SURGERY

One of the most prevalent diseases among men is also one that is greatly neglected. In fact, too much so for the patient's own good. Some patients fear caustic, painful and radical treatment; this is well, as these conditions can now be thoroughly cured by scientific and economical treatment. Varicocele interferes with sexual life, and diminishes the activity of all parts involved. I cure varicocele in 4 to 6 DAYS, and the cure will be permanent; it is absolutely painless, and no fear of a return or any evil after effects need be had.

VARICOCELE

Contracted Diseases

Are sure to become Chronic under improper treatment, and chronic inflammation of the bladder are the direct proper treatment.

I cure every case, because I treat the Exact Cause from which I do not guessing. I see and know that every treatment is the quickest and most cleanly treatment known.

Fees Arranged to Suit  
Convenience of Patients.

DR. MORTON

Fourth and Broadway.  
312 West Fourth Street.

BURKE BROS.

in value before you have paid for it, or if you want a small amount, see us at once. Two car lines and the new Main street makes a purchase that will make you a nice sum of money; call on us for the choice of lots; only a limited number at this price. For further information, call on us.

BURKE BROS.

FUNCTIONAL

Turned "Weakness"

It is really not a disease, successfully combat treatment, such as I treat, much more than you have treated disease, many gains so affected, the gains of their proper treatment is commonly known, and is indicated by a lowered by indigestion, stomach or constipation, or any of the ailments of the system, and the cure is to be had by any other means.

STRICTLY

"Exact Cause" and many have made money for strictures when the cause, thus causing the strictures and is caused by inflammation quickly through its depression, and is indicated by a lowered by indigestion, stomach or constipation, or any of the ailments of the system, and the cure is to be had by any other means.

STRICTLY

Real Bar

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Tapestry Brussels

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Body Brussels

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Buy Carpets and

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EXCELSIOR

422-424 SOUTH U

111 W. Second St.

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LAKE

STRAIT,

\$25 DO

MARRY JACKSON

Pictorial  
McDOUGALL  
XXIII<sup>rd</sup> YEAR  
If you can buy a  
as \$550, what sh  
best make, when  
Stein  
Pian  
Cost at the facto  
third to a half  
any other?  
The Fame  
Steinway Pi  
Is not confined to  
appointed pianofo  
heads:  
Nicholas II, Czar of Rus  
Fyans Josef I, Emper  
and King of Hungary;  
Albert, King of Saxony  
The Prince and Prince  
and the Duke of Edin  
Monsieur-Ek-Din, Shah  
Alexandra, Queen of Gr  
In St. Petersburg  
the same lofty pla  
shety thousand An  
Grand  
Held at Mason Ope  
most brilliant affai  
many people who ca  
is not being able t  
The usual Thursd  
present a most attra  
Geo.  
345-3  
Office  
Big R  
Fifty  
Our special sale this  
every conceivable sty  
We buy desks in  
manufacturers. We  
to undercut any pri  
demonstrate by the r  
There are first clas  
library desks, desks  
writer desks, flat or  
every desk in the lot  
week only.  
We furnish offices  
including rugs, tables,  
cash or credit.  
Br  
420-532-53  
RELIAN  
Real Bar  
CAL  
Tapestry  
Brussels  
Velvet  
Body  
Brussels  
Roxbury R  
Buy Carpets and  
Eastern  
511-16  
EXCELSIOR  
422-424 SOUTH U  
111 W. Second St.  
TELEPHONE AND O  
LAKE  
STRAIT,  
\$25 DO  
MARRY JACKSON



If you can buy a Steinway Piano for as little as \$550, what should you pay for the next best make, when

## Steinway Pianos

Cost at the factory from a third to a half more than any other?

The Fame of Steinway Pianos

Is not confined to America, Steinway & Sons having been appointed pianoforte manufacturers to the following crowned heads:

Nicholas II, Czar of Russia;	William II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia;
Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary;	Edward VII, King of Great Britain.
Albert, King of Saxony;	Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway;
The Prince and Princess of Wales;	Umberto I, King of Italy.
and the Duke of Edinburgh;	Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey;
Kenneth-Ed. Din, Shah of Persia;	Maria Christiana, Queen Regent of Spain, and others, including
Alexandra, Queen of Great Britain;	President Diaz of Mexico.

In St. Petersburg, Vienna or Paris, Steinway Pianos occupy the same lofty plane of superiority that they do in nearly every thousand American homes.

### Grand Cecilian Recital

Held at Mason Opera House Friday evening, March 18, was a most brilliant affair. The house was taxed to its utmost, and many people who called for tickets on Friday were disappointed in not being able to secure seats.

The usual Thursday afternoon Cecilian Recital this week will present a most attractive program.

## Geo. J. Birkel Co.

345-347 South Spring Street.

## Office Desks at Big Reductions

Fifty Different Styles

Our special sale this week will consist of fine office desks in every conceivable style and shape.

We pay spot cash for them and we can afford to undercut any prices in the city—a fact that we will fully demonstrate by the retail prices we shall quote this week. There are flat desks, bookkeepers' desks, roll top desks, library desks, desks with open or closed pigeon holes, typewriter desks, flat or roll top—in all, more than fifty styles and every desk in the lot to be sold at a big reduction for this week only.

We furnish office complete with everything needed, including rugs, tables, chairs, desk chairs, book-cases, etc., etc.—cash or credit.

## Brent's

THE GREAT CREDIT HOUSE  
400-532-534 SO. SPRING ST.

## Real Bargains in CARPETS

Tapestry Brussels 65c per yard  
Velvet, 95c per yard

Body Brussels \$1.35 pr yard

Roxbury Rug, 9x12, only \$18

Buy Carpets and save money this week at

Eastern Outfitting Co.  
511-46 S. SPRING ST.

WELLSIOR LAUNDRY  
422-424 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET

25c Down, \$10 Per Month.

HARRY JACKSON, 294 Byrne Block. Tel. Home 2045.

## How San Francisco Unionism Crushes Honest Laborers.

### APPEAL TO COURTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The ways of unionism in San Francisco are well illustrated by a complaint which was filed last Tuesday in a suit against the Oyster Workers' Union by Frank B. Whiteman, for \$5000 damages for forcing his employers to discharge him, and subsequently preventing him from securing work at his trade.

The complaint says: "The pretended purpose of the union is the advancement of the general interests of its members in their employment as oyster workers, and their mutual protection therein."

Whiteman alleges that he is an oyster worker, and since the year 1902, and up to March 9, 1904, followed his occupation in San Francisco, and during all that time he was harassed and annoyed and his occupation interfered with by said union and its members. In December, 1902, a demand was made on him by said union that he become a member thereof, it being represented to him by the union that unless he complied with the demands the union would not only demand and obtain his discharge from his employer, but that physical force and violence would be resorted to by the union against him for the purpose of incapacitating him and preventing him from following his occupation. Acting under fear he complied with the demands and became a member of the union. He is unusually expert and his services have always been in demand at the highest wages paid for that kind of labor.

Subsequent to the time plaintiff became a member, and for only a period of about three months, his occupation was not interfered with by the union or its members, but at that time it was represented to him that he was working against the interests of the members of the union.

### WORKED TOO HARD.

He was told that he was working too rapidly and performing more work than the other members of the union could or would do, who were not so efficient, capable or energetic as the plaintiff, and that if he did not desist from such rapid work the union would compel him to relinquish his membership in the union, and thereby cause him to lose his lucrative employment. Plaintiff, believing that he had the right to give to his employers his best endeavor, refused to desist to the demand of the union and its members. Whereupon they, by threats of physical injury and by otherwise hindering and impeding plaintiff in his occupation, compelled him, for his own protection and safety, to give up his membership in the union. He was forced to give up his membership by threats of serious physical injury to give up his employment in San Francisco, and go elsewhere.

Whiteman said he returned to San Francisco January 30, of this year, but was unable to secure permanent employment because the union refused to permit him to become a member and announced that he would either leave town or starve.

He secured employment with an oyster company, but on March 1, the union notified his employer that he would have to discharge Whiteman, or his business would be boycotted. The result was that Whiteman was dismissed, and has not been able to obtain employment anywhere else, notwithstanding the fact that his old employers say that they would be glad to give him work if they dared. As he is not familiar with other trades he is not able to obtain a livelihood. He asks that the court give him damages for what he has suffered and enjoined the union from further interference with his work.

### UNIONISM AND CRIME.

Never before in the history of San Francisco has there been such complete domination of labor unions, and never before has there been such an appalling disregard for property rights, all evidence points to labor-unionism as the cause for the present disregard for law here. The cause is direct. One case in point is shown in the police records of the past week, and while the local papers carefully avoid telling the story in all its terrible significance, it came out in Police Court. The following item taken from a local paper gives the fullest details that are to be found in any of the city papers:

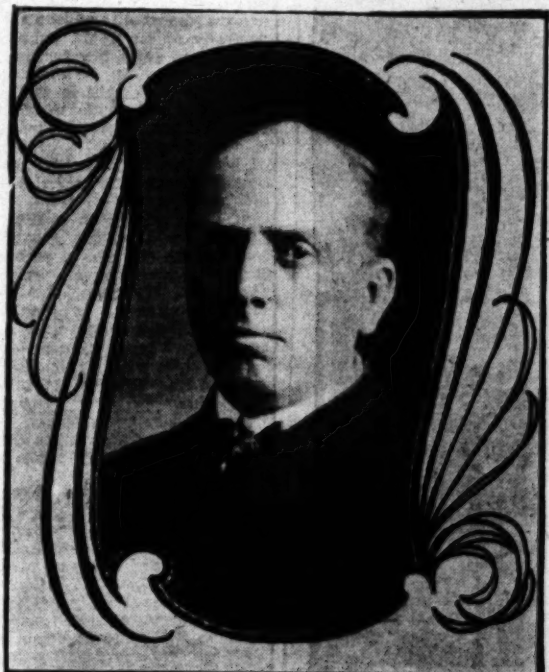
"A fellow giving the name of William Holstein, last night asked Mrs. Weiserling, of 1210 Fulton street, for food. Because she said her cupboard was bare and closed the kitchen door, the beggar poked his fist through a window, cutting his wrist on the broken glass. After having his wounds dressed at the Park Emergency Hospital he was taken to the city prison and charged with malicious mischief."

Four months ago William Holstein came to San Francisco from Milwaukee. He is a competent stationary engineer. He had saved up a few dollars, and believed that he could come to this State and get work before his capital was exhausted. Holstein had never affiliated with trades unions. Consequently, when he came here all unions were warned against him.

Holstein got a job within a week, but it lasted only one day. His employer was satisfied with him but the Engineers' Union was not, and rather than undergo a boycott the employer discharged his new man. Again and again did Holstein get work, but each time his nemesis appeared and he went on the street. His small capital gradually dwindled, until it became a case of necessity for Holstein to find work.

### ALL DOORS BARRED.

Leaving his trade he tried for any



HERBERT GEORGE,  
Head of San Francisco Citizens' Alliance.

kind of work, but found every avenue barred by labor unions. He could not even get a job as a day laborer without having a walking delegate appear and notify the employer to dismiss the man under penalty of a boycott. Holstein tried the docks for a job as a sweeper, coal shoveler, or any honest labor, but everywhere the ban of unionism followed him.

Holstein is not a criminal, either by instinct or inclination. He gradually became forced to beg for food from door to door, while he vainly searched for some means of livelihood. But even this precarious living failed him, and then he determined to break into jail, where he could at least receive food and shelter. He took the step recorded in the clipping heretofore mentioned, and will probably be sent to the county jail. He did the least "crime" he could do and remain an honest man, and today is suffering—not for his own crime—for the crimes of labor-unionism.

### CRIME IS RAMPANT.

The result of this is that the reign of the burglar, the murderer and the footpad has become so notorious that one local newspaper has felt compelled to call the attention of the people to the good work done by the vigilance committee fifty years ago. It strongly suggests the advisability of a revival of that body, and says it would be of marked advantage to San Francisco at the present time.

Citizens are held up and robbed; business men are despoiled of their money at the entrance of the most public parts of the city; murder and murderous assault are of daily occurrence.

That this carnival of crime has been invited by the present municipal administration there is not the slightest doubt. During the last city canvass the managers of Ruef and Schmitz went abroad among the labor-unionists and gave every promise that their interests should be protected at all hazards and that San Francisco should be a "wide-open town." San Francisco became the Mecca for thieves and blacklegs. The result of the election was that the labor-unionists were in control, and they have not been able to keep their promise.

### UNION CRIMINALS PROTECTED.

The police are in a state of absolute inactivity. Patrolmen know that if they interfere with criminals who happen to have a union card, or who are the friends of the administration, they are liable to be haled before the commission and fined or even dismissed from the force. Thugs, thieves and bunco men who have been driven from the city under former administrations and whose faces are well known to every policeman and detective in the city, are flocking back and flaunting their crimes openly without fear of molestation. Gambling is running in all parts of the city.

China town is "wide open." The police say they can find no games running, yet any stranger can go into China town at any time and walk directly into gambling rooms. At the Hall of Justice a story is retailed as a police concern of the new appointees on the Police Commission. He was showing a friend through China town recently and as they were passing a building he heard an unusual cheering on the inside. The two stepped inside to see what was going on and found a room full of fan-tan players, with several games in full blast. Notwithstanding the fact that the man was a sworn Police Commissioner, and the further fact that the daily reports of the police were to the effect that no gambling could be found in China town, this commissioner took no action on his discovery.

There are 269 gambling houses run-

ning in China town now, and more than 200 others in San Francisco outside of China town, and the police know every one of them.

### CORONER LELAND ASSAULTED.

One of the most striking evidences of the fear injected into the hearts of city officials came out last week when Coroner Leland was the victim of a most brutal attack by a union gripman on the Haight-street line. Leland was sitting on the front end of a car when the conductor came to him and asked him where he had boarded the car. Leland replied that it was the conductor's business to know. An argument arose, mixed with much personal abuse from the conductor, and finally Leland said that he had boarded the car at the ferry. The conductor bluntly told the doctor that he lied.

Leland started to get up when the gripman left his post and said: "You are evidently looking for trouble," and with that struck the doctor and knocked him off the car. Leland returned to the car and showed his badge. Exercising his authority he placed the gripman under arrest and took him to the park station, where he was booked for malicious assault.

Next morning when the gripman appeared before the Police Judge, the matter was hushed up and the case continued, at the request of the prosecution, for one week. Dr. Leland knows the power of the labor vote, or thinks he does, and feared that if he prosecuted the union gripman he would suffer for it the next time he comes up for office. As Leland is a personal candidate, he knows that the best thing he can do is to suffer the bruises on his head in silence and not incur the ill will of the Carmen's Union. It is a safe bet that the gripman will never be prosecuted and that when the case next comes before the Police Judge it will be dismissed for want of prosecution.

### THUGS CARRY UNION CARDS.

In nearly every instance when a footpad, burglar, or thug is arrested and reformed for a crime he carries a union card. It is also significant that when the criminal is not arrested during the commission of the crime, and the police work on the case, the men who are arrested do not carry union cards. The arrests in the latter instance are not followed with conviction, as the men gathered in usually have no trouble in showing that they were in no way connected with the crime.

Two men were arrested last week, in the act of breaking into a butcher shop. One of the men was a member of the city fire department and the other was a neighbor of the man who was to be robbed. He carried a card in his union. Both men claimed to be friends of the man whose place was broken into, and after the first flash of indignation on the part of the victim, there was a sudden change of front, and the two men escaped prosecution because the proprietor of the place declined to proceed with the case. The official pull of the fireman and the union pull of the companion in crime were too much for the business man, as he knew he would be ruined by the friends of the two burglars if he insisted on prosecuting them.

### CARMEN ARE PLOTTING.

The executive board of the Street Carmen's Union is tabulating and recording the complaints of the members of the union against the United Railroads, preparatory to backing up their demands for certain changes in the wage and hour schedule. The present schedule, as laid down by the arbitration board last fall, continues in force until May 1, and at that time it was made the significant statement was issued by the carmen that it had but a short time to run.

The most recent complaint of the carmen is that Manager Chapman is laying off the union trackmen and filling their places with cheaper help. It is claimed by the union that this is in direct violation of the agreement between the company and the union, and in the demand for a new wage schedule will be incorporated a demand for the difference in wages between that paid the discharged men and the new ones.

That the Carmen's Union is preparing for a fight with the company is shown by many acts of the members of the union. From the inner circles

it is learned that the executive board is working diligently on a new schedule to be presented to the company for acceptance on May 1. It is stated that the company will be given a very short time for consideration of the new demand and if the answer is not favorable within the time specified the entire system will be tied up.

According to the men on the inside it is believed that while the company has been preparing for a strike, it will be totally unprepared for one of such dimensions as will be on its hands if the new demands are not acceded to without change. The work of Cornelius and Knox has been going on quietly for the past five months, and every department of the company's service has been sounded by the workers of the Carmen's Union. It is now confidently believed that when the strike is ordered it will have the support of the engineers, the electricians, the track men, the oilers, the machinists and the barn men in all capacities.

It is believed that this backing will place the Carmen's Union in such a strong position that it will be able to dictate terms absolutely. Should these not be sufficient, it is expected that the Labor Council will endorse the strike, and, if necessary, all unions connected in any manner whatever with the company will be called upon to stand by the carmen.

### FIGHT TO A FINISH.

When the members of the executive board of the Carmen's Union are asked regarding their intentions, they are strangely reticent. They declare that nothing is being done toward a new schedule, and that the carmen have not the slightest expectation of

entering into a controversy with the company. But for all these denials, it is an absolute certainty that there will be a fight on May 1, and that fight will be to a finish. The company has not been idle, and it is not going to let the employees rule.

There is an element in the coming struggle that has never appeared before, and it will have a strong bearing on the result. The people of San Francisco outside of the unions have been doing a little organizing themselves, and when the street cars are laid up on account of a strike, the people will probably have something to say that will have as great weight as the dictum of the unions. Heretofore the fights of the unions have been fought to a great extent through the sympathy of the people, but this time the people will be on the side of the company, and there will be an element in the field that will not tolerate acts of lawlessness which threaten the safety of persons and property.

The actions of conductors, gripmen and motormen for the past six months have absolutely disregarded the rights of patrons of the various lines. Ladies are insulted with impunity, men are vilely abused, and the slightest attempt on the part of the passenger to defend himself is the signal for an assault by both employees on the car.

Whether the company is powerless to put a stop to this sort of treatment of its patrons is a question that is now agitating the public. It looks very much as if the members of the union were being given all the rope necessary for them to hang themselves, while the company expects the matter to work out to the advantage of the United Railroads.

## STORY OF PLOT FOR WHOLESALE MURDER

Cold-Blooded Business Recital of Plans Formed by Union Leaders to Wreck Trains and Blow up Mines in Colorado.

TO ALL Coloradans the name of Mrs. Lionel Anthony has long been identified with news paper work in that State, and is accounted one of the cleverest as well as one of the best posted persons in the innermost political circles, and the "game" in all its intricacies. Likewise she knows Colorado—knows what it has accomplished, and has had a hand in the work; knows wherein it has failed, and why; knows every influence that makes for good; and equally well she knows and understands the forces that have made and are making for evil.

Mrs. Anthony is publishing a weekly magazine in Denver and has lately been devoting much attention to the labor question in Colorado. She knows every phase of the matter—knows the men ("leaders" and real laborers); knows them in their homes and in their work; knows the motives of the "leaders" and knows how and why and where they work. So much in her estimation that Mrs. Anthony knows whereof she speaks. In a recent issue of her magazine she tells of the taking of testimony in the Cripple Creek riot cases, when the great gold camp was stirred to its very foundations by such acts of vandalism as the blowing up of the Vindicator mine, the attempts to wreck trains and to kill the so-called "scab" miners employed to take the places of strikers during the recent trouble. The following excerpts will serve to show how unionism worked in Cripple Creek during the strike.

### LEADERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

"Parker, Foster and Davis—three of the union leaders—are on trial for attempted train-wrecking. And there is every hope that they will be convicted. Leaders of the Federation of Miners must stand responsible for their lawlessness and crime. The fact that a dynamiter or train-wrecker is a member of the union will no longer exempt him from punishment. 'No wonder the union leaders howl 'anarchy.' No wonder they condemn the military and scathingly rebuke Gov. Peabody.

"Because it is to the stand taken by the executive alone that the business men and citizens of Cripple Creek are able to bring these prosecutions. 'For, just so sure as punishment can be brought to these union leaders for the crimes they have committed in the name of 'humanity,' just so sure is the death of the Federation of Miners. It was conceived in violence. It has existed in violence. And its very life-blood must throb in violence. Without violence there can be no Federation of Miners.

### LAUGHING AT CRIME.

"Never was there a saying so exemplified as this. I was in Cripple Creek last week, and for two days I sat in the crowded courtroom and listened to the cold-blooded, heartless story of Charles McKinney. There was nothing in it but what was told in his earlier confession. But it was the hideous, awful, matter-of-fact, business air, with which he gave the details of that dastardly conspiracy. The union leaders deal in death. Such things have become so common to them that their very souls are calloused through and through. 'Parker was getting desperate. The militia were running things with too high a hand. Too many men

were going back to work. So he told me what had to do something to put the fear of God into these fellows' hearts. We'd have to scare them so they'd quit work and leave the strike alone.

"I proposed dynamite, and blowing up the track just before the train came alone. Parker said that was unsafe. We might get the wrong train. He wanted one, he said, that was loaded down with non-union men. So we decided to pull up a rail and send the whole train down the hill. That would fix everybody, we thought. 'That was the way McKinney started his story. There was not a quiver in his voice, not a trembling of the lip or hand. It was only a matter of business to him, and he told it as such.

### MOYER'S MORAL SUPPORT.

"Across the room sat 'Bernie' Parker. He was just as self-possessed. In all this there was nothing new to him. He had been a leader in the union too long not to be intimately acquainted with violence in all its forms.

"Seated at the press table was Mr. Moyer. He had been led as a lamb to the sacrifice. And Mr. Moyer seemed entirely indifferent. He was distinctly bored. There was no fascination for him in cold-blooded tales of wholesale murder, dynamiting and train-wrecking.

"Parker and Foster and I talked over what was the best thing to do," McKinney went on.

"Foster wanted to fix up a deal with the union bartenders to put dope and knock-out drops in every drink a 'scab' ordered in the saloons. 'Farker said that was letting too many people in on the deal, and that he didn't want to have anything to do with it. But he'd give Foster the money if he wanted to go ahead and fix the thing up.

"Parker and Beckman thought the best thing to do was to go after the El Paso mine. You see, that was the first one that opened up and it had caused us the most trouble. 'The rest of us wanted to get a gang of men and go up and clean the El Paso out. But Parker said that was risky. He wanted to dynamite it like they had the Vindicator.

### PLAN MURDER FOR MONEY.

"Then we heard about the military ball, on the night of November 15, and we made up our minds that the crowd would come home on the 2:30 o'clock car. That was the car the 'scabs' on the night shift at the El Paso used. So we could kill two birds with one stone.

"Foster and I talked it over with Parker. We wanted to know about the money before we did the job. Parker promised us \$500-\$250 apiece. That was a lump sum for the work. It wasn't to be at the rate of \$5 or \$10 a head for each man we killed—although Parker tried to make a deal of that sort.

"Then McKinney went on and told the story. How Parker had supplied the tools. How they secured turpentine and cayenne pepper to destroy the scent, should they be followed by bloodhounds. How the first night they had the rail nailed, loosened, when they were interrupted by passing men. And how the train went by before they could finish their work.

"And at the end, there was hardly a man in the courtroom—I venture to say—who did not believe McKinney was telling the truth, and the whole truth. He may be a self-confessed criminal, he undoubtedly has given out half a dozen signed statements—one insisting that his confession was so, the other denying it."



# The Drama—Plays, Players and Playhouses, Music and Musicians.

## AT THE THEATERS.

**Mason Opera-house.**  
**"THE SILVER SLIPPER,"** a musical comedy, much-talked of at the time of its Eastern production, will appear at the Mason Opera-house Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, with a Saturday matinee.  
 It is a musical play said to be full of pretty women, gowned in expensive Paris creations. The music is by Leslie Stuart, who gave the world the catchy "Florodora" airs. The "Champagne Dance," introduced in the second act, is said to be a most unusual feature. Six girls, considered the best dancers of George Edwards' London



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Gaiety theater, were brought to America especially for this terpsichorean creation.  
 "The Silver Slipper," according to the advance agent, is set in beautiful scenic surroundings. The gowns for the ballroom scene were imported, and with their jewels represent a value of thousands of dollars.  
 The aggregation numbers 125 people—by far the largest group to entertain this year—and is headed by Sam Collins, Ann Tyrol, Donald Brine, Alfred Koppler, Louise Moore, Laura Clement, Ben Lodge, Alice Leasing and Maud Seddon.

**Burbank.**  
 Frank Bacon will present "The Hills of California" at the Burbank theater for the week starting this evening. The manager has for his support Bessie Stuart Bacon, and a company of players gathered especially for this piece. During his recent sojourn in San Francisco the play took well, and won high praise.  
 It does not pretend to be anything uproariously unusual, but simply a substantial and wholesome rural drama.  
 The Denver Post said: "The Hills of California" is the best rural drama that has visited Denver this season. The scenic effects depict a farmyard in running order, and a number of pictures characteristic of the sun-drenched hills of the old home."  
 The only matinee will be given Saturday.

**Orpheum.**  
 "When Georgiana was Eighteen," is the name of a dramatic trifle at the head of the Orpheum's bill this week. It will be played by the Barrows-Lancaster company. It was written by a Chicago newspaperman, and is said to be clever.  
 Distinct European novelties are the thing nowadays, and this week's manager Drown will present the "Swedish Ladies Quintette," composed of Swedish vocalists who sing their national folk songs, and dance the national dances.  
 Ferguson and Mack, well-known eccentric comedians, are also on the list. They give a hilarious, knock-about absurdity in grotesque.  
 More "new ones," are the Lowe-Hughes duo, musical artists. They play the xylophone for one of their instruments.  
 Nirvana remains, as do Carlin and Otto, Anderson and Briggs, and the motion pictures.

**Casino.**  
 "Every seat sold," has been the cry of the box office man at the Casino theater each evening lately.  
 There is a pleasing combination of music and comedy in "Twirly-Whirly." Rice and Cady have done few things funnier than their airship arrival, while Bobby North is laughable in his impersonation of "Mary McPain." For the coming week, Edith Mason will have some new songs.  
 New stage business, some new costumes and new scenic effects will be introduced in the production this week.  
 Following "Twirly-Whirly," Manager Waldeck will present an elaborate production of "Barbara Fidgety," a genuine burlesque on "Barbara Frietchie." On Tuesday, March 29, the Casino will celebrate its 100th night, and the order of Elks will attend in a body.

**Grand Opera-house.**  
 Those who are fond of rousing

melodrama, with plenty of excitement from start to finish, may get their money's worth at the Grand this week, when the Elford Company presents "New York Day by Day." The play is in four acts, scintillating with heroes and villains, wharf rats and millionaires, plots and counterplots, subterranean dives and ambushes.  
 There is plenty of comedy interspersed, however, and specialties are introduced through the action of the drama.  
 The engagement will begin with this afternoon's matinee.

**Broadway.**  
 Kippy, who created a favorable impression here, will return to the Broadway tomorrow to fill an engagement for one week, as will Cole and Cole with a new trapeze act. Ruiz and Granville promise a good comedy sketch; McEwen and Grant will have a comedy acrobatic act, and Dick and Edie Guise will do a rapid-fire talking stunt.  
 Montgomery, as usual, is scheduled to furnish the illustrated song, and the motion pictures will add their share.

**Melvor-Tyndall.**  
 The much-discussed subject of spirit communication and its alleged phenomena and philosophy will be treated by Dr. Alexander J. Melvor-Tyndall at Blanchard Hall this afternoon.  
 He has taken for his subject, "The Truth About Spiritualism," and as he is not a member of any spiritualistic society, though he has been investigating the question for years, he believes he is in a position to throw much light on its obscurities.  
 Dr. Melvor-Tyndall has made a life study of all matters psychical, and has been holding the attention of large audiences during Sunday past.

**Burdette Lecture.**  
 Robert J. Burdette will give the ninth event of the Star course on Thursday evening of this week at Simpson Auditorium.  
 His subject is "Good Medicine," a clever lecture well known to local entertainment lovers.

**Warm Send-off.**  
 A beautiful and imperious young actress is just now sulking over a rebuff from another, less beautiful, less imperious, less successful, but better-natured player.  
 It was an opening night, and the leading woman was nervous and more than usually impatient.  
 "I've sent my maid downstairs. The idiot went before she finished hooking my dress. Heavens! what shall I do? And that's the second call!"

"I'll hook it for you," said the good-humored girl.  
 "Thank you!" said the trembling one, when the panting, struggling task was done. "Now go and stand in the first entrance with a glass of water!"

The good-humored one looked at her for a full moment before she left the room.  
 "You may go and stand in—"  
 What that girl said was really profane.—[Dramatic Mirror.]

**Floating Theater.**  
 A floating theater, designed to supply the towns along the Ohio, Illinois and Mississippi rivers with dramatic entertainments, has recently been constructed and is about to start on its journeyings. Its seating capacity is

for 1000 people, and there are boxes for the elite and a pit for the orchestra. In addition the vessel is sufficiently large to admit of numerous sleeping rooms for the actors, the deck hands and all those connected with either the show or the boat. The engine room is in the stern, and the boiler, besides the kitchen and dining-room. In view of the fact that the long water route of the floating theater carries it into the warmer portions of the South the season for the show does not close until late in the southern winter. The entire route comprises 2500 miles. The boat starts at Pittsburgh and visits the towns of the coal miners and steel workers along the Monongahela River. Next it returns and goes down the Ohio to the Kanawha, thence to Cairo, and later on the Illinois River to La Salle. Then, after going back to the Mississippi, the boat slowly makes its way in the direction of New Orleans. The idea of a floating theater is not exactly new, but the extensive scale upon which it is being conducted and the fact that it is the drama instead of the vaudeville programme that is being presented, attracts unusual attention.

Paust is the production which has been presented this season. Along the route of the floating theater the towns are often but ten or fifteen miles apart. Therefore the jumps of the boat and its company are not long ones. On the upper deck of the steamer is a calliope. Long before the theater reaches the town in which it is to show, the sounds of this instrument may be heard. The idle population of the river towns at once begins to assemble on the wharf. As the steamer comes within a few hundred feet of the dock the calliope is silenced and a brass band strikes up a familiar air. The crowd on the wharf then grows larger. Many are there awaiting the first opportunity to secure reserved seats. When the boat touches the wharf the sailors, some of whom are later transformed into actors, make the vessel fast and put the gangplank in place. The scenery is arranged and the orchestra rehearses while the cook is preparing the next meal in the kitchen. The people come aboard and select their seats, instead of doing so from a diagram on shore. At night the theater is brilliantly lighted by electricity, and a searchlight flashes.—[S. F. Review.]

**A Familiar Question.**  
 "She" is the young girl who feels that she has talent and knows that she must earn her living in some way. Some of her friends advise her to become a model, and she is told that she had better turn to any other honest means of livelihood. It is a question which has been much discussed in the past, yet which holds a living interest to those who contemplate a stage career, and to the friends of these.

"It depends entirely on the girl," says Ethel Barrymore.  
 "If a girl really feels that she has talent, is willing to work hard, and can assure herself that she is not being influenced by that glamor which the footlights have for some people, I say let her, by all means, go upon the stage. I don't know of any other profession which holds such big prizes for women who score real successes, and even the minor positions are likely to pay a girl more than she will

earn in any other line of work with the same ability and the same application.  
 "So far as the stage offering a woman more temptations than she will find elsewhere when she has to earn her own living—I don't believe a word of it. Of course, in my own case, I made my debut in the company of my grandmother, and was then in the company of my uncle, John Drew, so it may not seem fair for me to make such a sweeping statement. Yet, I think the statement is entirely justified. If a girl wants to make a success she has to work hard to attain it, and the work will take up so much of her time that she will have little opportunity to indulge in late suppers, and all that sort of thing."

"On the other side of the question, I may say that the greatest drawback to the stage as a career is that it leaves one with very little time of their own. What with actual performances, rehearsals, traveling, etc., one does not have much time to devote to the society of friends.  
 "Yet, taking everything into consideration, I say let the girl take a success, but first let her assure herself that she has some talent, is willing to work hard, and can put away social life into a distinctly secondary position."

Miss Barrymore has been, from time to time, exploited by the sensational press, one who combined the occupation of a society butterfly and a hard-working actress, but she dismisses this view with a sentence.  
 "When opportunity permits I often have luncheon or dinner with friends or have friends to luncheon or dinner with me; but one must lunch and dine, anyway, and I see to it that no social engagements interfere with my work. In the summer my time is all my own and I see as much as possible of my friends, both here and in England. And that is all there is to my being a social butterfly," as they call it."—[St. Louis Times-Democrat.]

**QUIPS AND CUES.**  
 A well authenticated rumor has it that Belasco & Mayer will be the lessees of the new theater to be built in Los Angeles adjoining the Van Nuys Hotel.  
 During the past thirty days, James Neill has purchased two lots on Adams street and Maple avenue, Los Angeles, for \$3000 cash. Lillian Andrews has purchased two cottages and lots, corner Figueroa and Santa Barbara streets, Santa Barbara, for \$5000 cash. Scott Seaton has sold one of his lots, southeast corner Cherman street and Clinton avenue, Alameda, for \$2500 cash. And yet some people say acting is not a profitable business. Go away! these are prosperous times, in the West.

Richard Mansfield has completed the plans for the rest of his season, which will close at Montreal on July 2. Every member of the company of 106 persons will be retained. After the present engagement in New York the organization will go by special train on a long tour, including the Pacific Coast, visiting only the larger cities. The plays presented will be "Old Heidelberg" and "Ivan the Terrible," and in San Francisco Mr. Mansfield will give two performances of "Bohemia."

Ever since Weber and Fields started in their western tour rumors have been flying around to the effect that the managers would split at the end of this season. These rumors reached Weber and Fields at Omaha on Friday last, when they immediately telegraphed as follows: "We wish to state positively, without reservation of any sort, that the rumors of a quarrel, the contemplated sale of the Music Hall or the removal of our entertainment to the Casino are absolutely without foundation, and the partnership, which has existed for twenty-six years, will be continued." (Signed.) Joseph M. Weber and Lew M. Fields.

William Norris, comedian, takes this view: "The mind influences the audience, not the personal appearance of a player, as we see in the case of Sir Henry Irving, who, to my thinking, is the greatest of living actors. He has all the faults that theoretically a bad actor cannot understand him; his gestures are angular and his walk a stride, but who denies the extraordinary spell he exercises? These mannerisms, which so many condemn, are really among the sources of his fascination. Think his Shylock one of the most wonderful exhibitions of theatrical art I have ever witnessed. That is how we must test an actor—not by his personal appearance or his voice or his gait, but by the influence that he exercises upon the audience. When an actor is on stage, by the force of his intellect, he dominates it."  
 In Berne, Switzerland, the problem of catering to the masses, in an educational way, is being tried and the success of the idea seems assured. Twice a week the doors of the principal playhouses are open to the public at the nominal price of 10 cents to all comers. The house is crowded with people of the class the projectors of this plan desired to reach. The idea is based, of course, on an appreciation of the drama as an esthetic teacher. Although theaters are subsidized by the state or the sovereign in some other countries, the Swiss are the first, without any state aid, to bring to the drama the intelligent and even educated citizens who cannot pay the cheapest rates at the regular performances. The deficit in the box office receipts is made up from a fund of \$4000 raised by voluntary gifts. Ticket speculators are prevented from gouging contraband prices, and nothing to drink is sold in the theater on "popular" nights.  
 A cablegram from Florence says: "Gabriel d'Annunzio, in the luxury of his life and the splendor of his habitation, becomes more and more the Sybarite of the authors." Besides, his high artistic sense qualifies itself with "atmospheric" surroundings. Report has it that he goes to the chase armed with bow and arrows, as did Apollo. When he dines, he seats himself in a great chair, and a dais covered by a canopy. And when he performs the duty of writing d'Annunzio, clad in a stole of cloth of gold, stands before a Gothic desk, while censers burning perfumes swing solemnly on his either hand. His villa, Capponisella, near

this city, is magnificent. A subdued greenish radiance pervades its reception-room, the walls of which are hung with flower-bordered Gobelin tapestry. The room is full of shimmering statuettes, rare objects of art and choice Greek bronzes. In each of the four corners of his bedroom stands a statue ascribed to the master of Renaissance. The bed is low and broad and covered with brocade, embroidered with lilies in gold thread.

"Consul," the famous chimpanzee, died of pneumonia in Berlin on February 21. His death will be a severe loss, as he was creating a sensation in Europe such as seldom happens, and his salary was in the neighborhood of \$1500 a week, with managers in all parts of Europe bidding madly for his services. "Consul" was introduced to the public last summer by Frank C. Bostock at the Sea Beach Palace in Coney Island, and while his antics caused much amusement, he did not become the rage. When he made his debut in London he became the talk of the town, and columns were written in the leading papers of his wonderful resemblance to man and on the extraordinary intelligence he possessed. After the London engagement he was taken to Berlin, where he contracted a cold that resulted in his untimely death. It is said that Mr. Bostock had refused an offer of \$250,000 for him and that his life was insured for \$100,000. Since his first exhibition he has earned about \$125,000, and if he had been spared he would have added a much larger sum to Mr. Bostock's bank roll. He was captured in South Africa about two years ago and was about five years old when he died.

**MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.**  
 THE Los Angeles High School Mandolin and Glee Clubs will give the first combined concert of their career in Simpson's Auditorium Friday evening.  
 Last fall the young men were able to acquire a \$1500 gymnasium fund, and wish to get more money, so as to build during the summer, and ready for the fall opening. To do this they must raise an additional \$1000, and such is the purpose of their entertainments.  
 Their committee of arrangements has prepared a varied and entertaining programme, which is as follows: Trio, (selected), Miss Lalla Fage, violin;

Queen, three "crows," three Humpty-dumptyes, twelve young ladies in the scarf dance, twenty-four men in the King's guard, twenty-four blackbirds, and a flower chorus of over 100 children.  
 The production is in the hands of Miss Margaret R. Martin of Chicago, who carried the Pasadena presentation to success.

**Chutes Park.**  
 An exceptionally fine programme has been arranged for the matinee concert to be given this afternoon by Ellery's Royal Italian Band. The sextette from "Lucia" will be played by special request, and the favorite Tannhauser overture will also be heard.  
 In the evening Viola Soberanes and Miss Adaline Stephens will sing with the band at Chutes Theater. Master compositions will be included in this programme.  
 All the other Chutes attractions are in full working order.

**Asbury Church Benefit.**  
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## THE DESPOILERS.

BY EDMUND MITCHELL.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

## CHAPTER XI.

## CONSUMPTION OF A CRIME.

By a slight adjustment of the curtain behind which he stood Basendale both added to the security of his ambush and contrived a peep-hole that gave him a clear view of the apartment. He had no fixed plan in mind; he had conceived the idea that either the will or some compromising letter from Jimenez was in the safe, and that Da Silva might take some action in regard to the document as soon as the visitors who had caused him such perturbation of mind were gone. The actual result, so far, had justified Basendale's inference; and now, with nerves at tense, he watched and waited for his adversary's next move.

Da Silva drew a small bunch of keys from his pocket, and the sharp click of the lock sounded in the silent room like the cocking of a pistol. He swung open the door, and pulled out one of a row of little drawers. From this he drew forth a paper which he unfolded; it was a sheet of bluish-white foolscap.

Still standing in front of the safe, his face in profile to the watcher, Da Silva proceeded to read the document in his hand, carefully, with knitted brows, and with lips that moved slightly as he followed the words. Then he laid the paper, open and face upwards, on the bureau by his side, and commenced slowly and meditatively to pace the room. Half a dozen times he turned within a couple of yards of his enemy in hiding, and once Basendale held his breath when Da Silva halted ere he wheeled about, and for a few seconds gazed straight and fixedly at the window recess. But there was no vision in the man's eyes; his stare was a blank, meaning one; it was apparent that his mind was so absorbed with its own thoughts as to be dulled to outside impressions. All the same Basendale gave a slight sigh of relief when the pallid face was averted, and the restless figure once more receded down the long vista of the room.

After another turn or two Da Silva stopped short at the desk, and, lifting the foolscap sheet, again scanned it, but cursorily this time. Once more he laid it down, and then, moving quickly now, advanced to the further end of the room, and there, on the green jalousies, a flood of sunshine poured in, the balmy breath of fresh and flower-perfumed air was wafted through the apartment, the twitter of birds could be heard from the garden. There Da Silva stood for several minutes, basking in the golden glow of the setting sun, all thoughts against the greenery of the shrubs outside, a somber, sinister figure, wonderfully reminiscent to the watcher's eyes of the old Dutch and Spanish pictures of the arch-plotter of medieval times.

For one moment Basendale's heart bounded with eager delight. Da Silva stepped through the window, and onto the terrace beyond. Great heavens! Would he withdraw into the garden again for a little time? Basendale glanced at the casement behind him; it was a French window, and through the half-closed Venetian shutters, he saw that there was but a six-foot leap to the lawn bordering the avenue that led to the principal gateway by which he and Conover had entered the grounds of the mansion. Da Silva was on the terrace at the back of the house. One clear minute, just sixty tiny seconds, and the paper might be in Basendale's possession, and the way made easy for retreat. Trembling with excitement he was hesitating between the policy of waiting until a little longer until a better chance offered or of making a dash even now while the other's back was simply turned. But before he could decide, the momentous question was settled for him—Da Silva pivoted round on his heel and re-entered the room.

He approached a small table that stood close to the bureau. Here were lying a cigar box, several ash trays, a small spirit-lamp, and other smokers' requisites. For the first time Basendale noticed that the lamp was alight; a yellow point of flame quivered in the gentle breeze blowing through the open window. Da Silva, every movement deliberate as if he were still musing while he acted, selected a cigar, cut off its tip with a little silver cutter that rested on the table, drew the lamp, and thrust it into the flame. He lighted his cigar, but before he replaced the dipper he watched the blue fire leaping and curling around the bunch of wires. An evil smile played on his lips, a look of resolution came into his pale face, and for the first time he broke the stillness of the room by speech.

"There, then," he muttered, "let the thing be done now and ended. I have been a fool to keep so long. A single stride and he had reached the bureau; then seizing the outspread document, he put its lower edge into the flame of the little torch he held in his hand.

But with a bound Basendale was behind him, and had reached the paper from Da Silva's grasp.

"You infernal villain," cried the Englishman, as he beat out the flickering line of fire on the leather cover of the desk.

Partly from the rude shock he had received, partly from the fact that Da Silva recoiled back a pace or two. But after an instant of bewilderment, an infuriated glare flashed into his eyes.

"You despicable spy!" he hissed between his teeth.

The momentary pause, however, had given Basendale the chance to prepare for the coming struggle. There was no time to fold up, even to crush together, the paper, and so he set it safely into one of his pockets. But all oblivious for the time being of the perilous dilemma, all unconscious of pain, he drew his wounded left arm from the sling, and trans-ferred the sheet to this hand, and held it high aloft behind him, away from his oncoming assailant. His right hand was now extended, and into its clutch Da Silva blindly rushed. Basendale had the Brazilian by the throat, and he dashed his back against the wall.

But Da Silva was a man of strength, and savage anger redoubled his powers. He strove to hold his opponent's garments, and in the effort drove Basendale toward the center of the room. The soldier's fingers slipped from windpipe to collar; but his grip was firmer and surer than before, and he still kept his foe at arm's length.

Now began a trial of grim endurance—Basendale, to maintain the rigidity of that bar of bone and muscle, Da Silva to break it down and coerce to close quarters. Both men breathed hard, but neither uttered a word as they swung round and round, the Brazilian clashing savagely but impotently at his antagonist's unyielding arm. At last they reached a standstill. Basendale's enemy was against the bureau, and the other could not make him budge an inch had he continued the effort. But suddenly Da Silva had given in, and became limp as a stuffed doll that has lost its sav-our.

Basendale still held the paper aloft and away from the man who had been struggling to regain possession of it. During these few seconds of truce, he glanced backward across his shoulder. The western sun shone through the foliage of the shrubs, and the light fell on the further side, but to his joy he was able to note that the serrated, charred edge did not reach to the small regular lines of black ink. He could read the signature, even though the letters were so faded and bewildered brain. It was a gipsy-like figure—gipsy-like in the brilliant, although ragged garments, in the raven blackness of the hair, coiled in heavy plaits around neck and shoulders, and the delicate features of the dark eyes, but a face of striking but worn and faded beauty, in the erect carriage of the body and the lion's freedom of gait.

"Ha, ha! you curse him too," she cried, pointing her finger at the man on the wall. "To the bottomless pit with his foul soul!"

Basendale had lived long enough in the Canaries to catch the meaning of her words—Spanish, or Portuguese, or even bad Spanish, and the coarse vituperation, into which her anger finally degenerated, needed no interpretation; hate and the desire for vengeance rang in every syllable—animated every gesture. He shrank back in wonderment.

But a sharp prolonged whistle, followed almost immediately by the deep, baying of big dogs, brought the woman to sudden silence and to an attitude of statuesque immobility. Her outstretched arm remained in mid-air, for a moment her parted lips were dumb, and then, with a gasp, she broke from her pose of frozen expectancy.

"The coward! He sets his bounds at me!"

And with a shriek she fled down the hall, and the door slammed behind her. Basendale could hear the patter of padded feet upon the avenue behind him, and with a swift instinctive impulse he swung round and dragged together the great gates through which he had passed but a moment before. Just in time, for the next instant a couple of huge bloodhounds flung themselves against the bars, breaking into loud open-throated barking when they realized that they had been balked of their prey.

But the silver note of the whistle shrilled down the avenue again—this time, three trills in quick succession. At the signal the savage brutes dropped their reluctant paws from the trellis of iron, and with snorting growls of unwilling obedience, set off back whence they had come, neck to neck at a wolf-pace.

The Englishman turned and glanced along the thoroughfare, but the woman of tattered raiment and fierce invective had disappeared into the fast-falling shadows of the evening.

CHAPTER XII.

HALLUCINATION OR FACT?

For a few minutes Basendale lingered irresolute outside the gates. The exciting episode had divided his mind from the previous train of thought. He wondered whether the woman would return, or Da Silva himself come upon the scene. But everything remained silent now, and neither on avenue nor highway did anyone appear. At last he moved away, in quest of a vehicle of some kind that would take him into Rio.

As he walked slowly on through the gathering gloom, the tatterdemalion gipsy was soon forgotten in renewed remembrance of Doreen, and of the sorry story that had taken her to the hotel. But it was not long before painful reflections of this kind began to be dulled by an acute sense of physical suffering. Basendale felt a throbbing in his temples like the beat of a mason's mallet. He passed the house, and the light of the moon had risen where the ruler had struck. He had replaced his wounded arm in its sling; but it ached sorely, and the extremity of the injured limb had a numbing tingling sensation that indicated arrest of the circulation by swelling beneath the bandages. The sufferer heaved a sigh of relief when at last he came in sight of a cab stand.

He found the others all together, in their private parlor, awaiting his return; and it gave him a thrill of joy to see the anxiety on Doreen's face change to radiant delight when he entered the room. But by this time Basendale was weak and ill, and he fairly tottered into a chair. Unbidden, the girl rose to a side table, on which a traveling flask filled with brandy happened to be standing. With trembling hand she poured out some of the spirit, and a moment later she was by Basendale's side holding the little silver cup to his lips. He drank, cast her a grateful glance, and sat up on the chair restfully.

"Are you injured?" she exclaimed. "Oh, not badly, I pray."

"It is nothing," replied Basendale, with a wan smile. "My old wound pains me, that is all. But I must tell you my story though only briefly to-night. Tomorrow I shall be more fit, and we can go into details."

right was not hopeless. But the document was now beyond recovery; the very first effort to secure it had resulted in its being completely and for all time obliterated. And it was his own rash act that had led to this irretrievable disaster!

Although there might be no reproach from Doreen or her mother, there would be inevitable wrath, blazing wrath or sullen wrath, on the part of Conover—yes, and malicious joy over such blundering and such utter discourtesy. He could already see his cousin's jibing face, could already hear the taunting words. Failure—failure—yet another failure; his life seemed to be an interminable succession of failures, bringing misery not merely for himself, but for others as well—for his poor old uncle who had died of chagrin on his account, for Doreen da Silva, who was now disinherited in all truth through his fatal and unexcusable blunder.

As these thoughts surged tumultuously through his mind, Basendale, now at the gates of the demesne, turned and shook his fist in passion-ate impotence towards the man whom he could yet see along the vista of the foliage framed in the doorway—the soulless, cynical wretch who had fought him and mastered him and had brought him to fresh humiliation and shame.

But just at this moment, a strange thing happened. From amongst a clump of bushes on the opposite side of the highway, there had risen the tall form of a woman. She advanced in Basendale's direction. Swept by strong emotion, he was just dimly conscious of the impression this sudden apparition made upon him, and he was bewildered brain. It was a gipsy-like figure—gipsy-like in the brilliant, although ragged garments, in the raven blackness of the hair, coiled in heavy plaits around neck and shoulders, and the delicate features of the dark eyes, but a face of striking but worn and faded beauty, in the erect carriage of the body and the lion's freedom of gait.

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And with a shriek she fled down the hall, and the door slammed behind her. Basendale could hear the patter of padded feet upon the avenue behind him, and with a swift instinctive impulse he swung round and dragged together the great gates through which he had passed but a moment before. Just in time, for the next instant a couple of huge bloodhounds flung themselves against the bars, breaking into loud open-throated barking when they realized that they had been balked of their prey.

But the silver note of the whistle shrilled down the avenue again—this time, three trills in quick succession. At the signal the savage brutes dropped their reluctant paws from the trellis of iron, and with snorting growls of unwilling obedience, set off back whence they had come, neck to neck at a wolf-pace.

The Englishman turned and glanced along the thoroughfare, but the woman of tattered raiment and fierce invective had disappeared into the fast-falling shadows of the evening.

CHAPTER XII.

HALLUCINATION OR FACT?

For a few minutes Basendale lingered irresolute outside the gates. The exciting episode had divided his mind from the previous train of thought. He wondered whether the woman would return, or Da Silva himself come upon the scene. But everything remained silent now, and neither on avenue nor highway did anyone appear. At last he moved away, in quest of a vehicle of some kind that would take him into Rio.

As he walked slowly on through the gathering gloom, the tatterdemalion gipsy was soon forgotten in renewed remembrance of Doreen, and of the sorry story that had taken her to the hotel. But it was not long before painful reflections of this kind began to be dulled by an acute sense of physical suffering. Basendale felt a throbbing in his temples like the beat of a mason's mallet. He passed the house, and the light of the moon had risen where the ruler had struck. He had replaced his wounded arm in its sling; but it ached sorely, and the extremity of the injured limb had a numbing tingling sensation that indicated arrest of the circulation by swelling beneath the bandages. The sufferer heaved a sigh of relief when at last he came in sight of a cab stand.

He found the others all together, in their private parlor, awaiting his return; and it gave him a thrill of joy to see the anxiety on Doreen's face change to radiant delight when he entered the room. But by this time Basendale was weak and ill, and he fairly tottered into a chair. Unbidden, the girl rose to a side table, on which a traveling flask filled with brandy happened to be standing. With trembling hand she poured out some of the spirit, and a moment later she was by Basendale's side holding the little silver cup to his lips. He drank, cast her a grateful glance, and sat up on the chair restfully.

"Are you injured?" she exclaimed. "Oh, not badly, I pray."

"It is nothing," replied Basendale, with a wan smile. "My old wound pains me, that is all. But I must tell you my story though only briefly to-night. Tomorrow I shall be more fit, and we can go into details."

"What happened when I left you?" asked Conover, eagerly.

"I got very tired, and I was hiding where I could watch Da Silva. I had seen him glance at an iron safe concealed in a recess in the wall. Did you notice the brass handle protrud-

ing through the silk hangings near his desk?"

"I can't say I did. But go on."

"Well, somehow the brass handle came to me that the will, or at least some compromising paper that would throw light on the conspiracy, was there in that safe. The uneasy look I had intercepted gave me this idea. And my surprise proved to be correct. I had not been back in the room half a minute when Da Silva opened the safe, and produced from it a document of some kind."

The three listeners were now following the story in breathless silence. "After attentively studying it for a time," continued Basendale, "he turned to a spirit lamp beside his cigar box on a little table, and almost before I realized what was happening the paper was alight. I dashed forward, of course, and snatched it from his hands. When the fire was extinguished, I saw that only the lower edge was charred—that the document itself was intact. I read the signature at the foot of the writing; the paper was undoubtedly your father's will, Miss da Silva."

Basendale paused.

"He tried to get it back again?" she asked in a low voice.

"Yes," replied the soldier wearily, "and I am deeply grateful to say he succeeded."

"The devil he did," muttered Conover between his teeth. "In the struggle," went on Basendale, "I was a bit handicapped by my wounded arm. But I transferred the paper to my left hand, and fought with my right. I think I would have kept him at bay, and worn him down—that was a mere question of strength and endurance. But he contrived to get hold of a long and heavy ruler, and with the first blow he felled me."

"Just like the man," murmured her mother, sympathetically.

"So you dropped the paper?" asked Conover.

"He tore it from my hand," answered Basendale. "That is why my wound has been so painful since. And this almost complete the miserable tale. He burned the will before my eyes. God forgive me! Can you forgive me for my failure, Miss da Silva?"

"Forgive you? Failure!" echoed the girl. "I am grateful to you from the bottom of my heart. You did everything that a brave man could do! I can never thank you enough for such a devoted act of friendship."

Basendale dropped his head upon his breast.

"I am deeply touched by your generosity," he said. "But I am none the less sensible that I have sadly blundered."

"I should say so!" exclaimed Conover. "Good heavens, what a fiasco! What a misfortune!"

Basendale did not look up. But Doreen, not at all the lawyer an indignant glance that froze any further words upon his lips.

Mrs. da Silva had risen, and advanced towards Basendale. The great wale across his scalp had attracted her eye.

"Dear fellow," she cried, in a shocked and pitying voice, "that dreadful man has hurt you. Oh, what a cruel blow! We must send for a doctor."

"No, please no," replied Basendale, staggering to his feet. "I shall bathe my head with a little vinegar. It is a mere contusion. A knock like that is nothing."

Doreen had turned pale.

"You must go to bed, Mr. Basendale," she said, "and mother will nurse you. You must not protest, please; you must obey us. Tell him so, mother."

"Yes," concurred Mrs. da Silva. "Let Mr. Conover help you to your room. I will come presently."

Half an hour afterwards Basendale lay at ease between the sheets, and at peace with all the world. His bruised head ached, but his eyes were closed, and he slept peacefully. The bandage on his wounded arm had been undone, and to his infinite relief readjusted with loosened folds.

Doreen had aided her mother in these kindly services, and, finally, Mrs. da Silva, who had been on the brow as fond mother might have done. Now he had been left to sleep, dinnerless but happy. Beef tea would be ready for him when he waked. So he reclined in languid dreamy blissfulness, and soon his eyes closed, and he slumbered peacefully.

But his rest was feverish, his sleep troubled. For in his dreams he fought that deadly duel with Da Silva over again. He had his enemy by the neck once more; they reeled about the room. Then there came a flash of light. Basendale was reading the will against a blazing sun that shone through it like a searchlight. He was laboriously spelling out the words, written in reverend characters as when writing is dried on a blotting pad or held in a hand looking glass; and he went on with a nod to Mrs. da Silva.

"This is the last will and testament," he could decipher the opening formula now, distinctly. Then at the close there was the bold sweep and signature—Henry da Silva; and there would be the witnesses' autographs, nearer the margin and in smaller hand-writing—everything came back, seen even clearer in hallucination than in physical vision. Also plainly legible were the big square letters of the water-mark, displayed as in a transparency against the sunshine glare. Basendale read them quite easily; they were not in the reverse, and were ever so much larger than the written characters. "Dejarine and Lefroy, Lyons." He murmured the same words three times over.

Then he uttered a great cry, and he awoke. He was sitting up in bed, quivering in every nerve from excitement. The room was in semi-darkness; a crimson-shaded lamp was burning on a table on the further side. His dazed eyes turned towards the soft ruddy glow, and between him and it there gleamed the words—"Dejarine and Lefroy, Lyons."

But there was a gentle footfall on the carpet, and Mrs. da Silva was by his side.

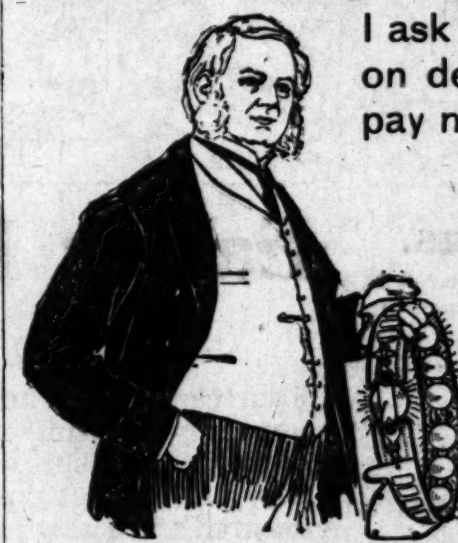
"Come now," she said, soothingly, "you must keep quiet. You have slept restlessly this last half hour. But you shall drink your beef tea now, and that will do you good."

She crossed the room, and drew the bedside lamp. The room was now suffused with a bright white light.

"What o'clock is it, Mrs. da Silva?" asked the invalid.

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I ask not one penny in advance on deposit. I accept your word pay me when cured.



out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated and restored weak men to world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact I do not fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as most men are more or less skeptical, I will give my Herculex

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As the originator and founder of the electric-belt system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the result of my belts of course are limited. (What good this is not?) I am therefore compelled to caution you to be careful, as the genuis Hercules D. Sanden Electric Belt cannot be had anywhere on the Coast except at the below. But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated, and who use my belt until cure is complete.

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"Hardly ten yet. You have slept for nearly three hours."

"Has Conover gone to bed?" The query came anxiously this time.

"I suppose not. He went downstairs to the billiard-room."

"And Doreen? I beg your pardon, Miss da Silva?"

"She is in the parlor."

"I wish them both to come here," exclaimed Basendale eagerly. "Oh, please don't refuse me. Something of great importance has come to my mind. My head buzzes terribly and I dare not let the night pass without telling you what is in my thoughts. Go, pray, go and bring them here; I beg of you, go," he implored.

"I will then," answered Mrs. da Silva, "when you have drunk this cup of beef tea."

Basendale grasped the china bowl with eager fingers; but they shook so, that Mrs. da Silva did not withdraw her hold, and she also supported his head while he sipped the warm grateful fluid. It acted as a powerful stimulant; he was almost himself again, as he lay back on the pillows behind him that he might rest in a half-sitting attitude. Then Mrs. da Silva fulfilled her promise, and left the room in search of Doreen and Conover.

Within five minutes all three were assembled by the bedside of the sufferer. Basendale lost no time in getting to the subject that engrossed his thoughts.

"Look here," he said to Conover, "do you lawyers in England use foolscap paper of French make?"

"I hardly think so," replied Conover in first surprise at the curious question. "Never by any chance, I should say," he added.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" cried Basendale. "Conover looked anxiously at Mrs. da Silva. His eyes put the silent interrogatory: 'Is the poor fellow mad? Is he delirious?'"

"No, no," she replied in an undertone. "He has recollected something of importance. Why do you ask such a question, Mr. Basendale?" she continued, turning to the invalid.

But the latter made no direct reply. "Can Miss Doreen remember the exact circumstances in which her father made his will when in England?" he queried this time.

"Perfectly," replied the girl. "I can recall every detail of the scene."

"What kind of paper was used? Do you remember that?"

"It was white foolscap," she said at last. "Mr. Bremner had a quire or so of it in front of him on the table, while my father was dictating. There were several sheets, I know, for he disengaged the innermost one and passed it over to my father. That was when papa made those pencilled jottings in figures, mother, dear."

"This is the last will and testament," he could decipher the opening formula now, distinctly. Then at the close there was the bold sweep and signature—Henry da Silva; and there would be the witnesses' autographs, nearer the margin and in smaller hand-writing—everything came back, seen even clearer in hallucination than in physical vision. Also plainly legible were the big square letters of the water-mark, displayed as in a transparency against the sunshine glare. Basendale read them quite easily; they were not in the reverse, and were ever so much larger than the written characters. "Dejarine and Lefroy, Lyons." He murmured the same words three times over.

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"Come now," she said, soothingly, "you must keep quiet. You have slept restlessly this last half hour. But you shall drink your beef tea now, and that will do you good."

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"What o'clock is it, Mrs. da Silva?" asked the invalid.

of paper. Conover reached out to receive it, but she carried it straight to Basendale. He was sitting erect now. "Please bring over the night light, Miss Doreen," he said, in a voice of repressed eagerness. "There—just keep it there, and I will do."

Then he held up the sheet of foolscap between the light and his own peering eyes.

"Thank the Lord!" he murmured with a profound sigh of satisfaction, as he sank back and let the paper drop on the counterpane.

"What is in the wind now?" asked Conover sharply. This somewhat melodramatic display, in which he had no part irritated him.

"Just this," replied Basendale complacently. "That thoroughgoing rogue Jimenez has sold Da Silva. The latter had no doubt paid a high price for his brother's will, but he has never had the real document in his possession. Yet gods, ye gods—Basendale was laughing now, and Conover was again eying him as an asylum doctor eye a lunatic—what a trick to play! He has copied the original will, and foisted the duplicate on his confederate. Ho, ho, ho!"

"How can you prove this?" asked the lawyer. "Do stop that idiotic laughing, Basendale," he added impatiently.

"Prove it!" was the jubilant rejoinder. "Well, to begin with, the paper that was burned today at Petropolis was of a different color to this one." He touched the foolscap paper on his lap. "It is a bluish tint, which this has not."

"Precisely," murmured the latter, in a tired voice now, for the excitement that had sustained him hitherto was dying down. "And as the actual will and the pencilled jottings were made on sheets of paper drawn from the same quire, you may take it for certain that Jimenez still holds the real document."

"Then what should be done next?" asked Doreen.

"Find Jimenez, and meanwhile let your uncle live in a fool's paradise of security," answered Basendale, as he wearily closed his eyes.

"Now, no more for the present," interrupted Mrs. da Silva. "You two must go now," she added in a whisper. "I shall watch by him tonight."

"It may be all delicious," man's fancy suggested Conover to Doreen, as they stood for a moment in the corridor.

"I don't think so at all," she answered, just lightly touching his proffered hand. "Good night."

But as the dawn broke Charles Basendale was in a state of delirium as usual. He was calling for Jimenez, or fighting Carlos da Silva; a strange gipsy woman, too, entered into his rambling outpourings, and with his hands he would fondle off from the terrified creature great bloodhounds that were seeking to fly at his throat; again there would be anger and bitterness in his heart, when he charged Conover with robbing him of his all—of his own; but soon in softer mood, he was conversing with his uncle, then grieving for his death; and once, just once, he murmured words of burning love, of impassioned admiration, for Doreen.

All through the night, Mrs. da Silva kept her vigil with unceasing patience. She heard everything—unless she stifled her ears with cotton-wool she could not but have heard. Many of the sick man's ravings were incomprehensible to her, especially those recurring references to the hunted Jesabel, who seemed to have inspired him both with terror and with pity. But the allusion to Doreen she could not misunderstand.

There was the light of affectionate sympathy in her quiet grey eyes, as, in the breaking dawn, she looked down on the clean-cut bronzed face that rested on the white pillow. Basendale was sleeping now, peacefully although with an occasional snore.

At last footsteps on the stairs, the door, and gave a man who was passing along the corridor and an English doctor out delay.



Free  
in advance of  
your word to

# Explorations of the Louisiana Purchase

SPECIALY CONTRIBUTED BY KATHERINE CHANDLER.

## LEWIS AND CLARK.

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## In Francisco, Cal.

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(To be continued.)

(Copyright, 1904, by Katherine Chandler.)

Hero's of Journalism

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## RHODES'S FRIEND.

*A Remarkable Career—Jameson From Obscurity to Power; Thence to Convict's cell and a Premier's Chair. Personal Glimpses the Man.*

BY CURTIS BROWN.

[STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

LONDON, March 3.—From potential viceroy of a rich realm half as big as the United States, to convict's clothes and prison fare, and thence to the position of Premier of a powerful State, with untold possibilities for the future—what a career for a quiet little surgeon who a few years ago had no taste for politics, no notion of business and no suspicion that he had the knack of playing the strong man's game—the game in which other men are pawns, knights, kings and such things, and in which the chess board is a continent!

It took Cecil Rhodes to discover all these possibilities in an unassuming young surgeon in Kimberley to whom somebody, who didn't know that history, was being made by a chance remark, sent Rhodes on a day when he happened to be in need of medical treatment. Everybody who had come in contact with Dr. Leander Starr Jameson in Kimberley felt that he was a winning, sympathetic sort of little man who had the personal magnetism that went as far toward pulling patients out of an illness as did his undoubted skill in surgery and medicine. He had built up a big practice in Kimberley by the time he was thirty-odd, and his personal popularity was due only in part to the fact that so long as he had money enough to keep going he never bothered slow-paying patients with bills. If they didn't, that was all right, too. Those were high old days in roaring Kimberley, and the young Edinburgh doctor had his share of the fun, without much thought of the future.

## A MEETING THAT MADE HISTORY.

Then came that memorable day in 1888 when Cecil Rhodes sent for Dr. Jameson to see him about a pair of lungs which, it was supposed, were

accept it. From that day, on through successes worthy of a Caesar—on through disaster, disgrace and ridicule—on through slow progress toward success again—on to the last scene in a three-room cottage at Muldenberg where Jameson watched night and day with the dying Colossus, Rhodes never wavered in his affection for the man he had loved as a brother almost from the moment he

realized, and when, if he had willed it, and no one had blundered, he might have broken the whole of South Africa off the map of British territory and set up in government for himself there. In a United States of his own, with Dr. Jim for Vice-President, or Crown Prince—just at that dramatic moment Dr. Jim slipped up, with the untimely dash into the Transvaal. He might have got into Johannesburg with his 500 troopers and the government might have been overturned if the men who were engineering the Johannesburg end of the scheme had been as dashing and as unhesitating as Dr. Jim. But the raid failed; the inevitable extinction of the Kruger government was postponed to a day when the cost of a revolution in British men and money was to be multiplied by thousands; and Rhodes and the too-previous Dr. Jim went down with a crash.

Rhodes proved to the satisfaction of most folk that he had not authorized or advised the raid; and escaped worse punishment than the temporary downfall of his hopes, but Dr. Jim and the leaders of the raid were sentenced to death; were subsequently turned over to the British government, tried and



DR. JIM  
FROM THE BEST PHOTO EVER TAKEN OF HIM.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN



HOLLOWAY JAIL, LONDON.  
WHERE DR. JAMESON WAS IMPRISONED.

fatally weak. Rhodes was on one of his exploring expeditions into the heart of Matabeleland at the time, and Dr. Jameson, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was implored to come and see him at once. A prompt cure was effected, and likewise history was made. It is easy enough now to imagine that the story of South Africa would have been far different except for this chance meeting. Rhodes, with his genius for essentials, discovered in the carelessly-dressed, easy-going surgeon something that neither the doctor himself nor any of his friends, either in Edinburgh or in South Africa, had suspected.

At this time Jameson had become known as about the best doctor in the South Africa—certainly one of the best surgeons. He had all the money he wanted without bothering himself about collecting bills. He had a practice that brought him \$25,000 a year. He loved his profession. Yet Rhodes stepped in and persuaded him to give it all up and go into the unwanted business of governing men instead of mending them.

## LOVED HIM LIKE A BROTHER.

It was like Rhodes to make such an offer and it was like Jameson to

first set eyes on him. The last word he uttered in this world was the name of the dearest of all his friends. As it became patent to all that his end was imminent, Rhodes's brother was brought to his bedside. He recognized him and clasped his hand. Then, relaxing his grasp, the dying man stretched his feeble hand to the doctor, murmuring "Jameson." That was the end.

Dr. Jameson was a sort of private secretary to Rhodes at first, learning the details of the management of the British South Africa Company's affairs, and in 1891 was made the administrator of Rhodesia, to the astonishment of everybody except Rhodes. His government of this 750,000 square miles was wonderfully shrewd and wise. The Matabele war, in which F. R. Burnham, the famous American scout, first attracted European notice, was under the direct management of Dr. Jim, and according to all accounts reflected high credit on his military qualities.

## THE CRASH.

In 1895, at the moment when it began to look as if the greatest of Rhodes's dreams might be quickly

finally sent to jail in London. Dr. Jim wore convict garb, had convict food, and slept on a plank bed at first, but afterward was treated more as a political prisoner at Holloway jail.

It was the Jameson raid that dashed Rhodes from the height of power to the bottom depth of despair and obloquy, yet at the moment when things looked blackest, Lord Grey came up to Rhodes and told him with some hesitation that he had bad news for him. The unhappy man started and then asked eagerly: "Well, what is it?" Whereupon Lord Grey broke to him the news of the destruction by fire of Groote Schuur, his beloved country house in which all of his collections of historical and personal interest were stored. Lord Grey was afraid that this blow would almost finish Rhodes, and was astonished to hear him breathe a great sigh of relief and say: "Thank God, is that all? I thought you were going to tell me Dr. Jim was dead. We can rebuild the house, but if Dr. Jim had died I should never have got over it."

## ON TOP AGAIN.

After Dr. Jameson's release from Holloway jail he wandered back to South Africa, ridiculed by his enemies and commiserated by his friends. When the war broke out he went in for hospital work as a civilian, suffered from a wound, from fever, and from overwork, and proved through it all that he had lost none of his skill as a surgeon. Rhodes profited abundantly by Dr. Jim's administrative abilities, and when Rhodes died the doctor's position as a director in the mighty Chartered Company, and as the wearer of the dead prophet's mantle, brought him quickly into prominence in Cape politics.

Dr. Jim's progress since Rhodes's death showed well enough that the brilliant reputation which he made under Rhodes was not due altogether to his chief's genius, as many supposed. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Colony Premier who has just been overthrown by Jameson, was a keen South African Roscoe Conkling. And Sauer, Hoffmeyer—whom Rhodes used to call "The Mole"—Meriman, Schreiner, and the rest of the leaders of the Dutch element were a formidable combination against one little Edinburgh doctor, recently out of jail. Then, too, there was the hatred for the financial element of the land which had to be overcome, and the ridicule of the military clique, to say nothing of the onus of the raid

itself. Dr. Jim's answer to that last was characteristic. "Revolution, to be justified," he said, "must be successful; ours was not. I made a mess, and got fifteen months, I deserved fifteen years—for having failed."

## WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS.

There is a man in London who has worked side by side with Dr. Jim for a good many years and knows him pretty thoroughly. I asked this man if he thought the last chapter had been reached in the little doctor's romantic story of ups and downs, and his answer was interesting. "It is rather likely," he said, "that there is another and bigger chapter coming yet. It may be prophetic that Jameson at present occupies the rebuilt Groote Schuur, the mansion which according to Rhodes's will was to be set apart for the occupancy of the premier of the federated States of South Africa, whenever such federation should come about. If Dr. Jim can regain the affection and confidence of the Cape Dutch once more, and thus realize another of Rhodes's dreams—and these dreams of his had a wonderful knack of coming true. The first sign that Dr. Jim has got to work on this policy will be a howl from the extreme anti-Dutch element who begin to charge the Premier for showing too much friendliness for the Dutch. The long and short of it is that although Dr. Jim isn't such a big man as Rhodes, or able to see so clearly into the future, it seems to me that he is the biggest man in South Africa."

## AN ENGAGING PERSONALITY.

Dr. Jim is 51 years old and a bachelor. Personally, he is almost the exact antithesis of such grim, inhuman machines as Kitchener. He holds men by their affections. Like Paddy Murphy, "he has a way with 'im." He has a pair of beautiful brown eyes, which are remembered by anyone who sees him after the other features are forgotten. They say that no man who ever came into close personal relations with him was ever an enemy of his thereafter. His frank, straightforward, friendliness inspires confidence in his schemes. Before the raid it used to be thought that Dr. Jim's head was almost as long and cool as Rhodes's, and it begins to look as if the losses taught by that disaster had made the opinion good by this time.

Dr. Jim is like Rhodes, too, in his indifference to matters of dress. Neither of them ever knew or cared what clothes they had on. There is another point of resemblance in the unassuming manners of both. It doesn't take any social pull to get an interview with Dr. Jim; anyone can get at him who has any real business with him. He hates society and all its ways, and when he comes up to London he demonstrates his ingenuity by the variety of excuses he can find for not accepting invitations to come and be a drawing-room lion. It is a queer fact that the Big Four of South Africa—Rhodes, Beit, Kitchener and Jameson—never married; yet it would not be easy to find four men who have had so many opportunities. Dr. Jim, in particular, seems to fascinate ladies, but the more they throw themselves at him the more he shies off. He has few recreations, doesn't seem to care much about sport, barring a game of poker now and then, and doesn't seem to have any other interest or occupation in life except the realization of the vast dreams that he and Rhodes used to talk over when they lived together in a little house in Kimberley.

Perhaps Dr. Jim's queerest trait is his total disregard of money. The friend quoted above says he doesn't believe Rhodes left any cash to his children, and for a good reason: "If he had, Dr. Jim would have had it all given away or loaned inside of two weeks. Rhodes knew him well enough to see to it that whatever money was coming to him should be in the form of a regular income. Contrary to the general belief I doubt if Jameson could be called a rich man. You can judge of this by the way he plays poker. It used to be said that

he lost \$10,000 one night, and never knew until somebody told him of it that he had gone broke. He had shown no particular interest in the game, and manifested every less interest in the information that he had gone broke."

## TWO SICKLY BOYS.

Jameson went to South Africa for the same reason that Rhodes did—because his health was so poor he couldn't live in the depressing atmosphere of the British Isles. An old schoolmate of his tells me that when he was a small boy in a public school in Edinburgh he looked so frail and pale and small that no one expected he could amount to anything. He was so feeble that he was not able to take part in schoolboy frolics. He was, however, a diligent student, and when other boys played he was absorbed in his books, and so in spite of bad health he was always at the top of his class. When he had finished his elementary course and was ready for the university his health was so bad that it became a matter of serious anxiety to his parents. They were humble Scots folk whose sole ambition was to give the boy a profession, but they feared that the study would prove fatal, and had seriously considered whether he should not go into some shop to learn a business. The youth, however, was determined to become a doctor and he went forthwith into the school of medicine attached to Edinburgh University, and so distinguished himself that he qualified for the minimum time which was then four years. But the strain proved too much for him, and it was decided that he must go to South Africa if his life was to be prolonged. If he had been a lusty youth it is most likely he would have been in Edinburgh today, with no fame other than medical.

(Copyright, 1901, by Curtis Brown.)

## HAT ETIQUETTE IN PARLIAMENT.

## KINKY MYSTERY BRINGS ABOUT ODD SITUATIONS.

Herbert Gladstone, son of the Grand Old Man, his friends at once perceived what it was that had sealed his lips, and half a dozen of them proffered him their hats, for the inviolable custom of which he had run round, left him a loophole of escape by that means, since it was only insisted that he should speak with "a" hat on—any fellow's hat, of any old hat, in fact.

But, happily, no such dire fate befell Herbert Gladstone, son of the Grand Old Man. His friends at once perceived what it was that had sealed his lips, and half a dozen of them proffered him their hats, for the inviolable custom of which he had run round, left him a loophole of escape by that means, since it was only insisted that he should speak with "a" hat on—any fellow's hat, of any old hat, in fact.

Time was when no member would have ventured to appear in the House with any other headgear than a tall silk hat, "a stove pipe," as it is called by the vulgar. And custom alone prescribed that he should wear a frock coat. It is true that an old Irish parrot—John Martin—did appear with a white low-crowned hat, but it is a tra-

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I have never taken Mull's Grape Tonic, but if you will supply me with a 50c. bottle free, I will take it as directed.

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Street No.....

City..... State.....

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SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES AT 50c. AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

Wilbert Thompson never knew a well day until last June—he had been constipated all his life. Doctors treated him, but all failed to even help him—his health failed rapidly and on January 1903, Mrs. Thompson asked us to suggest a treatment for her husband. We thought the case too serious and recommended that a specialist be consulted—but he also failed to help the patient—NOW HE IS WELL.

## Mull's Grape Tonic Cured Him

Mrs. Thompson first wrote us as follows: "My husband, aged 35, suffers from sharp pains in his stomach and sometimes faints in his heart. Let me know by return mail what causes the pain, if you can. Mr. Thompson has been treated by several doctors, but they have not helped him."

We promptly advised that a first-class specialist be consulted. We quote: "We want to see Mull's Grape Tonic, because we know it will cure constipation, but a bottle is no object to us when a human life is at stake and if your husband's case is as serious as you state, we suggest you consult a reliable specialist, not a quack, promptly." At the same time, knowing that Mull's Grape Tonic could do no harm, we advised Mrs. Thompson to try it. She wrote: "I have been constipated for years, and a physician had been consulted, but no perceptible improvement in Mr. Thompson's health. Then he began taking Mull's Grape Tonic and on March 1, 1903, we received the following letter from Mrs. Thompson:

"You will remember that I wrote to you last January in regard to my husband's health. It is four months since he quit taking Mull's Grape Tonic for constipation, which he suffered from almost his birth. He took just 24 bottles of it and is perfectly cured. He is much stronger and has gained considerably in flesh. I cannot thank you enough for Mull's Grape Tonic. It is worth its weight in gold." Just 512 cured him and he has spent hundreds of dollars with doctors who did him no good. Now I want to state no more to you and your family. I will have no more constipation, have had for three years. Kindly let me know as I am sure it will cure me if you say it will, as it did all you claimed it would in my husband's case. I want an early reply."

Very respectfully yours, MRS. W. H. THOMPSON, 801 Main St., Peoria, Ill.

If you are afflicted with constipation or any of its kindred diseases we will buy a 50-cent bottle for you of your druggist and give it to you to try. If you are constipated we know it will cure you. Surely if we have such confidence in our remedy as to pay for a bottle of it that you may test yourself its wonderful curative qualities, you should not refuse to accept our offer.

## Mull's Grape Tonic

is the only cure for constipation known. We do not recommend it for anything but Constipation and its allied diseases. It is our free gift to you. In accepting this free bottle you do not obligate yourself further than to take its contents. Mull's Grape Tonic is pleasant to take and one bottle will benefit you. We want you to try it, and, therefore, if you will fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us to-day we will instruct your druggist to give you a 50-cent bottle and charge same to us.



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HAIR TONIC

on the market to-day that will positively

Falling hair and make

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and is well known in this city, exactly as

Her hair before she commenced the use of

when she stands erect. This remarkable

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will, that I am sending you this letter for the benefit of the public that you may

grow of my hair was one and one-fourth inches per month, making a total of twenty

months. You are at liberty to use the letters in this ad. in any way you see fit.

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SOLD at all drug stores in three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

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possession and control of all his latest scientific knowledge, and all

to name are more initiators. Thousands of testimonials from reliable persons

of Mexico and his Ministers, are at the disposal of anyone that wishes to

Our remedies are "very simple. Many a one has been saved from the

operating table by taking our treatment. No failure. No doubt. No

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LOGICAL INSTITUTE, 70 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

if he had had something to say on

the balance, he would not have been

permitted to say it bare headed. He

would have been peremptorily called

to order, and if that had not sufficed

to silence him Parliament would have

shouted itself hoarse if need be to

draw his voice. And if he had still

persisted in his efforts to make his

self heard without the aid of a hat,

the Sergeant-at-Arms would have been

summoned to arrest him and consign

him to outer darkness somewhere be-

yond the hallowed precincts of the

chamber in the clock tower, may be,

where Parliament has a select lit-

tle jail for special offenders.

But, happily, no such dire fate be-

fell Herbert Gladstone, son of the

Grand Old Man. His friends at once

perceived what it was that had sealed

his lips, and half a dozen of them

proffered him their hats, for the invio-

lable custom of which he had run

round, left him a loophole of escape

by that means, since it was only in-

sisted that he should speak with "a"

hat on—any fellow's hat, of any old

hat, in fact.

Aware of the wide range of choice

allowed him, Mr. Gladstone grabbed

the first hat extended to him. It hap-

pened to be that of Sir Joseph Lee-

which is many sizes too big for him.

But that made no difference. It was

a hat and it sufficed to enable him to

lose the pent up flood gates of his

oratory, without running the risk of

any dire pains and penalties.

Time was when no member would

have ventured to appear in the House

with any other headgear than a tall

silk hat, "a stove pipe," as it is called

by the vulgar. And custom alone pre-

scribed that he should wear a frock

coat. It is true that an old Irish par-

rot—John Martin—did appear with a

white low-crowned hat, but it is a tra-

dition that the Speaker has

his room and remonstrated

for his violation of tradi-

ditions.

But the advent of the

member, which began in

change as regards the

that members should wear

headgear and coat of a

Parliament who appar-

ed and a frock coat and

for exceptions had to be

made, and the breach was

come a wide one. Mem-

bers who please

to "bowlers," which

is still as rigidly

when a hat must and

worn.

HE ATE SOME

Mrs. Newwood? I

I gave it?

Mr. Newwood? I

about 10 years.















# THE OUTPOSTS OF THE CZAR'S EMPIRE.

*A Vivid Sketch of the Life of the Officers Scattered Through Russian Asia—They Conduct Little Wars, Hunt Brigands, Fight Wolves, etc.*

BY EDWARD MORANT.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There are no soldiers in the world who get a finer training for the rough game of war than the Czar's officers who are scattered over thousands of lonely outposts throughout Russian Asia," declared a retired Russian military officer, now living in New York, the other day, and the stories he told of their daily life, their perils, their sports and their work, fully bore out his assertion. Siberia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Manchuria are four vast training grounds for the Czar's legions. The number of garrisons, large and small, distributed over those immense territories runs well into the thousands.



"Although we shot them as fast as we could fire our rifles the rest were not halted by the massacre."

At some important points, like Irkutsk, Khiva, Blagovestchen, Petrovsk, Harbin and Askaniya, large bodies of troops are kept, and the life of the officers and men is much like that of soldiers in other military posts, for garrison life is practically the same everywhere. It is at the small posts, where a couple of officers and fifty or a hundred men are stationed, that adventures occur almost as regularly as the rising and the setting of the sun; and it is there that the finest training is gained. Imagine a remote outpost, in the center of a desolate steppe, where

go to them! and he shouted to his servant to harness the dogs to his sleigh. "Are you mad?" I cried. "Surely, you are not going out to the wolves in the forest?" "I can't help it," he replied in the most matter-of-fact tone. "Whenever I hear them howling it seems to me a challenge, and every nerve in my body is on the edge to respond. Last winter they killed my best sergeant, and since then I have gone out to kill a few of them whenever I have heard them howling like this at night. Pardon my rudeness in leaving you. I will be back in a short time—possibly."

Isolated military posts hundreds of miles from the nearest town, and perhaps fifty miles from even a telegraph station," said a Russian officer, who was on horseback through Siberia, "and the society was so refined and even brilliant that I almost imagined I was in St. Petersburg. I remember one such post in particular, on the fringe of the Pamirs; it was the nearest Russian post, at that time, to the Indian frontier. There were three officers there, two of whom were married and living with their wives in that desolate waste. They were ladies of noble birth and the best social experience. They had



Cossacks bringing in prisoners.

the monotony of rock and sand is unbroken for several days' journey, save by the skeletons of horses, camels and men who have perished in trying to cross it; or in the midst of a dense forest thickly clad in ice and snow for the greater part of the year, and haunted by flocks of ravenous wolves and still fiercer men—convicts escaped from the lead mines, who would dare any danger and commit any crime rather than return to the chain gang and the knout. It is the sport of the officers at the outpost to slay the wolves, though the quarry, numerous and starved, is more terrible than the fiercest Bengal tiger. It is their duty to track down the escaped convicts, and their pride to try to capture them single handed without the help of their men. "The lonely, adventurous life they lead makes daredevils of even the quietest of these men," said the retired Russian officer. "I knew a lieutenant who commanded at a remote post on the banks of the Amur. He was a student at the military academy with me, and a quieter, more studious fellow could hardly be imagined. His nose was always in his books, and he could seldom be induced to join in the field sports and athletic exercises in which the rest of us delighted. "Years afterwards I visited him at his outpost, and found him a changed man. The dreamy look had gone from his face; he had the eye of a

my friend, I cannot resist. I must if you want anything, ring for Ivan. "Imagine the madness of it. Of course, I couldn't let him go alone; so I picked out a rifle and a revolver from his armory and insisted on taking my place in the sleigh beside him. "He drove over the snow-clad meadows to within a hundred yards of the outer edge of the forest. Then he pulled up the trembling dogs and waited. Pretty soon we saw dozens of shadowy gray forms skulking out from the blackness of the trees onto the moonlit snow. We fired at them, and almost before the reports of our rifles had died away the whole pack was upon us. "Quick as lightning my friend dropped his gun, shook out the reins, and flung the dogs until they literally flew towards home, fear spurring them far more than the whip. The foremost wolves of the pack were within a few feet of the rear of the sleigh, and although we shot them down as fast as we could fire our rifles, the rest were not halted by the massacre. They gained on us rapidly, and as we neared the fort they were swarming all around the sleigh, and had actually pulled down one of the leading dogs. But a crowd of soldiers rushed out with torches and rifles, and fired a volley which put them to flight just in time to save our lives. "Does your master often do this?" I asked my friend's servant.

world. "I have spent many an evening in lived in court circles at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and were familiar with the society of Vienna and Paris. Yet they cheerfully buried themselves alive there in order to be with their husbands; their children were being educated in Russia, and they had not seen them for years. "I think they spent a happy life. They went hunting good deal with their husbands. The commandant showed me the biggest bear skin I had ever seen and told me that his wife killed the brute single-handed. The other lady was a fine artist, and her sketches of mountain scenery were among the best I have ever seen. "In the evenings they had a jolly time. They invited one another to dinner as formally as if they had lived a mile apart in a big city, and they gave pleasant little dances, card parties, and musical soirees. Although they knew one another so well, they never relaxed the formal etiquette usual among married officers and their wives in the Russian service. I chafed the commandant about this once, but he replied: "If we did, we should quarrel and be flying at one another's throats in less than a week. You have no idea how such solitude as this gets upon people's nerves. Your only salvation is to play that you are living in the midst of a big society." "The work of the officers was inter-

esting and dangerous. They were there mainly as diplomats and secret service agents among the tribes living around the Pamirs. They surveyed the mountain ranges and mapped out routes by which armies could cross them, and they traveled among the tribes seeking to persuade the headmen that it was to their interest to become allies of Russia and fight for her whenever a clash came with England. Sometimes they were away from the fort for weeks and months on these dangerous expeditions, and you can imagine the terrible anxiety their wives suffered. The wife of a Russian outpost officer needs to be a woman of high courage and infinite capacity for self-sacrifice. "Like the English on the frontiers of India, the Russians in half a dozen parts of Asia are constantly engaged in 'little wars' of which the world hears nothing. Even now that the Trans-Caspian Railway has been run through Russian Turkistan to the borders of Afghanistan, tribal feuds and petty risings are not infrequent among the Moslem tribes of Central Asia. They usually begin through 'cattle lifting' or camel lifting by one tribe in another's territory, very much after the fashion in which Rob Roy and his caterans harried the Lowlands of Scotland. "It is the business of the Russian outpost officer to suppress promptly these lawless manifestations before they reach a point where they can be dignified by the name of war. He must strike quickly and strike hard in order to teach the lawless tribes the penalty of their misdeeds. All he must never be defeated, for that would lead to a rapid extension of the rising, and it would become necessary to dispatch a large expedition, with all the attendant publicity so distasteful to the Russian government. "For this reason the troops kept at the outposts in the danger zones are always of the most mobile kind. Usually, they are Cossacks, who can always be depended on to ride day and night for a week, if necessary, and fight like furies at the end of that time. Even if a Cossack is a coward at heart—a rare case—he dares not show the white feather. "If he refused to go to war, when the Czar sent the 'ferry cross'—a large strip of red cloth—to the Cossack villages, his own wife and mother would put out his eyes; and if he showed the slightest trace of cowardice in action, his own comrades would promptly kill him. A story is told in Turkistan of a Cossack officer who was tortured to death by his men because he tried to avoid a fight with a superior force of Turcomans during one of Skobelev's campaigns. It may not be true, but this is the kind of story that might be true of the Cossacks. "The Tunguses, the most warlike of the Eskimoes, often give trouble, and small expeditions have to be unobtrusively dispatched against them. This kind of warfare gives the Russian officer fine training in the art of conducting a hard campaign, in which it is necessary to march through long distances over a hostile country, and supply them with food in a region where little or no food can be locally obtained. "Until quite recently, hardly a day passed without a fight with the Buriats, who are now sending a contingent to help the Czar's battalions in Manchuria. They are a warlike barbarian race, who gave the Russians more trouble than any other of their Asiatic subjects, except the Turcomans. Now even the outpost officer's life in Buriat territory is an anxious one, for his turbulent character and fond of raiding into Tibet, and the Russian policy for some years past has been to do everything possible to win the friendship of the Tibetans. "On the one hand, the outpost of fear must keep the Buriats good humored, as his superiors believe, in winning their friendship rather than perpetually fighting them; on the other hand, he must not let the Buriats trouble the Tibetans. It is a position which calls out all the diplomatic talents the officer may possess."

San Pedro Trustees Defended on Franchise Question.

Waterfront Privileges Said to Have Been Conserved.

Comprehensive Review of the Situation Presented.

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# The Russo-Japanese Conflict—Nippon Denji to the Front.

## PALMER'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of a letter from Frederick Palmer, of the Nippon Denji, to the editor of the Los Angeles Sunday Times, dated March 18, 1904. The letter is reprinted from the Nippon Denji, published in Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 18.—You need not travel far in Japan at this moment to realize the advantage of the Nippon Denji. Compared with the Nippon Denji, her present task is as easy as that of a postman with a dozen letters to deliver in one office building. Of all the warriors I have seen, he has the least weakness for café boasting. You like him better when he is in uniform than when he is not, for he is more gentle mannered. That fighting army which is now prepared for invasion is the flower of the land's physique and humble character.

Boys in Blue meant to the North, or the Little Soldier of France means to France. According to the Japanese idea, Nippon Denji is the favored youth of Japan, who has the physique and the good fortune to get into the army. He has little money to spend, but spends that like a king. He is generous, charitable, light-hearted in hardships and longing to die for his Emperor. In a word, he stands for the heart of the nation, for the patriotism which is the nation's religion. Of all the warriors I have seen, he has the least weakness for café boasting. You like him better when he is in uniform than when he is not, for he is more gentle mannered. That fighting army which is now prepared for invasion is the flower of the land's physique and humble character.

reservist's trousers may not fit; he may be able to tell which is seat and which is front only by technical inspection; but they are speckless and his face shines with soap. For rest he plays in water. You may sleep elbow to elbow with him, feeling that he is as clean as you are. Rich and poor alike welcome him as a guest whom the government billetes. A well-to-do Japanese friend of mine had a dozen soldiers in his house. The government officially paid him a dollar and a quarter for lodging. Of course, the Nippon Denji received this back in tobacco. They need not shoot the Russians out of Manchuria; they will go there with cigarettes enough to smoke them out. The women of Japan are playing the same part in this war as their foreign sisters have

Romans is not as military-looking as his antagonist. Glance in at a shop window or at a passing jiriki, and you see in the flesh the delicate women painted on the screens and fans. It is they who bear a race of men who, new to mechanical civilization, manning modern battleships, spring toward action in frozen seas with a spirit equalled only by their skill, who on land are to face in snow-bound mountain passes a vigorous northern race.

that the little bronze images are beginning to take notice in a most Western fashion. We are psychologically in what might be called the third period of the war: The first, that of its beginning, with its silence; the second, that of victory, with its awakening from dumb intensity to enthusiasm (both of which I have described); and, finally, that of the real battle period. Those first few solemn days stood for the home farewells, the intimate farewells. It was taken for granted that each soldier was going forth to die. The family, the friends, literally buried him in dry-eyed mourning. If he survived, it would be a resurrection with the attendant joy. At dinner, a Japanese woman said to an American, "Countess So-and-So has four sons, all in the army. Isn't it

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Schoolboys Drilling on the Parade Grounds at Tokio

actor. Not half of the available youths who reach conscription age each year are used. The strong boys and the good boys are picked out, and the surplus is discarded by lot. The chosen ones have the distinction of a volunteer and far more; for not every man who chooses can be a soldier. In height, Nippon Denji is not more than five feet four or five inches. This is to his advantage. But when I tell my Japanese friends so, they are not pleased. Rather, they say that the race is growing taller, and the foreigner overlooks the fact that many Japanese are good-sized. (I wonder if Napoleon ever wished that he was six feet two. He may have, when the old generals looked down to the level of their shoulders to find the head of the man who was to take command of the army in Italy.) Like all other peoples, the Japanese most want that which they have not. With their doll-like women and short men, they admire the big wrestlers with their vast paunches and big wads of flesh, who form pictorial triumphs for the masses in place of the lean, agile prize fighters for a taller race.

It is not the height of a man, but how he is built, that counts in a soldier. To the slim, tall column of bone and tissue, the heart is what auxiliary steam power is to a sailing yacht. Nippon Denji has the power of a towing tug. He is not all brawn and muscle, but he has some strength to put into the transport of his rifle and kit as well as transporting himself. Anyone who has seen a Japanese coolie with bare body, at work, his muscle as firm under his brown skin as if it were bronze, knows that for his weight no race can give the Japanese odds in strength. Look over the ranks of any regiment, and you will never find a spindly-thin. At twenty, the Japanese reach the solidity of maturity which goes with twenty-seven or eight in other races. Best of all, Nippon Denji is a small target. The bullet that would go through the throat of a tall man goes over his head. As a sailor, his size means more coal and gun space. An Occidental cannot stand up in his engine-room and bumps his head between decks.

If there is any chivalry in your heart, Nippon Denji will find it. I have been his neighbor now for ten days. He owns the land, but does not seem to claim it. Hot water makes him near to godliness. He is always washing, as he may to his heart's content in this land of moisture. Your

in others. While the Emperor devotes the bullion and plate in the palace to the war fund, the sweethearts and wives throw their pin money into the common coffers and lay aside luxuries for their tables for Nippon Denji.

**THE MODEL SOLDIER.**

To me, the undying source of wonder is how Nippon Denji manages to enforce his ownership with politeness and modesty. Mobilization with war ahead has come to be a synonym for a kind of riotous possession at which patrols have winked from time immemorial. Going forth to die, the follies of the fighting man are overlooked. In a town of tiny houses of wood and paper in narrow streets, hooded warriors should produce some of the havoc of the bull in the china shop. It is the Japanese art of using feet and hands, his industrious habit of sweeping out of mischief by washing, the diversion of chatting with his host and thanking all the world for the sweets and tobacco that it brings, the expedition and quietness with which he is moved here and there, which makes him already seem a part of Tokio rather than an overwhelming visitor on an epochal occasion.

He is lined up in the narrow streets and put through a limited drill without confusion, until he marches away to Shimbashi Station to be entrained. How anyone who looks at a line of these sturdy men can think of the Japanese as play soldiers is past understanding. The square jaws, the high cheekbones, the bronze, tightly drawn skin, even the expression of the slant eyes as they guide on the line, bespeak the other side of Japan, the military side. Nippon Denji is more than picturesque; he is martial-looking. Without exactly defining how, you feel that war is to his taste. This people are proud of their physical vigor and their prowess, not of their art products. The so-called femininity of the nation, at the very point where it seems most essentially characteristic, breaks into a masculinity that is Spartan.

Your samurai of the feudal days might go from an elaborate tea ceremony to commit suicide by hara-kiri with coolness, which has no parallel in any other land. The samurai youth, who studied the arrangement of flower in the morning, might in the afternoon eat rice soaked with fresh blood to show his fortitude. The Russian towering over the Japanese—even as the barbarous tribes that Caesar conquered towered over the

yard by the freight platform you see where all the work is done. The freight dispatcher's office is occupied by an officer; a row of feed boxes flanks one side of the enclosure, and a pump proclaims that the Nippon Denji may wash his hands once more before he enters. The enclosure is never crowded. There is a method, almost a leisurely method, about everything, which, in the end, thanks to years of calculation, amounts to a rapidity scarcely appreciated because it has none of the signs of haste. Detachments are brought in only as fast as they can be entrained. Tonight I saw a company of sappers and miners, which had come in from some distance out of town on a rainy day, waiting in one of the main streets. Their heavily-laden pack ponies formed a line a block in length. These Nippon Denji had a busy wash day before them, for their coats were sheeted with mud. They would remain, snow or rain, till the word should come that their train was waiting. All night long, every day, the embarkation goes on in the same uniform way, as if the working day were twenty-four hours long. The horses break into the cut-and-dried programme. The intermixture of foreign blood has not bred out the character that the brush of the Japanese artist has given them. You can see the same twist of mane and tail in action as that which has seemed impossible to the Occidental eye. The Japanese horse is the only living thing in Japan, apparently, that does not long to go to war in Manchuria. He backs at sight of the train and bites, and once he has been roped in so fast that he can not even shake his head, he beats a tattoo of protest against the walls of the box car. No horse the world seems to need so much looking after. Two sets of four are put into the box car facing each other, with the troopers and their baggage between them. However enthusiastic the foreigner may grow over the infantry and artillery, when it comes to the cavalry, he has to confess to some indifference. Besides those of Europe, if not America, the Japanese mount makes a poor comparison. I should have said outwardly a poor comparison. The horse is one of a part with the rider's habit— and is accustomed to have the Japanese surpass expectations. Being surprised at nothing these days, one may soon be accepting as a commonplace the superiority of the Japanese over the Cossack cavalry.

The other morning I was awakened before dawn by the cheers in honor of the departing soldiers, which shows

from it. At the other end of the cable is an editor who wants a battle every day and an exclusive description of it in his office by midnight. "Where are you?" that editor may ask, and the correspondent, sitting in the ordinary room of an ordinary hotel (in sight of the fur coats, fur sleeping-bag, and all the equipment which the Chinese tailors rushed through in a day under the impetus of his threats a fortnight ago), feels that poetic justice is better subverted. If his sleeping-bag is made of sheep-skin. How can that editor be made to realize that the landing of an army corps is not a set function with seats for the press, like the launching of a battleship? How can a general be made to realize that the success of an invasion depends upon having the correspondents superintend the first landing?

When a cablegram is received saying to proceed to the front, the correspondent feels inclined to answer, "Consider the position of a deaf-mute with his hands tied;" for the high cable rates are prohibitive to extended explanations. You may go to the proper quarters and say how important it is to you that you should see some action, as some fifty men have repeatedly; and you may even suggest that you would like to go to Korea at once by way of China. The answer is: "You will do best to stay in Tokio. We will let you know as soon as you may go." One correspondent, who did not understand that with the Japanese a hint is the glove for a hand of iron, started for Korea nevertheless. At Nagasaki politeness stopped him; at Nagasaki politeness still holds him.

I may cite the experience of a writer and three photographers. Dunn was started to Seoul by the regular passenger steamer before the outbreak of hostilities. It was thought that he might be sidetracked from main operations, but war's fortune has favored him, if it ever has a man with a camera. With the Russian cruiser Variag and the Russian gunboat Korietz in the harbor of Chemulpo among the vessels of neutral nations, a Japanese squadron appeared at the entrance. Here was a naval battle duly announced hours in advance, just as the editors would like it. This and the occupation of the capital of Seoul, and the transferring of an ancient nation to another's sovereignty, all fell into the lap of the waiting Dunn, who was not only at the "front," but on hand when the "front" arrived. Ashton was sent to Nagasaki, to be near the navy, if he might not go abroad. When the wounded from the Port Arthur battle were brought to Sasebo, I applied to the Navy Department for permission for him to photograph them, and it was said that it would be possible if I wrote a letter to the Minister of Marine, which the legation would transmit with recommendations to the Foreign Office, which, in turn, would transmit it with recommendations to the Minister of Marine. This was done, and eventually the request was referred to the commander at Sasebo, who refused it. Hare, the veteran, who climbed San Juan Hill with a camera, waits in Tokio for the word which will let him go with the main army of invasion. So do we all from day to day. Before this reaches you, we trust that we shall be out of the ordinary room of an ordinary hotel, and on the heels of the Russian in Manchuria, with the fighting column.

**JAPAN AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.**

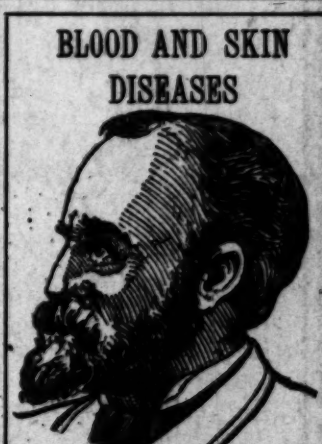
**TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 19.—**

You may write and write. Till your brain is numb, but the sum of the pages which come straining from your pen is not worth a score of lines scribbled with a borrowed stub of a pencil on a piece of wrapping paper at the front. In all the notices the government sends us, in all the references made to us in print or talk, we are war correspondents, all possibly a month later. The Swiss as a race of sailors, the satirist is cruel, if meant, and complete in any event. To write of this war from Tokio is like writing about the Spanish-American War from Chickamauga, when troops were embarking from Tampa.

We expect a score more correspondents to tomorrow's steamer. They will come ashore with a look of "Is it all over? Is it too late to reach the front?" and possibly a month later they will be receiving other reinforcements with the stoicism of the present host that is making the Imperial Hotel of Tokio a journalistic barracks. The government has been as logical as it is polite, and as polite as it is logical. Gen. Baron Kodama invites us to luncheon today, and tonight the Mayor of Tokio gives us a dinner. There is not yet a correspondent aboard a Japanese man-of-war; not a correspondent has set foot on a transport. Between the hope and the realization there is ever the Japanese smile.

The world of journalism had planned to make this war (the most important for thirty years, if not in its international results, since Napoleon's time) the most completely described and reported in history. "Let us have every extra cable instantly," said one news agency. This is not so difficult, if the wires are not crowded, for most of the extras contain only rumors. Take to the censor some preposterous telegram, for example, like "One hundred and fifty thousand men left for Vladivostok yesterday," and the censor will let it through. Take him a truth, the newsmen say, and it may go or not, according to whether it will be of value to the enemy. Untruths are allowable because they may deceive him.

The correspondents who seek the "front" when they hear, as they have heard today, that 25,000 men have already been landed in Seoul, walk up and down the corridors among tents, saddles and the odds and ends of kits that overflow the room like so many melancholy Danes, as if each were really the Hamlet of his play. "To be or not to be," for him is being in the field of the army's occupation or away



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## Fashion's Demands for Spring and Summer.

The "Hamburger" store is the only one that can meet your wants in everything that is new and stylish. With resident buyers in every principal market of the world, we keep our public supplied with all that is newest and best in merchandise. If you cannot find what you want at "Hamburger's," you cannot find it elsewhere—and always remember that "What Others Advertise We Sell for Less." A child can shop here safely, for this is the "Safest Place to Trade."



### \$8.50 Silk Waists at \$3.95.

This assortment of colored silk waists have sold at \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50. A large assortment to select from. Some trimmed with lace ornaments; some tucked; the colors pink, blue; also white or black; choice Monday only, no mail or telephone orders. **\$3.95**

SECOND FLOOR.

### \$3.00 Escorial Lace Collars at

400 in the lot. They are fine Escorial lace collars in a deep cream shade. They are 15 inches wide; some have stiff fronts. There is not a one in the lot worth less than \$3.00. Specially priced for Monday only, no mail or telephone orders, on bargain table main floor, at.....

**\$1.49**

### 75c French Lawn Flouncing per yd.

For children's and infants' dresses there is nothing more serviceable. This lot of 300 yards French India Lawn flouncing 27 inches wide with a pretty embroidered edge, will be specially featured for Monday on our bargain table main floor. It is a grade which cannot be bought elsewhere under 75c, but for the one day, no mail or telephone orders.....

**39c**

### \$6.50 Silk Petticoats at \$5

All the newest shades of blue, tan, green; also black, are made with graduated plaited flounces; are correctly cut, newest in style and are the same that others sell at \$6.50. Our special offer for Monday **\$5.00** only, no mail or telephone orders at.....

SECOND FLOOR.

### All Wool Vigoroux Bieges, 68c

Fifteen pieces of these popular mixtures in green, gray, blue and brown; are a firm durable weave, spring weight, pure wool, 45 inches wide and would not be overpriced at \$1.00. Specially featured at per yard..... **68c**

### Women's \$1.50 Hose at 50c

At least one thousand pairs of women's fancy Lislethread hose; plaids, stripes, verticals, zig zags, and checks; made double sole, heel and toe. Priced for Monday only, no mail or telephone orders, at per pair..... **50c**

### Women's \$1 Underwear 50c

A small line of knit underwear—vests, pants and union suits; high neck, long sleeve or low neck; short sleeve and sleeveless; all styles of union suits. They are wool, Lisle fleeced or jersey ribbed cotton. Values up \$1.00. Priced for Monday, only, per garment..... **50c**

### 40c American Nougat Candy Per Pound 22c

The finest nougat candy made—three flavors, strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate with different nut meats and the kind usually priced at 40c. Strictly fresh. Offered for Monday only with a 1 pound limit **22c** and no telephone orders.....

### 75c Bed Sheets 59c

One lot of ready-made bed sheets—slightly imperfect but are very serviceable; are 81x90 inch size and finished with a wide hem; are the kinds which usually sell at 75c. Priced for Monday, only..... **59c**

**The Hamburger Store**

## Easter Showing of New Suits and Costumes.

If you have already decided, which many of you have, that you have not time to get the pretty garments you want for Easter Sunday made, let us suggest to you to buy one ready-to-put-on. By ready-to-put-on we mean one that is perfect in fit and in accord with the very newest styles from Fashion centers of the world and considering the quality of material and excellence of making, there is not a suit which we are offering now which can be considered high priced as the following advertised list will attest.

**Women's Tailored Suits—all wool Cheviots or Etamines; made with fancy Eton jackets, silk lined; are in black, blue or brown. The skirts are unlined. The very best value ever offered at..... \$15.00**

**Women's Tailored Suits—all wool Cheviots or gray mixtures in popular combinations; the jackets either Eton or military styles, silk lined, and have unlined skirts; are prettily trimmed with braids and buttons to match; correctly tailored in every respect and perfect in fit. Price..... \$20.00**

**Women's Tailored Suits—materials all wool Broadcloths, Tamise cloth or Cheviots in fancy Eton shape with vest; finished with capes over shoulder and skirts are trimmed to match jacket. They are the very prettiest of the most popular priced suits and are offered at..... \$25.00**

**Women's Tailored Suits—materials fancy mixtures; have Eton jackets in military effect; furnished with fancy vests and silk girdles; have unlined kilted skirts. This is one of the very best of the popular priced and offered at..... \$35.00**

**Women's Tailored Suits—materials either plain or fancy Etamines; the jacket made in fancy Eton style; prettily trimmed with braids and buttons to match; have full skirts and the suit is silk lined throughout. Prices \$45.00, \$49.00 and..... \$65.00**

**Dress or Walking Skirts—black, blue or popular mixtures; a large assortment to select from. Some of them are plain; others are trimmed with silk bands or self strapping. Choice of this lot..... \$5.00**

**Dress or Walking Skirts—consisting of black Violes or Cheviots; either dress or walking length. The walking skirts are in plain blue or black or fancy mixtures Choice..... \$6.50**

**Fine Dress Skirts—Broadcloths or Cheviots; plain or braid trimmed. Also walking lengths in the popular colorings of the new mixtures. Correct in fit and finish. Price..... \$8.50**

**New Dress Skirts—black or blue Violes or black broadcloths; either plain or silk trimmed styles, also walking lengths of the same skirts in solid colors and mixtures. Choice..... \$10.00**

**Dress or Walking Skirts—the dress skirts in black Violes or Broadcloths trimmed with silk or self. The walking skirts in the very newest popular mixtures and solid colors. Price..... \$12.50**

SECOND FLOOR.



## A Free Corset Demonstration

As every woman knows she can not expect a perfect fit of a new garment unless her corsets are in accord with the prevailing style. We have engaged an expert corset fitter—Miss Pauline Keppeler of New York who is the best in the U.S. if not in the world. After twenty-two years of merchandising we have decided to specially feature the "La Vida" and "Royal Regent" corsets which include everything that is desirable in both the medium priced and high priced. "La Vida" corsets are patterned after the French but are American made for American women and are thoroughly boned with whalebone and are in the very newest of the spring models. The "Royal Regent" corsets are in effect copies of the "La Vida." Miss Keppeler will be here but three more days to demonstrate these two particular lines for which we are exclusive agents. She will give you any information as to the fit and style of corset you need and will fit them without charge. This means much to you for as said above, a poor fitting corset spoils a dress, whereas a correct fitting corset gives outline to any well-made suit.

**"La Vida" Corsets—newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; long dip hip; are boned with genuine whalebone and are finished with wide fall of lace and ribbon. The colors are pink, white blue Broche. A very pretty model and reasonably priced at..... \$10.00**

**"La Vida" Corsets—newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; deep habit hip; broad fan over abdomen to suppress under stomachs; are made of white silk Batiste piped with corresponding shade of silk; are bound with genuine whalebone and finished with wide fall of lace and ribbon. Price..... \$12.50**

**"La Vida" Corsets—the very newest shape of this best of all American made corsets on French model. They are for women of average figure; medium bust; long dip hip; boned with genuine whalebone and are of embroidered silk Batiste; finished with lace and ribbons. Price..... \$15.00**

**"Royal Regent" Corsets—newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; long dip hip and broad fan over abdomen; are made of white silk Batiste trimmed with wide fall of lace and ribbon. Price..... \$1.50**

**"Royal Regent" Corset—the newest spring model for women of heavy physique; have medium bust; long dip hip and broad fan over abdomen; are made of white silk Batiste and are extra well boned over hip; are made of white silk ribbon and finished with wide fall of lace. Price..... \$3.50**

**"Royal Regent" Corsets—newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; long dip hip and broad fan over abdomen; are of white or pink silk Batiste and are trimmed with wide fall of lace and ribbon. These are the very best of the kind. Price..... \$5.00**

SECOND FLOOR.

## Bargain Table Specials.

These Prices for Monday Only.

**For \$1.49** Red spreads Martellie pattern; extra heavy and extra size worth \$2.00.

**For 79c** Women's long flannellette kimono—fancy figured pattern; worth \$1.00.

**For 98c** A pair—Nottingham lace curtains, 3 1/2 yards long; worth \$1.00 a pair.

**For 50c** Veils of plain or Crepe Chiffon, hemstitched; plain and fancy dot patterns; worth \$1.00.

**For 9c** A yard—Swanndon flannellette—extra heavy for kimono or wrappers; worth 15c.

**For 75c** Boy's all wool fancy sweaters—all sizes; worth \$1.50.

**For 10c** A yard—White Madras with satin stripe and neat collar effects; worth 20c.

**For 10c** Venice Lace Collars with tabs; worth 20c.

**For 15c** Women's fancy silk and lawn neckwear with tabs; worth 25c and 30c.

**For 15c** A yard—fancy weave Loui-rose ribbon with corded half-line stripes; are 4 in wide and worth 25c.

## Under-price Notion Values.

These Prices Monday Only.

70 pin cubes, jet or assorted heads, 5c.

10c finished braid 6 yards, 5c.

5c tape measures, 60 inches 1c.

10c pearl buttons, 2 doz. per card, 5c.

15c hose supporters, 10c hook-on kind, 10c.

8c corset steels—white, black or gray, 5c.

3c cotton tape—3 yds. black only, 1c.

5c dress bones, black or gray, 2c.

15c collar stiffening, black or gray, per yard, 3c.

20c dress shields, colorless and washable, 10c.

5c paper needles, 25 to paper, 2c.

10c rolled elastic per yard, 5c.

Wire hair pins—12 papers for 5c.

5c "Hump" hooks and eyes—white, or black per card, 25c.

10c pin boxes—20c assorted pins, 5c.

5c hair pin cabinet—80 pins, 24c.

10c pearl shirt buttons per dozen, 5c.

10c and 15c whalebone casing—9 yard pieces 3c.

5c and \$1.00 belt hose supporters, 50c.

7 spoils best cord cotton at 25c.

10c and 15c whalebone casing, 9 yd. pieces at 2c.

## Easter Kid and Fabric Gloves

You would not think of putting on a new suit Easter Sunday without a new pair of gloves. We buy all of our skins in Europe, gloves made to our own order thus saving all middlemen and offering a better glove at retail than any other store in the city at the same price at wholesale.

**"La Cigale" Kid Gloves—3-clasp; finished with ParisPoint or one row of embroidery. These gloves are in black and all colors; are warranted and are fitted and are our own importation. Absolutely the best glove ever sold at..... \$1.00**

**3-clasp Suede Gloves—Cable sewed; also 2-clasp Suedes in Pique. Also 3-clasp kid gloves, Glace finished, both Paris Point and Fillet embroidery. Regular \$2.00 values. Our price..... \$1.65**

**2-clasp Mesh Gloves—black, white and in all shades of popular colors. These are the newest, most stylish gloves of the season; have embroidered backs and cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the city. Offered at city under \$1.50. Our price..... \$1.00**

**"Maurice" Kid Gloves—3-clasp; finished with ParisPoint or one row of embroidery. These gloves are in black and all colors; are warranted and are fitted and are our own importation. Absolutely the best glove ever sold at..... \$1.00**

**Lislethread Gloves—white and colors; have embroidered backs, are well made and overpriced at \$2.00. Our price..... \$1.65**

**"La Mazon" Kid Gloves—white and all colors; have embroidered backs, are well made and overpriced at \$2.00. Our price..... \$1.65**

### \$2.00 Suede Gloves at \$1.65

50 dozens of women's 3-clasp Suede Pique Gloves—Paris Point embroidery; every pair warranted at \$2.00 kinds. For Monday only, no mail or telephone orders, per pair.....

### \$1.50 Kid Gloves, Per Pair, \$1.00

Women's 2-clasp Suede and 2-clasp Mocha gloves—both Cable and Pique; have Paris Point embroidery lined. For the one day, no mail or telephone orders, per pair.....

## New Rugs Several Hundred

While this sale in itself is a new house to make; just prior to the buyer went into the wholesale of the manufacturing season and choice lots of rugs which were stocks after filling orders for 1900. Ities for handling quantities and them on a cash basis we secured rugs at great price concessions. Since their selling from them in a regular way, but as our buyers Eastern markets again soon, the balance of these reduced to prices that will sell them quickly.

### Axminster Rugs at Reduced

These are the most popular rugs made; have high pile, make of the well known firm of Alexander Smith patterns and colors for the spring trade.

**\$1.00 Small Axminster Mats at.....**  
**\$2.50 27x50 inch Axminster Rugs at.....**  
**\$4.00 36x54 inch Axminster Rugs at.....**  
**\$18.00 7x10 1/2 foot Axminster Rugs at.....**  
**\$22.50 8 foot 3-inch 10 1/2 foot Axminster Rugs at.....**  
**\$25.00 9x12 foot Axminster Rugs at.....**

**Tapestry Brussels Rugs—9x12 ft. size; the very choicest of the rugs; are closely woven and are suitable for any room; are the which sell regularly at \$18.00. Sale price.....**

**Tapestry Brussels Rugs—Alexander Smith & Son's best make; 9x12 feet size; are the very finest grade of Tapestry Brussels, and are guaranteed for hard service. Sold elsewhere at \$20.00. Our sale price..... \$16.00**

**All Wool Smyrna Rugs—the reversible kind, and this class of rugs ever advertised. In fact they are common jute rugs. All are in bright and Turkish colors.**  
**\$1.75, 27x54 inch rugs at.....**  
**\$2.75, 36x60 inch rugs at.....**

## Women's \$5.00 Patent Leather

As nice a dress shoe as any woman can want. They are of patent kid, are made with welled soles, have military heels. There are all sizes in the lot and they are in fashionable shapes for spring and summer wear. Can not be duplicated at any other store in the city under \$5.00. Priced for Monday only at..... **\$3.95**

## Women's Street and Dress

4000 Belts at Less Than Cost to Manufacturer. Our New York buying organization, in company with a buyer, who has but recently returned from the East, went through the manufacturing district and secured a lot of 4000 Belts which were left over from the after filling their Spring orders. The belts were such that we can price them to you at the same values for the same goods at wholesale.

**\$2.25 and \$2.50 Belts—Taffets and pure satin; also fancy silk web in broad and narrow effects; unique buckles. This is an assortment of street and evening creations, and will be priced for this sale at, choice..... 97c**

**\$1.75 and \$2.00 Belts—700 in the lot. Silk, satin and braid belts, plaids and color combinations; various styles at less than cost of production, for they will be offered at, choice..... 67c**

**\$1.00 and \$1.50 Belts—Taffets and pure satin; also fancy silk web in broad and narrow effects; unique buckles. This is an assortment of street and evening creations, and will be priced for this sale at, choice..... 97c**

**50c and 75c Belts—Taffets and pure satin; also fancy silk web in broad and narrow effects; unique buckles. This is an assortment of street and evening creations, and will be priced for this sale at, choice..... 67c**



Y. MARCH 20, 1904.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

MARCH 20, 1904.

FIVE CENTS

## Fabric Glove

A new suit Easter Sunday  
of our skins in Europe and  
having all middlemen's  
any other store in the city

"Maurece" Kid Gloves—  
sowed; have Paris Point  
every pair is absolutely of  
skins; thoroughly warranted  
are in blacks and all wanted  
ular colors. The best glove  
obtainable at.....

Lislethread Gloves—3-clas  
white and colors; have pro  
ed backs, are well made and  
overpriced at 75c. Our  
leader at.....

"La Maurece" Kid Gloves—  
white and all colors; are  
newest two-toned embro  
twelve different styles, ev  
distinct and for fit, finish  
unexcelled by any \$2 glove  
the city. Our standard price

Gloves at \$1.65

Pique Gloves—black  
y pair warranted and  
no mail or telephone

Per Pair, \$1.29

Mocha gloves—black  
is Point embroidery; an  
l or telephone orders

## Rugs at One Hundred

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quickly.

at Reduced Prices

e; have high plush pile  
Alexander Smith & Son  
trade.

at  
minster Rugs

very choicest of the new  
any room; are the kind

One-piece Wilton Rugs  
der Smith & Son. They  
rip, no mismatching in  
them are in handsome  
designs; will wear  
size, and the same  
\$40.00. Our  
sale price

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In fact they are lower  
at and Turkish colors

## Patent Leather

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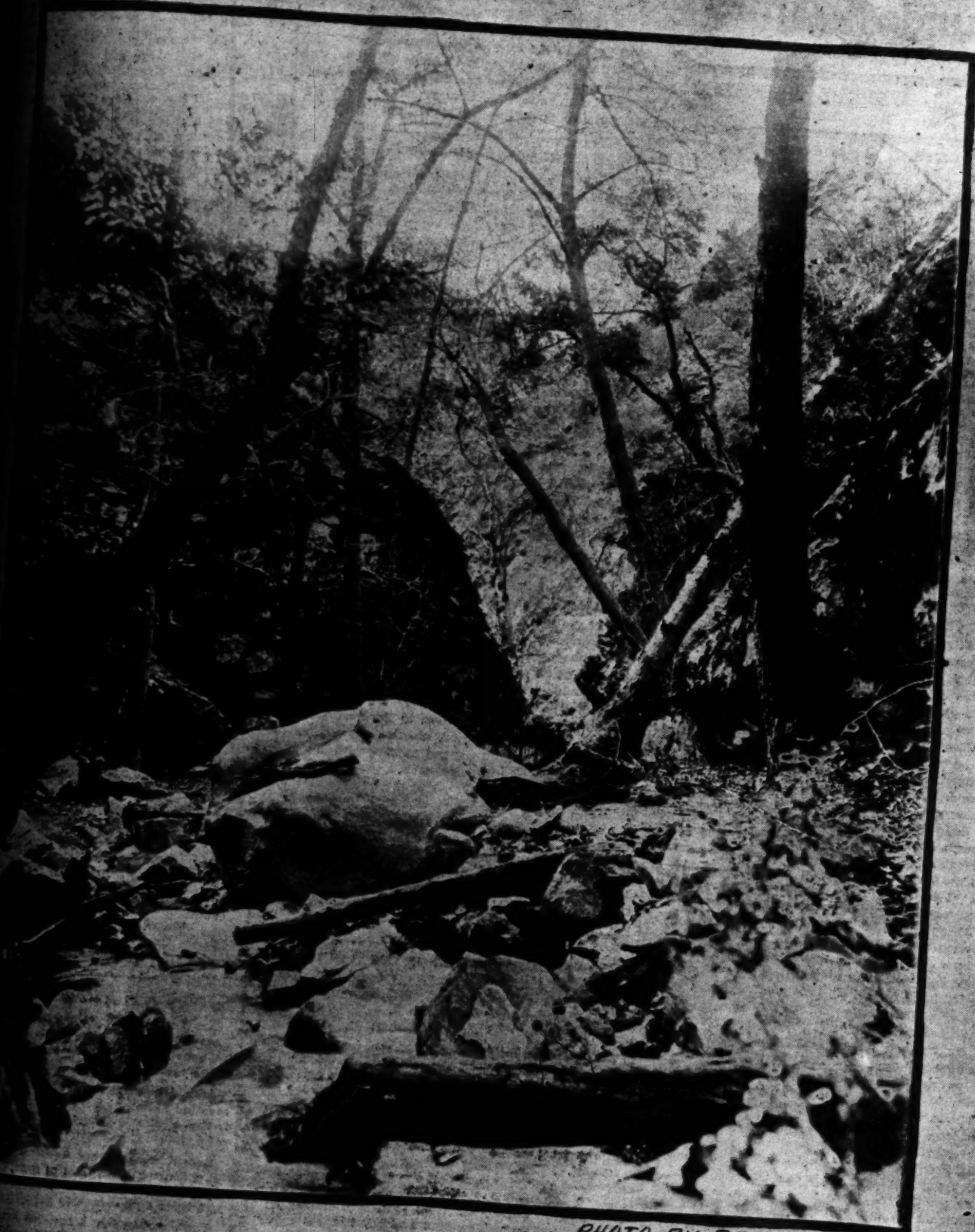


PHOTO BY RAFERT

In Millard's Canyon, near Pasadena.

ALABAMA, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUS  
and particulars apply to HONOLULU ONLY. For  
San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, and  
thirty deaths have occurred in the Indian cooile section.







ADAMANT WIDENING



the cars, and the union teamsters tried to block the road. It was largely through the Employers' Association that 1500 police were put on duty in the strike territory, and through it all other teamsters were kept out of the way. The result was that the cars ran and the men were protected. When the coal teamsters struck in sympathy and refused to haul coal to the street car power-houses, the Employers' Association undertook the delivery of that coal, and sent the wagons, guarded by policemen, to deliver it. The result was that the street car companies won their fight for the open shop.

#### Where the Public Stands.

"How about the people, are they with you in this matter?"

"I think they are," replied Mr. Job. "In the street car strike they were entirely so, and they have been so in most of our other fights. We are not waging a war of offense, but of defense. We have no chip on our shoulders and do not seek quarrels, although we are ready to fight if we have to. Before the association was formed, our newspapers here were somewhat apathetic on labor questions, but since then at least one-half of them unite in endorsing our methods. The same is true of the politicians, and I think our work has also aided the judges in showing them that their injunctions to prevent such outrages have the indorsement of the best of the business element of the community."

"We are not only doing good here, but also in the other cities of the United States, where we are looked upon as the originator of this movement. We are helping to organize them, and in doing so we feel that we are approaching the nearest practical solution of the present industrial problem."

[Copyright, 1904, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

### SAILORMEN'S SLANG.

#### SOME WORDS AND PHRASES EXPLAINED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LANDSMEN.

[Pearson's Weekly:] Few landsmen have any idea of the vast number of words and phrases used exclusively on shipboard.

The origin of many of them is fairly obvious, but there are others that constitute a standing puzzle to the lexicographers.

"Holy stone" is one of these latter. It is a softish stone for scrubbing decks; and, according to some authorities, is so called because originally used solely for Sunday cleaning.

Others, however, deny this, and assert that the curious name was due to the fact that the first holy stones were obtained by plundering the churchyards of their tombstones. While yet a third explanation is that the seaman has to go on his knees to use it.

It is somewhat remarkable, by-the-by, that Jack himself seldom uses the word holy stone at all. He calls it a "Bible," if it is of ordinary size; while the smaller variety, used to scrub in narrow crevices, is a "prayer book."

Many other words, too, in common use on shore, take on another and altogether different meaning at sea.

Thus, when a sailor speaks of his "donkey," he does not mean you to infer that he is the happy possessor of one of those much maligned quadrupeds. He is merely referring to the wooden box, or chest, in which he keeps his clothes and other personal belongings.

A "banjo," again, is not a musical instrument, but the brass frame in which the screw propeller of a steamer works. A "coll"—also known as a "salt eel"—is a short piece of rope with a knot at one end, kept in the pocket for starting skulkers.

You cannot eat the "cheese" to which reference is most frequently made on board ship. It is merely a circle of wads covered with painted canvas. A "bear" is not an animal, but a coir mat weighted with sand for scrubbing the decks. And a "beetle" is only a heavy mallet, of peculiar make and design.

The crew of the state barge on a big man-of-war, usually fifteen selected men, are always referred to as the "coach horses." A "bricklayer's clerk" is a contemptuous term for a lubberly pretender to have seen "better days," but who has, so he says, been forced by stress of circumstances to belake himself to sea life.

A low grog shop is a "kidleywink," and in some of these "Jack ashore" is likely to get bad or drugged liquor palmed off on him. This he will probably designate "shrab," or "doaster"—names of native Indian origin, and applied in the first instance by the makers thereof themselves to the vile decoctions brewed specially for sailors in the low drinking dens of Calcutta.

If, however, nothing worse than new rum is "shoved down his throat," he will merely say next morning, in explanation of his attack of "hot coppers," that he had an extra "feed" of "kill-devil" overnight.

Jack rarely alludes to his overcoat; he prefers to call it a "grego." "My Barkey" is his pet name for the ship he belongs to. He is "kerged" when he feels affronted, or he "gets the needle."

It is a curious fact that, although among landsmen the typical sailor's name is "Jack," it is almost invariably "Tom" among sailors themselves.

Thus, we have "Tom Astoners," fine, dashing seamen; "Tom Pepper," a good sailor, but a boaster; "Tom Cox's traverse," up one half-way and down the other, meaning an artful dodger when hard work is about; "Whether or no, Tom Collins," a phrase equivalent to "Whether you will or will not, I shall."

A "boy" is an individual who has not qualified to rate even as an "ordinary" seaman, and may be of any age, although after he has picked up a certain amount of seafaring knowledge he is promoted to a "gilpy."

A "jiggamaree" is a makeshift maneuver, an absurd attempt to substitute a bad contrivance for whatever the custom of the sea may be.

A "Matthew Walker" is a peculiar and complicated knot, so called from its inventor. To "manarvel," is to pilfer small stores, and when detected, is frequently rewarded with a "lambusting," otherwise a "rope's-endin'."

## The Biggest of Autos.

PROVIDES FOR ITS OCCUPANTS ALL THE LUXURIES OF HOME.

By a Special Contributor.

THE latest sensation in automobiles belongs to Cleveland, O., and the owner of the sensation is a Cleveland man.

Even Paris cannot beat the huge auto-propelled vehicle which a few days ago made its appearance on the high-roads frequented by the autoing "set," and certainly nothing like it had ever been seen in Cleveland, for people stopped in open-mouthed wonder as it whirled past them, making no more noise and running no more heavily than the rest of the machines that tore by on pleasure bent.

In it was seated in the chauffeur's place the well-known millionaire of that city, Louis D. Schoenberg, and when his acquaintances saw him they said: "So Schoenberg has another toy."

It is a rather big toy, in fact the biggest toy that has ever been classed under the head of automobiles, for it is twenty-five feet long, with other dimensions in proportion, so that it is amply large to accommodate a small army of Mr. Schoenberg's friends when he wishes to take them out on one of the long trips which he is so fond of organizing.

Nearly all the wealthy automobilists in this country and in Paris who are acquainted with Mr. Schoenberg know that his pet hobby is autos of the very latest and most improved make, and that he has a passion for taking a number of his friends—who are also auto enthusi-

den away in the smallest corner when it is not being used. Everything is on the folding-bed scale, the interior is cleared, being made to collapse into almost any shape, all, and a lever, when pressed, disclosing an enormous amount of much-needed cupboard room. When used for culinary purposes the kitchen is fitted up with a sink, a stove, and a refrigerator.

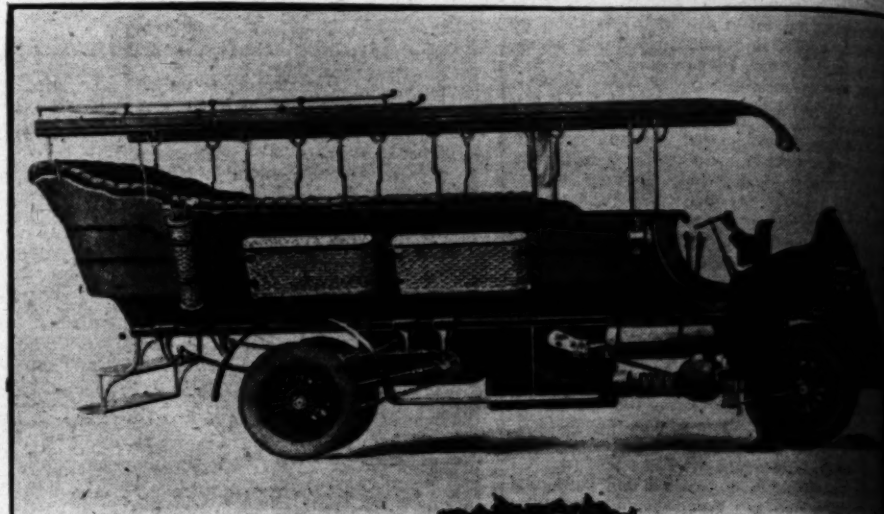
With all this elaborate traveling vehicle, it is not surprising that Mr. Schoenberg is anxious to try it on his first trip, and he decided not to wait for spring, but to take it on its initial trip. He has made arrangements to take a party of friends from Cleveland to Philadelphia and as soon as his plans are completed will start. By that time the frost, partly out of the way, will have formed deep, and, to the ordinary auto, a very able bogs and mud holes. Mr. Schoenberg is confident, however, that he will be very slightly, if at all, inconvenienced.

From Philadelphia and New York he will start his first real tour—his summer cruise, he calls it—going to St. Louis for the Exposition, for, of course, he will be as well as American visitors to the fair, a great triumph which an American auto manufacturer has won over those in Europe.

Nearly the whole summer he and his friends will be touring the country, and when Mr. Schoenberg has enough of the United States from the auto car, he is going to take his "toy" to Europe.

"I have planned a three months' tour through the continental countries," said Mr. Schoenberg, when he talked about his car, "for the purpose of permitting people there to see a really good American car. They have the idea that the French and Germans are the only ones that know all or anything about automobile construction and I want to disillusion them on that point."

Although a speed of only 109 miles an hour is



BIGGEST AUTOMOBILE IN THE WORLD.

asts—on long trips to all sorts of out-of-the-way and unusual places.

Last summer he mourned the fact that these land cruises could not be arranged more comfortably, and after returning from his last visit to Paris, whither he went in a fruitless search for a sort of auto-propelled mansion for entertaining a house party, he told everyone that he "would surprise them before another year had passed."

All during the past winter he was deep in consultation with the manager of one of the biggest automobile manufacturing concerns in the West, and no one was "let into" the secret until a few days ago, when he made his appearance on the streets of Cleveland as the chauffeur of his automobile "flat."

It includes a parlor, dining-room, kitchen, sleeping apartments, and all the comforts of home for a party of summer tourists numbering twenty-eight, and for all these attributes it cost its owner only \$35,000. It is propelled by a gasoline engine of 308 horse power, and is capable of running at the rate of from sixty to 150 miles an hour.

The huge machine is in three parts—the touring body, the Pullman section and the body fitted for racing. It has tires nine inches in diameter, and so heavy and thick that even over the roughest roads the riding is smooth and comfortable.

In comparison with the ordinary machines, the touring and racing bodies are huge indeed, each section of the mammoth new car appearing of enormous size beside those of other automobiles.

The Pullman section, consisting of living compartments, kitchen, dining-room, buffet, drawing and sleeping-rooms, is a thing of beauty and joy forever to the most fastidious of auto enthusiasts.

The interior is of mahogany, upholstered in leather, and as elaborate as money and expert decorators could make it. Nothing is wanting that could contribute to the comfort and ease of Mr. Schoenberg and his friends during a long journey. It is a sort of land-going yacht, which provides for just the kind of cruise that Mr. Schoenberg has so long desired to take.

A seven horse-power dynamo supplies the electricity for heat and light, and each sleeping apartment is fitted up completely with these two important adjuncts.

So well have these apartments been arranged that, though only ten persons were counted upon as occupying them at one time, there is ample room for the accommodation of twenty-five, or at a pinch, twenty-eight, and each person has a separate section.

The kitchen, used only temporarily as such, would delight the heart of any housewife, so complete is it in every detail, and so wonderfully compact. Electricity provides heat for cooking, and the stove may be folded and hid-

the manufacturers assured Mr. Schoenberg he believed that to be a very conservative estimate of it, and he has promised to show others that his car is made to travel 150 miles an hour when it is in a hurry, and easily, at that. When the summer heat has been beaten off the roads and made them hard and firm, he expects to publish wonders.

#### LENT.

I've seen her in reception dress,  
And yachting suit, most cunning,  
Bàl masque, and opera, as well,  
And walking toilet stunning;  
But never have I seen my love  
Look one-half so bewitching  
As when, in Lenten robes of gray,  
She sat, demurely stitching.

"Where's all your style, my bonny  
"It's Lent," she whispered, smiling;  
"And all your little furbelows?"  
Still, "Lent," she said, beguiling,  
And when, at last, to my adieu  
She answered, "Must you go, sir?"  
I plead one kiss, she murmured,  
I'm fasting now, you know, sir."

GUSSIE PACKARD

#### GREAT LUCK.

"Me lord," said the actor in the rabbit-skin coat, "I am a very lucky man. I have a press agent saying that you will partake of a cold bottle each evening after the show."  
"Thank the shades of Booth!" exclaimed the actor, "I am a very lucky man."  
"Tut, tut! You don't believe what press agents say?"

"No, but if he says I will partake of a cold bottle it means that I will have enough to drink of beer and a frankfurter."—[Chicago News.]

#### A WORSE INFLECTION.

Attila had just dubbed himself the "Scourge of Europe." "Why," asked the terrified people, "did he invent the cornet, and be done with it?"  
"Totally unmanned, they scattered like sheep before a prophet."—[New York Tribune.]

President Smith's five wives are reported to be their entire approval to his course at Washington. It is probably more than can be said of the lumbus Dispatch.

## Commer

TALK WITH THE

THE YAN

From a Sp

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1904. Mr. Austin is a native of the State of New York, and is a graduate of the University of the State of New York. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and is a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the New York State Association of Attorneys, and is a member of the New York State Association of Judges. He is a member of the New York State Association of Clerks, and is a member of the New York State Association of Deputies. He is a member of the New York State Association of Secretaries, and is a member of the New York State Association of Messengers. He is a member of the New York State Association of Porters, and is a member of the New York State Association of Janitors. He is a member of the New York State Association of Cooks, and is a member of the New York State Association of Bakers. He is a member of the New York State Association of Butchers, and is a member of the New York State Association of Grocers. 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## Commercial Strategy.

TALK WITH THE MAN WHO DIRECTS  
THE YANKEE INVASION.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—I have spent an interesting day studying the methods of our new commercial strategy bureau and talking with the man who is at the helm of this large enterprise.

Under the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department and the bureau of foreign commerce of the State Department were consolidated and transferred to the new department. Oscar Phelps Austin, former chief of the Treasury Department's statistical bureau, is chief of this new organization, officially known as the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Austin is a native of Illinois, and six years ago, when he was in charge of the Treasury's statistical work, he was called to "one of McKinley's young men." He had been a newspaper reporter, editor and the Washington correspondent for a number of metropolitan dailies. He was, moreover, a linguist, and had been author of a series of historical novels for boys. Lyman Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, picked him out as the man best equipped to analyze our commercial relations.

Mr. Austin's bureau is conspicuous just now, when our trade with the great Orient is in the balance. In his enlarged function he is at the head of a force of sixty-odd statisticians.

In one long hall in his bureau he showed me a row of high desks at which skilled statisticians were figuring up the details of our commerce with every country of the world. In a small room a draughtsman was working upon a large colored map of eastern Asia, on which the Yankee commercial invasion of the Orient is being studied in detail. It shows the treaty ports of the various nations in large black circles and the foreign leaseholds in red, while at the corners are reproduced detail maps of such important cities as Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

Mr. Austin's bureau is our only government institution which issues a daily newspaper, and the publication of this is a story in itself. Beneath the headlines of the daily is the statement: "Issued daily, except Sundays and legal holidays." Of this unique paper Mr. Austin is editor-in-chief, and under him works a managing editor, an exchange editor, four other sub-editors, two reporters and a reporterial staff of no less than 330 men.

Our Consuls-General, Consuls and commercial attachés, scattered as they are from the antipodes to the ends of the earth, are instructed to serve as reporters for Mr. Austin's daily. This is how the news is gathered: Mr. Austin makes requests transmitted to the consulates through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Secretary of State. In other words, he makes suggestions as to what commercial information should be gathered in distant lands. Of course our consular officers are always on the alert for news which will be of value to our business men, and "copy" is daily received from them. In the editorial room of this government daily I saw a large table crowded with manuscript waiting to be put through the press.

Mr. Austin is fastidious in the matter of this copy. It is written upon a special make of paper known as "water-mark" paper—long sheets of the legal size water-marked paper of State, U. S. The several sheets forming a manuscript are scrupulously tied together with what is known as "official tri-color"—silk cord composed of red, white and blue, twisted together. This cord has been used on all State Department documents for seventy-five years, and any sheets of official paper not so bound would be looked upon askance.

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riety of themes discussed in this journal may be judged from these titles which I noted in a handful of copies representing a week's issue: "Dispelling Fog by Electricity," "Mercantile Fleet of Japan," "French Automobile Railroad," "Poisoned Leather," "New Radium Finds," "Contamination of Oysters by Sewage," "Most Powerful Automobile," "Soap Tree of Algeria."

The bureau issues also a monthly, which is simply a collection of all dailies of each month, neatly bound and circulated among 9000 commercial institutions and libraries which need consular reports for reference. In addition, there are three annual publications—a summary by our Consuls of our commercial relations abroad, a review of the whole world's commerce, and a general statement of exports to the United States from each of our foreign consular districts.

### Business Men Can Assign Topics.

The American business man can assign topics for this great force of consular reporters. For instance, the Association of Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Vehicles lately requested that our Consuls report on the world's market for such articles. Mr. Austin immediately sent a request for such information to every United States consular district in the world. Prompt replies were received and along with the many reams of industriously inscribed "consular cap" and the many hundreds of yards of tri-color binding came scores of photographs and line cuts. When all consular districts had been heard from a special booklet, elaborately illustrated, was placed in the hands of members of the inquiring association. Similarly, Mr. Edward Atkinson of Massachusetts requested the other day that our Consuls report on foreign markets for American windmills. Mr. Austin immediately applied to the association of windmill manufacturers for a list of questions, which was forthwith dispatched through the mails to all corners of the earth. As soon as the returns are all in, they will be published in another special report. Shortly



OSCAR PHELPS AUSTIN.

after the formation of the new bureau all Consuls were requested to study our largely increasing immigration and to report fully upon the character of immigrants embarking from their districts, the causes for their coming to this country, the attitude of their governments toward them, whether the latter were encouraging this exodus and a comparison of the classes of such immigrants. The responses to this request are now mostly in. Three to six months are required for the completion of such a special report. Data commence to arrive from the nearby consulates within four weeks, but such isolated districts as New Zealand, Tahiti, Dawson City, etc., have to be heard from before the information is complete.

One and a half millions of envelopes were required last year to mail these consular reports to the associations and individuals applying for them. One thousand letters requesting special information are received in Mr. Monaghan's editorial sanctum each month.

### Studying Great National Problems.

A creation of Mr. Austin which has excited great attention abroad is a series of special monographs discussing great international problems of current interest to this country. A German commercial paper recently suggested that the fatherland issue similar publications. As soon as any important question of national policy appears for public discussion it is Mr. Austin's practice to incorporate in a monograph all of the data, historical, statistical, economic, commercial and industrial which can throw light on the problem. While I talked with him there reposed on his desk the page proof of four such brochures—on the commerce of Japan, Korea, China and Russia, respectively. While the isthmian canal question was uppermost in the public mind he issued such a monograph on the great canals of the world. But his publication of this class which excited the most attention was devoted to colonial administration. This appeared just at the time when the nation was discussing the future of the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Mr. Austin read every bit of literature on the subject accessible in this country. He then went abroad and visited the colonial offices of London, Paris, The Hague, Berlin and Brussels. The Royal Colonial Institute of Great Britain put at his disposal its library of 10,000 volumes, and similar organizations in the other capitals named extended like courtesies. The International Colonial Institute, with headquarters at Brussels, elected him a member and invited him to attend its Congress.

While the question of the trans-Pacific cable was uppermost in the public mind he compiled an extensive monograph upon the commercial cables of the world. Application for copies of this have been made by every im-

portant government, and it is conceded to be the most complete work on the subject.

Before Mr. Austin took charge of the Bureau of Statistics no extensive analysis of the exports of our manufactures had ever been attempted. He set about to determine what proportion of each exported article went to each foreign country. Although he met discouragement at the outset, he persevered until he had traced the distribution of our manufactures among the foreign countries from 1790 to date, giving the precise value and quantity of each article exported, as well as its destination.

### Studying Internal Commerce.

This bureau's division of internal commerce gives its exclusive attention to a problem which remained unstudied until a few years ago. It was then that Mr. Austin determined to analyze the commerce of our great lakes. He made a trip through that region, but was met only by discouragement. The law required no returns of domestic coastwise commerce. To overcome this obstacle he devised a special supplementary manifest which he furnished to every ship master on the lakes with the request that it be filled out during each voyage and left at the customs-house of final clearing. Thus the Bureau of Statistics is now able to state to the commercial world the number of bushels of wheat, tons of coal, pig iron, etc., carried on the lakes. The lake commerce is thus, for the first time, compiled, port by port.

A further step was an analysis of the concentration in our great interior points of such articles as comprise our great domestic commerce—such as wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and the provisions into which they are turned, cotton, iron, copper, coal, etc. He succeeded in devising a means of tracing the transportation of these articles from the great interior centers toward the seaboard, from which that portion not utilized in internal commerce is finally exported. After a year's effort Mr. Austin obtained the services of Dr. J. Franklin Crowell, the noted economist and author, who was formerly president of Trinity College, North Carolina. Dr. Crowell, as chief of the statistical bureau's division of internal commerce, now publishes monthly a summary showing the concentration and movements of articles at, to and from ten selected points in our interior. This is sent to the press of the country, as well as to boards of trade and kindred institutions.

### Japan Studies Us Most.

All of the great powers are zealously studying our commercial methods, and none are neglecting to inquire into the modus operandi of the bureau of statistics. But of this institution's foreign visitors, Mr. Austin tells me that the number from Japan have vastly exceeded that from any other country. This is a fact to be especially noted at this time, and if the island empire has been as active in studying foreign war inventions as in inquiring into the commercial enterprises of its rivals small should be the wonder that its people have so far fought its battles with such signal success. Germany's degree of interest in our commerce has been second only to that of Japan. The Kaiser's government maintains several commercial attachés, scattered among our great centers of trade. The names of these are, however, omitted from the official diplomatic list. Italy has formally accredited Prof. Antonio Ravaoli as commercial delegate to this country, and registers him upon that list as a member of her ambassador's official suite. The German system of commercial attachés to this country is contemplated by other of the great European powers.

### Japan's Victory Better for Us.

I asked Mr. Austin as to the probable effect of the present war in the Far East upon our trade and the progress of the Yankee commercial invasion of the Orient.

"I object to the term 'commercial invasion,' although it seems to have been generally adopted by our writers," said he. "Russia is the producer of that class of merchandise which we have been selling to the territory involved in the present war. We are selling to China and Japan, and through them to Korea, especially cotton goods, kerosene, flour, manufactures of iron and steel and condensed milk."

"Russia is our greatest rival as a wheat producer and manufacturer of flour—also our chief rival in the production of kerosene, which is probably our chief export to the Orient. She is our competitor also in the item of cotton goods, and this also is one of our chief exports to the Orient. Russia also produces condensed milk, and, furthermore, she is becoming a manufacturing country."

"Our trade with this entire section of the Orient is large and rapidly growing. With Japan it has been developed more rapidly in the last few years than with any other country. Comparing any European country with us, our trade with the Orient has had the fastest growth. At the beginning of the war Japan entered contracts here for flour and Russia for meats. The turning of both belligerents to us—their distant neighbor—especially in the hour of emergency, is an evidence of their confidence in our ability to deliver to them a better quality of goods than they can get abroad; to deliver these goods with the greatest promptitude."

For obvious reasons, Mr. Austin would go into no deeper analysis of the possibilities of the Far East's immediate future and their effect upon our trade, but from what he says of Russia as our rival in this region and the recent great increase of our commerce with Japan, the intelligent reader can draw his own conclusions as to which would benefit us the more, commercially—a Russian or a Japanese victory!

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

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### HIT THE MARK.

Eastern Arrival (nervously): I—I trust there is no reckless shooting in your hotel?

Amber Pete: Well, I should say not, pard. Every cuss that blazes away makes his bullet count.—[Chicago News]

allest corner when it is not being used. The folding-bed scale, the cables, when pressed, disclosing an unexpected cupboard room. When not in use, the kitchen is fitted as a bulletin board. It is not a bulletin board, but a traveling vehicle, it is not a traveling vehicle, but a bulletin board. Mr. Schoenberg is anxious to try the "motor" of his initial trip. He has made arrangements with friends from Cleveland to join him on his plans are completed. The time the frost, partly out of the deep, and, to the ordinary auto, it will be very slightly, if at all, increased.

la and New York he will start on a summer cruise, he calls it—going to the Exposition, for, of course, he wishes to show American visitors to the fair to see the American auto manufacturers in Europe. The summer he and his friends will spend, and when Mr. Schoenberg has returned from the auto car window, it is "toy" to Europe.

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## Fads at Florence.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD AT DIGERINI'S ART JEWELRY.

By a Special Contributor.

NATURALLY, the universal rendezvous of the Vieux-seux Library has near access to a center of refreshment. "I am famished for my tea," says the English habitude, as 4 o'clock draws near, and she steps next door for the favorite beverage. The average Englishman or woman would gasp disconsolate, if the afternoon tea were suppressed, and nothing could be more thoroughly English than this obscure nook, where the ecru drapery is drawn close before the windows, and people can neither look in nor out. Everything is most thoroughly staid, proper, and correct. Here the very gay world never comes, but the man of cares may discuss business and politics in a quiet corner, or, from the depths of cosy cushions, the severe matron may regale her best friend with the last sacred bit of shocking scandal, and neither will be disturbed. Voices are never raised, and confidences are readily exchanged. In the olden days, the Albion rooms were in the large palace of the library, and when Vieux-seux moved, the English tea rooms were bound to take new quarters, under the shadow of the books. Rosy-cheeked maids, topped by white frills, move quietly among the bamboo chairs and tables sprinkled carelessly about. Hot scones, suggestive of old Scotland, come steaming under cover, a favorite dish with patrons. The dainty teapot seems inexhaustible as the widow's cruel, as it is refilled with hot water, and pours again and again the cheering cup. The "little brown jug" stands an inch high, a delightful earthen creamer, which would rejoice a child, or make a tempting souvenir, to slip in one's pocket. Indeed, this charming model of old-time ware is one of the fetching emblems of the place. "Pay at the desk" relieves the patron of all tips, and though the two gentle sisters who are the proprietors of the place are never seen, as nieces of Lord Macaulay their very name gives tone to the tea rooms, and links the quiet quarters with history and the peerage.

### The Fashionable Rendezvous.

To see the gay world and the smart world at the same performance of tea-drinking, we repair a step farther, to popular Digerini's. To be well known in fair Florence, one must be seen often at the famous Floral. It is a success of two years' standing, though Digerini, of cake-shop-and-biscuit factory fame, has long been known. When Marinal joined forces, with a little fortune, to open the pretty patisserie on the ground floor, rooms were waiting above for the enterprising party, and the Misses McCaulay were expected to take possession. But, "He who hesitates is lost," and as the ladies were not prompt to seize the opportunity, W. Savage Lander whispered in the ear of his old school chum: "Open the tea room yourself and swing it with success." The firm acted upon the hint, entered with fiddle and flourish, and became the joy of the ultra-fashionable. Music is on from 4:30, and weather, fair or foul, never affects the crowds. Carriages line up at the door, and people surge to the beautiful Floral. On Sunday, the day of enjoyment, the rush begins at 3, extra tables are brought in, and advance guards of little cliques are sent ahead to hold them, while throngs are turned away for lack of space. Here, indeed, is a congregation of character, the human race in diversity. In the pretty alcove room, Mrs. Savage Lander, a peerless hostess, pours tea to her coterie, which has a decidedly American element; and we note our United States Consul of Carrara, and a talented English sculptor who drops in direct from his studio, also a trustee of Wellesley College with his charming family. His daughters are "doing us proud," all over Europe, and to the journalist of the Los Angeles Times Mr. Savage-Lander points out people of distinction.

That very stunning officer, with "a swashing and martial outside," twirling his mustache and swinging his beautiful gray-blue cape, is the son of Tommaso Salvini.

That stately, dignified woman, whose motherly face is like a burst of sunshine in the room, is a sweet Boston singer, enveloped in a pretty romance. Here she came to work hard in music, and here she placed her voice and her heart in the keeping of the big German doctor, who made a name in New York, and a fortune from Americans in Florence. This is one of the happiest marriages in town, and sometimes we are fortunate enough to hear her sing in the American church on Sabbath morning.

### Odd Types.

That little old girl at the next table has seen the moons of sixty years, and her wrinkles roll up through the paste. Her wig is a mass of bleaching, but she has neglected to tuck in certain telltale spears of white. She is blacked on the brows, and rouged on the lips, and paint and powder are laid thick on the furrows which time has left. She has stepped from a fashion plate fifty years old, and her waist line has disappeared to a scant six inches. Her chest is thrown high, and every breath is a gasp, a pant, as ribs and corsage heave with the effort. She is the topic on every lip, but watching her becomes fatigue. She lingers long, and sips with difficulty the green chartreuse. Surely she would never be kidnaped, yet she realizes the danger and impropriety of being out alone, so she always brings a savage old duenna, in stern attire, who may sit opposite, but never speak. She is a queer little drama in quiet life, suggestive of the old ladies of "Cranford." The little Austrian woman next, with flimsy trail and towering plumes, has never a sou to bless her, but she daily trips to the Floral and reads the papers through the din and the music. On crowded days she is asked to take a single table, and

leave the larger one free for those who seek other than mental food, and in any land except polite Italy, a penniless patron would be asked to step down and out, to make room for the gentry.

The due sorrelle, or sisters twain, have blown in, to the next table, and alas! their flaunting veils proclaim them from the United States. Elegant and impecunious officers are in their wake, who linger at their table, hoping for an invitation to tea. The push of poverty does not fail these festive youths, but the giddy girls have just sense enough not to pay the officers' bills, in the keen desire for their company, and when all excuse fails, they are obliged to move on. There is Tenente Trezzi, pretty as a picture, all pink and white, the pride of himself, if not of his regiment. He is always spick and span, clean and dainty as a nun in a convent, though it is the exterior only which suggests the nun. He may be lion-hearted on the field, but he is simple as a child in the hands of the dashing sisters. He rages with jealous fury when another man gives them flowers, and he blushes like a peony when they smile upon him. They have teased him to the point of tears about his curl papers, and his dignity was pitifully hurt when they gave him curling tongs at Christmas! Trezzi's mind has less depth than a saucer, and he has a new American girl every week, over whom he raves in ecstatic admiration, running about to ask the approval of his pals. The first pal who likes the girl takes her off of Trezzi's hands, and he is disconsolate till he hunts up another pretty girl. He goes back to the first axiom of all the Italians, that American girls are all heartless, all "freddes," they cannot love, they have no grasp of la grande passione. His limited conversation runs like this. "You are very beautiful. I greatly love you. Your eyes are very handsome; I must admire your pretty hair." Having exhausted his powers of speech, he sighs and smirks for a brief five minutes, and then begins all over again. This amorous harangue so nearly approaches idiocy that the bright American girl naturally throws over Trezzi for any Italian who may possibly have a full-fledged idea in his head. As he moves on, Della Croce appears, another bit of pink and white porcelain, relieved with stripes, brass buttons and helmet, which mark him as Tenente di Cavalleria. He is one of the few with money, and it is parsimony only which prevents him from treating the girls. But he holds the general notion that his presence is honor enough at the feast. It is the girls who will gain merit by giving. Beautiful music is a drawing card at the Floral, and the strains of a seductive waltz rise in mad revelry with the babel of the polyglots. Mural designs of vines and rushes and the pale iris are most artistic, and exquisite lily bulbs shed a softened light. Throughout carnival and throughout Lent, the crowds will continue to come and go. Time and money pass freely at the Floral, recognized as one of the most fascinating trying places of the city.

### A Woman Manufacturer.

It is with a keen sense of anticipation that the prowler on busy Tomabuoni enters a lordly sixteenth-century palace of that active thoroughfare, and mounts to the ultimo piano. Few and fortunate among tourists and residents are they who know the kind collector and her rookery of treasures. A feeling of old times and of quaint surroundings possesses one. The tiled hall, the creamy walls, with low ceilings jutting, bending, curving in odd ways, the narrow passages with a few steps up or down, the cement floors in mottled green and gray, the tiny casement windows at irregular intervals, all speak of a bygone life remote from present days. We would evoke the spirits of past centuries, and have them walk and talk with us among their early haunts. In passing, we catch many a glimpse of things antique. A burnished platter, an eccentric ewer, a carved font, a matchbox of hammered brass, a rare old chest to hide a fine trousseau, a copper jug, an ancient pitcher, delight the antiquarian, who steps down into the jewel-room, where treasures odd and rich and rare rejoice the connoisseur. Cabinets are ranged with quaintest curios. Rosaries, missals, crucifixes in ivory, wood, and brass, attract us. Jewel chests hide uncut stones, clear and cloudy, pale and brilliant. Side tables and center piece are loaded with gems. Here are treasures remarkable for rarity, oddity and age. What was once simply a passion and a fad with the collector has become a study and a science. She loves her souvenirs, she ransacks the realm, and draws to her net the curios of remotest parts. Here is Norwegian silver work, with heavy boss, also Dutch silver, raised in knobs. Here are odd buttons and strange hat-pins, unmistakably from Holland. Those opals of cloudy green jade come from Ceylon, and wonderfully they work in as pendants, on silver threads, with a massive Dutch boss. Jade, so little known and appreciated by many, is a specialty of the hostess, and we love her long silver chain, broken by green masses. She wears it as a matchpiece to a gown in soft green, and the artistic effect is perfect. That glittering brooch, bearing a winged dragon, is a piece of gilded iron, a forehead ornament, 800 years old, taken from a Lombard tomb. Yonder slab of turquoise, one and a half inches square, slung on a chain, came from the heart of India, and was taken from a Thibetan who came into market Sunday morning. It is the rough matrix, and the chain is a fascinating pattern, interspersed with similar turquoises and native Indian coins. Wonderful, odd and fantastic is the whole design, and deliciously barbaric. The wearer might pass for a ghoul who had been hacking tombstones.

### Beautiful Antiques.

Here are antique sets of gold work from the region of the Swiss lakes, and here is heavier work, of coarser pattern, from Austria and Bulgaria. Tuscan gold appears in delicate variety of scroll and circle, and the beautiful Sienese patterns are coiled about gamets and rubies with dazzling effect. Old earrings have passed into pendants, and entire sets have combined to make a magnificent cluster on a slender thread of gold. Always the artist's eye

and hand have made a study of beautiful things. The rare nuggets of pearl, exquisite chains of pearls, chains of rough pearl, and bands of pearls, worn by the Tuscan contadina. This bracelet seems to crawl across the table. It is a plain, solid stone, set in simple silver, and each free to drop loose from its neighbor. It is a relic of India. How ravishing is that tiny thread of filigree mass, from which hangs a cloudy, like milk, it is pale and milky, of daintiest color, and we wonder the gem lovers have left it a day on the table. The keen edge of pleasure and pain, to visit this place, we long to sweep away an armful of sparkling gems and have a change for each day in the month, with pleasure, these radiant gems that were born in the dark mines of Mother Earth. These sentient beings, responsive to the love and friendship of the owner, who knows many a heartfelt pang when she gives to the make-up of the stones, often changing many times the design, till the setting is most suitable for the scintillating jewel. The like children, to be dressed most becomingly in their best selves. A curve in the passage, and a table down, lead to the workshop, weird as an alchemist's. The table is spread with choice bits, in process of being, designs unfinished and plans half laid. A stone ovens and charcoal pits form the old-time stove above hangs a row of copper jugs, large and small. Quaint indeed is this den for artist and artisan. The cupboard is a reservoir of curios. Brass scales, stoves and hand-stoves, little braziers of the wrought in fanciful scrolls, in vines and leaves. To reflection, they are used by the grande dame as spool boxes, and the threads are run through the holes of the delicate pattern.

### Caskets and Candlesticks.

In a nook under the eaves is the candlestick where the collector is ravished by the steady gleaming brass. No two are alike, even in color. We had thought all brass was yellow, till these lightened us. They are bright or dull, or red or all taking on an utterly different hue. That silver from Venice rises from a standard of a series of and tapers on its stem, then swells into a slender is a typical old Venetian stick, and seldom seen. Here tower the old-time Florentine lamps, whose flames waver from the little wicks merged in within the various jets. Graceful curves flow in upon the standard, and a dragon, a head or a lion, leaves the brass body.

In the variety room is a bewilderment of bawls "bish" that we should be proud to claim. The perfect teapot is a glory to art, and those tall sticks stretch out their twisted arms in imitation of rears. That strange brass pair is a sacred bit of the bride's bridal furniture. Beautiful Bohemian glass is here, crystal ware large and small, bowls, punch bowls and wee wine-glasses are of the wildness of the chase, Diana and stag and the forest, and every leaf and trunk are chased in brass. That massive carved chest is stacked with rare old brocades embossed with gay flowers and with gold thread. Here, too, are glorious tapestries. What months of life, patient waiting, strain of fair eyes have been given to delicate the frail fabric. The country is searched for and there are few to be found in the land, and such dainty needle work is past. The white lished heirlooms, worn upon three great cushions, the wedding of the bride. What joy and dreams and aspirations were wrought into the May the rich American who flaunts their gowns for a price, cherish a sacred sentiment for the emblem of family story.

The queer book corner is a magnet for the grapher. Time has changed the white pages, the somber effect of gray and brown. Yellowed age are many pages. There is occasional where candle light has flickered too near the ravages of time have not effaced the every letter is distinct and legible, every figure as if cast for eternal judgment. This fine artistic, wonderfully ruled, upright in the brave business records will always tell the Clean-cut circles catch the leather they the ancient leaves together. The old date, MCCXIII, have fascination. The stands as symbol of integrity and of counts. "To the name of God and the Mary, and Celestial Court of Paradise. solemnity in a business record whose heavenly host, and we turn with reverence cred souvenir.

In yonder cabinet are piled curious things Houghton's choicest fads. She has hearts and clover leaves, in somber shades and with corners rounded and worn, with edge touch of many generations. Tracery of gold lid, and graceful scrolls run round the box fad, strong as any basket craze, and all box-lovers come. Speaking of boxes, the corner here, but, "that is another story," say, and ere we leave the home of curios the lovely loggia, the lounging-room, on the glimpse of Valombrosa, Monte Morelli, heights which girt the city round.

March 20, 1904.]

## The Japa

HIS CHARACTER  
ING WHICH

By a Spa

It is hardly possible to fighting qualities of a a prejudiced observer not, at least, to gather bad, and, from these a fair average.

The attitude of the Eng distinctly pro-Japanese, generally inclined tow in technical circles h more of good where

Primarily, it must be un driving for opposite ultimate power in the for her very life and the her very rapidly-growin individual Russian, the significance; to the J

The two nations have b and already the J have shown the thorough Russians are apparent Japanese soldier, so w sailor brother, and a rec account of the tra the Mikado.

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### Education.

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## The Japanese Soldier.

His CHARACTER AND THE TRAINING WHICH HE UNDERGOES.

By a Special Contributor.

It is hardly possible to get a correct estimate of the fighting qualities of a nation from the point of view of a prejudiced observer; but from such a source, one may at least, to gather the maximum qualities of good and bad, and from these excesses, it is not so hard to arrive at a fair average.

The attitude of the English military and naval journals is almost entirely pro-Japanese, while the French publications are generally inclined toward the Russians. The German press is in technical circles is reasonably fair, but, naturally, is of good where its own models have been followed.

It must be understood that Russia and Japan are fighting for opposite ends; Russia for aggrandizement and ultimate power in the Far East, while Japan is fighting for a very life and the national expansion demanded by her rapidly growing position and populace. To the Russian, the war has no immediate personal significance; to the Japanese, it is quite to the contrary. The two nations have been preparing long for this war, and already the Japanese successes on the sea and on land show the thoroughness of this preparation, while the Russians are apparently just as sluggish as of yore. The Japanese soldier, so we are told, is no less fit than the Russian, and a recent French writer has given an interesting account of the training of the military man in the Mikado.

Indicated by their easy successes against the Chinese in 1895, and surely mindful of the manner in which the Europeans robbed them of much of their victory's glory, they have made many sacrifices, in order to improve their army and their navy within the past nine years. The progress of this little nation, barely over the mark of civilization, within less than thirty years, is truly astounding. It has succeeded in placing itself among the first military powers of the world to the extent of making itself a redoubtable adversary.

As we profit by this situation to have a bird's-eye view of the Japanese soldier, who, besides possessing military qualities of the first order, professes a veritable contempt for the Russian soldier, who, in the opinion of the Japanese, is a coward, and the Russian soldier, who, in the opinion of the Japanese, is a coward, and the Russian soldier, who, in the opinion of the Japanese, is a coward.

For the Tommy Atkins of the Orient is a soldier by conscription, and at eighteen draws his sword. Theoretically, then, each Japanese is a soldier, since military service is obligatory; but in practice, it is otherwise limited by circumstances. The birth of Japan is so large that, while the present population is only 47,000,000, the nation is likely to become the most populous in time. As a natural result, the selective service is carried to an extreme, which secures to the military men only those of the most constitution. To the examiners of the examination, then, is left the trouble of making choice, for the largest number of conscripts are of splendidly muscular build. This is due to the esteem in which gymnastics are held among the young Japanese. In consequence, Japan's army numbers an effective fighting force of 250,000 men, and in eight hours this can be increased to a million fighters. So much for the conscription, per se.

### The Education.

In the life, the tai-Sin is subjected to a rigorous training. The army of Japan counts but precious few, for each understands his role marvelously, and is actuated by a spirit of profound patriotism, that duty akin to a sacred trust.

From four in summer, he tai-Sin is turned out at five. Fifteen minutes later he eats his first meal of rice, vegetables, cold meat and two bowls of soup. Then he is called to assembly and started on his work and exercise. The drills and manual exercises those common to military bodies in all modern armies. To these, however, the Japanese have added a great deal of fencing with the bayonet, and a great deal of walking or marching. Particular attention has been directed toward showing him how to march straight, at that. In target practice, in the field, and the like, he fires no less than 250 rounds a year; and in four years he must have to his credit 700 and 800 placed shots.

At eleven o'clock a. m., with five-minute rests between hours, they are drilled under the direction of non-commissioned officers being present to insure regularity of movement and precision of drill. Thus, between the men and the officers is a perfect understanding and a thorough homogeneity.

He tai-Sin eats again—the second meal being usually like the early morning breakfast save, on a holiday day, fresh or dried fish replaces the meat. The midday meal the men rest and work indoors in their quarters until two o'clock, when once more they go up their outside exercises, which are continued from six to seven he feeds for the last time. For several years now, has entered into the habit of replacing rice. From eight to nine o'clock he is free—provided he is not of the day's guard. He goes into the neighboring village, and, if he has a few "sons" in his pocket, his is the

luxury of a cup of tea or a glass of Osaka wine. This is a fermented drink, with alcohol, and slightly sweetened.

In field work during maneuvers the life of the Japanese soldier is a rough one. He has no quarters. He sleeps upon the ground, in the open air, and eats a handful of rice with "cho-you" and dried fish. The "cho-you" is a fermented sauce, which constitutes a violent condiment of the first order.

The officers live just as the men do, and, like them, sleep only under shelter tents. Such, in detail, are the broad lines upon which the Japanese soldier receives his instructions.

Besides this military instruction the illiterate ones are made to attend courses of lectures in writing and in calculation, presided over by officers especially detailed for this service. These lessons are followed by competitive examinations, and thus are weeded out rapidly the hopelessly ignorant.

### Arms and Clothing.

The arms, clothing and all parts of the soldier's equipment are of Japanese workmanship. The rifles, which are said to be wonderfully efficient, have been made by Arisaka, and are manufactured at Tokio, as are also the bayonets, lances and sabers. The steel used is provided by the model foundries of Kioushiu, and are from native ores. At Osaka, a magnificent arsenal, operated upon the plans of the noted French engineer, Berin, are made the field guns and other artillery for the service.

The cavalry is mounted on native horses, of the breeds of Kawana and Kioushiu, the Nambou breed being especially fitted for draught and artillery purposes. These animals are tough, wiry and small feeders.

All of the clothing is of Japanese manufacture. Each soldier has two cloth uniforms for winter wear, and two white linen uniforms for summer, and two complete suits of working clothes for exercise and rough work. Besides these, he draws a stiff cap for full dress, a soft cap with visor, for town, and a round, visorless cap for ordinary working dress. Of military accoutrements, besides his gun, he has a sword belt, a canteen, a knapsack, two cartridge boxes and a bayonet scabbard. The bayonet is like the Mauser short sword in use in the German army. The cavalry sabre has a straight blade, like the Derue sabre of the French cavalry.

The nearness of the domestic source of supply will have a distinct bearing upon the Japanese soldier in the field.

### The Officers.

Now for a word or two about the officers. Very rare, indeed, are the instances where the commissioned officer has risen from the ranks beyond the grade of captain or chief of battalion. Advancement, however, is possible by either seniority or by selection. Most of the officers come from the special military school at Tokio, and long are the preparations demanded of the candidate for epaulettes.

At twelve years they enter the preparatory school, or minor Prytaneum; at sixteen they pass to the upper Prytaneum, whence they are graduated at eighteen. From the upper Prytaneum they enter the ranks of the army as simple soldiers and are required to pass a year in a regiment. After that year they leave the ranks with the chevrons of a sergeant-major, having been all through the duties devolving upon the rank and file of the service. A severe examination now confronts them, and, if successful, they are entered in the military school at Tokio, where, at twenty-two, they are graduated as junior officers. After a year's sojourn in a regiment, all the while under exacting and fastidious observation, the aspirant officer is subjected to a last trial—a secret ballot for admission—the vote of all the officers of the regiment being necessary. Following this the young man can no longer be denied his admission, if found thus desirable. At this time only, the aspirant officer receives the epaulettes of a sub-lieutenant. After two years' service in a regiment the young officer, upon the recommendation of his superiors, is sent to the War College, where, after three years of industrious application he comes forth brevetted to the General Staff.

It must be remembered that the soldier of modern Japan is really the survival of the recently abandoned samurai class—the military backbone of the ancient empire under its régime of feudalism, ending so recently as 1867. The samurai was trained from infancy to endure hardships that well nigh put to shame the Spartans of old. They were taught to go without food, and a show of a sense of hunger was deemed beneath a samurai. A writer in the London Chronicle says:

"After hardening the body, the samurai training sought to toughen the nerves, and children were frequently sent to graveyards and haunted houses. Small boys, after being taken to see an execution, would be sent out alone and at night to find their way back to the spot, to touch the body and to leave a mark of their visit on the severed head. Even crying babies were hushed into silence by mothers who called them 'cowards to cry for such a tiny pain,' asking them 'what they would do if they cried so much for such a little ache, when their arms were cut off in battle, or they were called on to commit harakari.' The utmost infliction of pain, endured without a tear or a groan, was imposed as an ideal on all children. Even death, a self-inflicted death, was, under certain conditions, regarded as the plainest duty, and boys and girls alike were taught how to take their own lives with calmness and dignity. Self-control was indeed the very keynote of the samurai character, and this not only from the side of endurance and fortitude, but also from that of politeness, which required that a man should not spoil another's pleasure by any expression of his own pain. A samurai must show 'no sign of joy or of anger,' and this iron control, imposed on men and women alike, has entered deep into the national character. 'To bear what you think you cannot bear,' say the Japanese, 'is really to bear.' He was taught 'how to die when it was right to die, and how to strike when it was right to strike.' This is the spirit which, handed down through generations of dead warriors, forms today the training at the back of the Japanese officer."

Of humanity and of heroism, under modern conditions of warfare, the Japanese have given brilliant proofs. Such are the foes of the Russians.

## TERRORS OF WAR.

THE FRIGHTFUL SACRIFICES OF OUR CIVIL STRUGGLE VIVIDLY RECALLED.

[Providence Journal.] War is war; sometimes for the most trivial causes, but always bloody, brutal, savage. They may tell about this and that officer being outgeneraled, and what might have happened, but when they have done, what do you know about the men, how they suffered, the families disrupted and in sorrow, the discomforts and the privations in the home and in the field, camp, march and prison? Most of this is left out, as well as are the cause of the war and what men think about it now.

I think that no country was ever in so poor a condition to undertake such a great war as was ours in 1861. I have been surprised at the ignorance of New Hampshire men as to what they had to meet. Politicians, pseudo-warriors and self-claimed heroes went about trying to make men believe that it was the easiest thing in the world to go down and clean those Southern fellows out. On the other side the same condition existed. Yancey and other windjammers were going round proclaiming that the people of the North were nothing but "mud-sills," who would be swept away by the first dash of the mounted gentlemen of the black-horse cavalry.

At the first call New Hampshire sent one regiment. That call was for 75,000 men, showing, singularly enough, from the present standpoint, how even the leaders of the North looked then upon the issue which grew to such fearful proportions. In the second call, for 300,000, New Hampshire sent the second regiment. I knew some of the boys and some officers, and they were lamenting that they didn't get into the first, so as to get to Washington and see that city before the war was over. When we think of those days and what followed, we ought to profit by them, and not imitate those who go around as if they had chips on their shoulders, ready to get into trouble with somebody.

There were many who, after they had seen what fighting was, were not anxious to go back. They had been surprised at what they had "run up against." I look back to the time when the 3rd, 6th, 11th, and particularly the 13th, went away, and when you think of the boys in them whom you went to school with or who were your companions or neighbors, it all seems like a dream.

I remember one of my playmates who went. He won no halo, no glory, no fame, but sickness took him, and his father went to the front to get him and brought him home dead. Another was hit by a bullet which coursed along his skull, and he lived in suffering until eight years ago. My seatmate at school was shot between the eyes at Fredericksburg and instantly killed, all but his head, and he lived for days in agony, perfectly conscious that he must die. When I hear men declaring that we ought to fight about this, that and the other, the vision comes of boyhood friends with arms off, legs off, bullets in their bodies, ruined health and worn out, eking out an existence.

They went off in excitement? True. But not all. I remember hearing a neighbor in prosperous business talking with my father and considering whether, when his country was in peril, it was his duty to leave wife and children and all to go. I heard his decision to join the army, and he hardly reached the front when he was shot dead.

Let us see just what we did face by looking at the Union side alone. There were 2,700,000 enlistments, and allowing for reenlistments, it is estimated that 2,000,000 different men were engaged. There is not a man in this audience who can conceive what this means. There were 400,000 losses by death. Can you imagine how long it would take for an army of 400,000 to march past this door? Did anybody in my town, Lee, think of such vast numbers when the war started? Besides these, 70,000 died in prison. These figures may astound you, but even more would the experience within the prisons. A woman in Petersburg asked a New Hampshire officer, "My brother was in the 9th Massachusetts, and he died in Andersonville; can you tell me anything about his life there?" "No, madam, I cannot. The experiences there were such that I can never describe them to wife, sister or mother." There were 1900 general engagements—a battle a day for four years, and 500 over. In 112 engagements our loss was 500 or more each of killed and wounded, and 12 with a loss of over 10,000 each.

You will remember about the 1st, or the bloody 6th or 9th Massachusetts, but perhaps you never heard of the 57th. It left the State 1000 strong on April 18, 1864, and went to the swamps and bayous of Louisiana. On September 30, after five months in the field, it had lost 201 killed and 515 wounded—716 in all—and mustered only 50 in line. During the Rebellion there were 2400 actions of sufficient importance to be identified by name, two for every day of the four years. In 150 our losses exceeded 500. On the National side the 2,000,000 men engaged lost more of their number killed in battle than England has lost in fighting in the 1000 years she has been a nation. One in every 15 of our armies was killed in battle; one in six died of disease; nearly one in five was wounded, and one in every ten was so badly wounded that he had to be discharged before his term expired.

When men talk of the halo, the glory, the pomp and victory of war, see that the coming generations are reminded of the home, the sorrow, the suffering which war entails, and teach them to love and reverence peace.



## Some Latin Girls. By Frederic J. Haskin.

### THE AFFAIR OF LOUISA'S. SENTIMENT AS SEEN AND EXPRESSED AMONG SOUTHERN RACES. From a Special Correspondent.

V ALPARAISO (Chile) February, 1904.—The south has always been the home of romance, because a warm climate is mother to sentiment. It is said of all the passions which sway the human heart, such as hate and greed, and even gentle charity, that love was the first born, and that it grew in the southland. The soft language of the southern races is the official tongue of courtship. The old books tell us that the women of these lotus lands were ever pleasing to behold, and that night valiantly did the ancient knights vie with one another for their favor. But this being a material day, I shall not concern myself with the ardor of bygone gallants, nor the charms of beauties faded by the gentle touch of old Father Time. Rather will I put down in a plain way, the account of some Latin girls I have known in the flesh, and relate some things concerning them.

#### The Affair of Louisa's.

The first time I saw Louisa was one afternoon while I was writing in my room at the house where I was living in Francisco street. She was on the balcony of the house directly opposite, yet hardly more than a dozen feet away, so narrow was the thoroughfare. Louisa took notice of the plaza, and went inside. I took notice of Louisa and returned to my manuscript. During the months which followed, I feel safe to say this thing occurred a thousand times. Several times an hour, all day long and far into the night, the trim little sentinel came out to view the landscape o'er. She was that prompt, I believe I could have set my watch by her coming and going. And she was pretty. One of my visitors saw her and remarked that she was "a pippin." I guess that is something nice, for Louisa is nice.

lache, and was soon bragging to his cronies that whenever he made up his mind to say the word, the old man's will would be of no avail. While he drank and boasted, Louisa cried and prayed. Dozens of times every day she looked from the balcony to try and satisfy her hungry eyes by the mere sight of him.

My work was finished and I went on to other places. In less than a year I was home again, and a letter was waiting for me, which told all there was left to tell of that affair of Louisa's. It said: "He took her against the will of her father and her mother. He used up her youth and then he left her. She cried her heart out for love of him. When her baby came, she left it on the steps of the House of Benefit, and while I do not know how she did it, there has been a funeral. The house across the way is very dark and solemn. It is very, very sad because Louisa was good and sweet and pretty. She trusted him

too much without knowing him. Many of our

#### The Love of Antonio.

Antonio drove a cab for hire. His rig had a high-top and his horse was a high-stepper. Antonio himself was a handsome fellow, who sat upon his box as proudly as a toreador, and who could deftly roll a cigarette and flourish his beribboned whip. With such a man did Antonio conduct himself that one might easily suppose his every fare was an emissary of state or a king. That was his way with men, and it made him a success. Also did he have his way with women, and made him sweethearts. Antonio did not know how to read or write, but he was no novice at making speeches. He could make love like an actor.

"One night when he had been engaged to me, he began to beg off, saying that his aunt was ill, and that he were to be said for the preservation of her body and the safety of her soul. I knew the lying scamp was lying, but I let him go. It being a fiesta night, the cabs were for hire, and I went to walk. Just turning a corner, I stepped to light a cigar, and as I flared into my fish I heard Antonio's voice saying: 'My love, the moon is rising. Let us behold the night.' There in the balcony above him was Louisa, lit le seforita, laughing at him and teasing him, and in her flashing eyes that she loved him all the while. And how that fellow talked to her! They were



Her  
Ways are  
Ways of  
Gentleness

She Will  
Venture all  
for Love



Her Soft Speech is The  
Tongue of Courtship



Her Dame Might Well  
be Devotion



They Grew Where Sentiment

off as splendidly as they do on the stage. I claim that the body of Antonio's aunt had been for there was nothing on his mind except to get down from her balcony. I did not turn back as I went back the other way, the gay young man beseeching her to go with him to the house where there was light and laughter and song might dance to the jingling music of the

You could have knocked me down with a feather when I found out that she had been keeping this faithful vigil in the mere hope of catching sight of a man to whom she had never spoken. Later when I came to know the family, the good mother told me the particulars. One night while the band was playing in the plaza, and the young people were walking, he turned to look after her. Ordinarily this action should have held no special significance, for it is next to impossible for a Latin man to pass a pretty girl without turning to look after her. However, from this time on, Louisa had no thoughts nor eyes for any other man. He was too old for her, and a man of bad character, but she blindly made him lord, and filled full her house of dreams with thoughts of him. They exchanged messages through friends, as Latin lovers always do, and one day he came to speak with her father. The suitor was told to wait until the girl grew older. Pale and trembling with excitement, she heard from her hiding place behind the curtains, and nodded him her pledge to wait as he passed out. He swaggered up the street, twisting his mus-

where they might be

Antonio got the girl, but the way to the dance, and proud of her. He showed her in the mane of his ribbons that formerly he had lost days. He put her in a robe of palms, and my laurels she sang through the night. It soon ended miserably, and she appreciated the love of her baby, and numerous other I understood whenever the

to the meantime, the little faithless master. But the was waiting for her baby, all the love that was boiling in her heart, although she was still a child, a widow. She had lived a slave unto the end. And she lay up and down the window. He is careful and conservative. Its coat is always sleek and in its mane, but over at the wedded wife is working at the mouth of his lusty son.

#### Adorn the Moral.

That affair of Louisa's as well as the others, are referred to here by the telling of a tale so foolishly or disastrously as to answer to the name of a fable, but these little chapters are land. The customs are such of the eye, and not of the mind among the sexes because they will not permit it, and on resistance, there can be no leaps in the dark. To the owners of hope, forced to look out of a balcony, or to peep through a keyhole, they are not allowed to work. They are not allowed to consequently they know, rearing their airy castles, and their growth is pure. Innocence, and this is more than the market to which at last the

#### A Growth of Weeds.

The morals of southern men are which no gardener's hoe has ever reached. They demand much of a name they read two of casting off a girl than of a woman sit with folded hands to right the wrongs of their mistreatment. Undoubtedly, they need not expect treatment they will continue of any race need a curb upon is nothing so stimulating as a decent woman. of women, that if the low would walk the chalk as a

gentle sisters of the south, and innocence, have just as much upon these few hundred some pointers in industry ways of their northern who are the best treated world. The credit for their to the men, but as it. Men are generally harnessed, but too much

girls seldom marry and

barring an occasional throw gets an Englishman thrown is argued that a young makes a congenial marriage to her new home to her customs, it is clear a most excellent of her just what he would have appreciate the difference country and that of her that will be very beautiful

disobedient true, as proven and the observation of of is a pretty busy fellow. of taking a little girl to raise job amounts to if she has At home she has never been in deciding any question of freedom. If she goes to a music lesson, someone goes to everything she must do, as do. When this girl gets her husband for orders just as she and she will obey him. But our average young man gets back from the church, that he has taken a part of a child to bring up.

to You.

man who knows the Latin girl. He cannot help but

have medium bust; deep broad fan over abdomen to suppress undue stoutness and are of embroidered

wide ribbon with corded hairline stripes; are 4 in. wide and worth 25c.

sizes in the lot and they are in fashionable

\$3



in.

knowing him. Many of our girls have wisely."

cab for hire. His rig had rubber tires and a high-stepper. Antonio himself was who sat upon his box as jauntily as could deftly roll a cigarette even with a ribboned whip. With such important himself that one might easily mistake him for an emissary of state or consular way with men, and it made him have his way with women, and Antonio did not know how he was no novice at making love and make love like an actor.

he had been engaged to me, he said that his aunt was ill, and that for the preservation of her body and soul I knew the lying scamp was deceiving me. It being a fiesta night, no one was to go. I went to walk. Just before I had to go to light a cigar, and as the light of Antonio's voice saying: "Antonio is rising. Let us behold the girl in the balcony above him was a picture of beauty and grace, but her eyes that she loved him all the while she talked to her! They were his."

of the girl, but he had to stop at the priest's way to the dance, and got married. He was ever proud of her. He showed this plainly. He put extra money in the mane of his horse, and every day smoked cigars that formerly he had bought only on Sundays and feast days. He put her in a little nest away out by the side of a path, and my landress told me that in the beginning she sang through the days as blithely as a canary. It soon ended miserably. Antonio wasn't the sort to appreciate the love of a good girl. He went his way, and numerous other conquests were his. I got to understand whenever there was a new ribbon in his hair.

the meantime, the little bride was true to her dashless master. But the song bird had lost its voice. Antonio was waiting for her baby, and upon it she would pour all the love that was boiling in her warm little heart. She had lived an hour and now she must die. Antonio still takes his dashing way down the winding streets of the dusty old town, and the careful and considerate of his high-stepping horse is always sleek, and there are many ribbons in its mane, but over at the cigarette factory his law-abiding wife is working at the bench to fill the hungry mouths of his lady son.

of the moral. The affair of Louisa's as well as the fleeting love of Antonio referred to here because the moral is oftentimes told by the telling of a tale. All southern girls do not love foolishly or disastrously as Louisa; nor do all southern girls answer to the name of Antonio, or own to all his faults. But these little chapters of romance read true of the heart. The customs are such that the courtships are of the eye, and not of the heart. There is no freedom among the sexes because the loose character of the people will not permit it, and on account of this lack of understanding, there can be no understanding. The marriage is a trap in the dark. The girls are held like dainty birds of hope, forced to look upon the world from the balcony, or to peep at it through squares of lattice-work. They are not allowed to mingle among men, consequently they know them not. They remain in their airy castles, and communing with their thoughts. Their growth is pure. Their ways are those of innocence, and this is more the pity, on account of the custom to which at last they must be driven.

of the growth of weeds. The minds of southern men are like a growth of weeds which no gardener's hoe has ever struck. They shut out women and then prey on everything that comes. They demand much and give little. Consequently a name they read two ways, expecting women to be like them, while they themselves think no more of a girl than of putting away an old coat. Men with folded hands and claim they are powerful, but the wrongs of their sex, and in this lies the cause of their mistreatment. Unless they demand more, they need not expect it; unless they resent mistreatment they will continue to receive it. The only way to curb upon their selfish instincts, is to give them something so stimulating to good behavior, as the love of a decent woman. The Latin men are so much more, that if the law was laid down to them, they would walk the chalk as quickly as those of any other race.

of the southland, in their own good-nature, have just allowed themselves to be deceived by these few hundred years, that is all. If some pointers in independence they should have been of their northern cousins, the American men are the best treated wives and sweethearts in the world. The credit for their good treatment is not due to the men, but as much to the women for their meekness, but too much freedom spoils them.

is seldom marry anyone except their own kind. Having an occasional rich one who buys a young Englishman known in with the bargain—Antonio argued that a young Latin girl of good family and a congenial mate for an American man marries her when she is young, and goes to her new home in time for her to learn the customs, it is claimed that she will be a most excellent wife; that he may not know what he would have her to be; that she will appreciate the difference between the standard of her own, and render him a most beautiful wife.

is true, as proven by the experience of Antonio's observation of others, but the average Latin is a pretty busy fellow and he does not like to raise a little girl to raise. This is practically amounts to if she has never been in the world, she has never been allowed to use her own mind in deciding any question; she has never learned to do for herself. If she goes to mail a letter, or to take a lesson, someone goes with her. Her mother must do as well as everything she does. When this girl gets married she will look for orders just as she formerly did to her mother, and she will obey him. This might suit some, but our average young man would like to feel, that he has taken a partner into the firm instead of a child to bring up.

who knows the Latin girls will not speak of them. He cannot help but love them for their

gentleness and their purity of heart; he must admire their grace and charm, and recognize the sweet simplicity which has made them the chosen daughters of romance. But after he has held high his glass to them, and has drunk to their good health, he will most always be a good American, not forgetting dear old Yankee land, nor wavering in his allegiance to the bonny girls he left behind.

gentleness and their purity of heart; he must admire their grace and charm, and recognize the sweet simplicity which has made them the chosen daughters of romance. But after he has held high his glass to them, and has drunk to their good health, he will most always be a good American, not forgetting dear old Yankee land, nor wavering in his allegiance to the bonny girls he left behind.

## Bailie Munro's Joke.

SCOTCH MAGISTRATE WHO DUPED HIS FELLOW TOWNSMEN.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, March 2.—Readers in the United States have heard doubtless how the Scotch town of Kilmarnock, famous for its associations with Burns, was hoaxed into believing that it was about to be presented by Andrew Carnegie with a "temple" to the poet at a cost of \$2,500,000. But though it has been divulged how Bailie William Munro, the Kilmarnock magistrate, confessed to the perpetration of the elaborate joke something remains to be said about this diverting individual who might have stepped straight out of a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera. Wasn't it in "His Excellency" that the librettist pictured a high official with a propensity for dropping black beetles down the backs of his colleagues and making "butter-slides" on bishop's doorsteps? Well, Bailie Munro, the Magistrate, Town Councillor, etcetera, who has just made his own bailiwick a laughing stock the world over, is, in private life, a worthy manufacturer of jam. The Bailie always has been a merry blade. In odd moments snatched from the arduous pursuits of jam-making, sitting on the bench and acting as a City Father, he has played almost as many pranks as the lamented Theodore Hook, and also occasionally contributed a comic sketch to the local paper. On the other hand, however, Bailie Munro, who is a man of substance, always has done the handsome thing by the charitable organizations in his neighborhood, so, until recently, the worthy magistrate's pranks have been taken in good part by all and sundry in Kilmarnock.

Kilmarnock, by the way, is the largest town in Ayrshire, the shire in which the ill-starred Burns first saw the light of day. It has a population of something over 30,000, and it manufactures carpets that are pretty well known. But what it chiefly prides itself on is that there was issued the first edition of poems by Scotland's greatest bard; and the man in Kilmarnock who doesn't know Burns by heart doesn't count.

It will be remembered that Andrew Carnegie was in Kilmarnock, not long ago, and in the millionaire's visit Bailie Munro thought he saw a chance to perpetrate something funnier than anything he had done before. Thus it came about that the jam manufacturer penned his now famous letter to which he signed the name of Hew Morrison, librarian of the Public Library of Edinburgh, and which read as follows:

"I have just received word by this mail that Mr. Carnegie, who was deeply impressed with the progressive tendencies of Kilmarnock during his recent visit, has had under consideration a project of more closely identifying the town with the name of our national bard.

"He recognizes Kilmarnock as the nucleus of Burns lore, where the peerless poems were first published to the world, and where all literature associated with his honored name has been carefully compiled and widely disseminated."

This was laying it on pretty thick, and ought to have aroused suspicions. But the Town Councillors of Kilmarnock take themselves and their town very seriously, and the sequel showed that Bailie Munro understood them pretty well. It only prepared them to swallow wholesale what followed.

"Mr. Carnegie has, therefore, decided to erect at his own cost, within the town of Kilmarnock, a temple to the memory of our national pride, provided the Town Council will grant a free site.

"It is his intention to make this memorial a most elaborate one, the building to be constructed of granite, white marble, or some superior material, and to be of magnificent design, while the interior will contain statues of Burns's contemporaries and the principal characters of his creation, and under the dome a chaste figure of the immortal genius will stand.

"Artistic panels will embellish the walls, illustrative of scenes depicted in the poems, and the whole building will be lavishly treated, at a cost not exceeding \$2,500,000."

The reading of the letter was received with the utmost gratification, the provost, in a few eloquent words, expressed the thanks of the Council and the community and their cordial acquiescence in Mr. Carnegie's conditions, and the letter was put on the wires at once that all the world might learn of this latest evidence of the Laird's lavish generosity, and more particularly his reasons for selecting Kilmarnock as the recipient of his munificence.

The Town Councillors told the news to Kilmarnock, taking much credit to themselves for the enthusiasm and unanimity with which they had voted "aye," and Kilmarnock went wild with joy. Their city would become the future Mecca of Burns pilgrims, and incidentally that would boom business. Bailie Munro chuckled and had no end of fun with himself.

But some skeptical editors, scenting a possible sell, before printing the story, wired their Edinburgh correspondents to interview Mr. Morrison. When Kilmarnock awoke next morning it learned that it had been sold, and its joy turned to grief and anger. Then arose the Town Council in their wrath and demanded that the man who had done this thing be exposed and held up to the execration of an outraged community, and made to suffer whatever pains and penalties the law might sanction.

Bailie Munro had not taken much pains to cover up his tracks, and it did not take long to discover that he was the guilty wretch who had dared to trifle with the dignity

of the Town Council and made a jest of the pretensions of Kilmarnock to be regarded as the nucleus of Burns lore.

Then it was that the poor Bailie wrote a contrite letter to the provost. He had only intended it as a bit of fun, and had no idea that his little joke would have been taken so seriously and raised such a rumpus. As evidence of his sincere repentance, he gave the provost £250 to be devoted to local charities, and to placate his fellow Town Councillors he would resign his seat among them.

But when the Town Council heard of this, they became more wrathful than ever. Bailie Munro had merely added insult to injury. A beggarly £250 was scant compensation for the loss of a \$2,500,000 Burns temple. He should not be allowed to escape so easily. They demanded a special meeting to consider the matter.

The meeting was held. So dense was the crowd of indignant Scots around the building that to gain access to the chamber, reporters had to climb a ladder, scramble over the roof of an adjoining building, and enter the chamber by a back window.

The Bailie was solemnly and publicly execrated. A resolution was passed instructing the Watching and Lighting Committee to "probe the matter to the bottom," and it was stipulated among other things that it should have power to "examine witnesses and put them on oath if necessary." Then the Town Council adjourned, feeling that it had appropriately vindicated its dignity. No suggestion was made that Mr. Munro's peace offering should be returned to him. The Scots of Kilmarnock are a canny people.

What more can be gained by probing the matter to the bottom except to further advertise the gullibility of the Town Council and its deficiency in humor nobody outside of Kilmarnock can imagine. But it has been suggested that by keeping the matter alive they hope Mr. Carnegie may be induced to take the hint and donate to Kilmarnock a \$2,500,000 Burns temple. So far, he has given no signs of any such intention. He has retained all his native Scotch shrewdness, but he has lived long enough in America to be able to laugh heartily at a joke. But Bailie Munro has forewarned humor for all time, and will hereafter devote himself exclusively to the jam business. C. B.

## QUEEN ALEXANDRA AS MILLINER.

As Princess of Wales, the Queen took delight in home millinery, many of her stylish hats and bonnets worn at that time being the outcome of her own clever fingers. It is said that the bonnet worn on the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887) owed its elegance to her skill as an artistic needlewoman.

The Queen's favorite color is certainly mauve, in all its delicate variations of shade, a pale heliotrope suiting her admirably. Rarely does she appear without some touch of it, if it be only a ribbon in the hat or a flash of silk at the bosom. Those who have seen specimens of Her Majesty's home millinery marvel at the exquisite grace and simplicity of the dainty headgear. Even a plain sailor hat, with a band and bow of ribbon, has an airy freshness that few save French fingers can impart.

Style of face, poise of head and throat, each is taken into consideration, the head-dress bearing an artistic relation to the head.

The Duchess of Fife is, perhaps, the daughter who most closely follows her illustrious mother's liking for home millinery; she also wears the same neat-fitting hats of simple shape and smart appearance, which, in former days, were remodeled and retrimmed according to fancy.

Whereas the Princess of Wales is said to give very little trouble to her dressmakers and milliners, Her Majesty demands strict attention to the tiniest details—hence her gowns are always triumphs.

The youthful face and figure demand a youthful style of dress—our Queen knows how to grow old gracefully.

His Majesty, King Edward, takes great interest in the appearance of his royal consort, and goes so far as to offer hints and suggestions. Whether true or not, we hear that one dress worn by Her Majesty, then Princess of Wales, so displeased him as to color that it was never donned in his presence. Being a favorite gown, the Queen wore it duly and truly during the King's absence, remaking and freshening it up with all the care that a humble lady would bestow on a much-worn but treasured garment.—[Pearson's London Weekly.

## A RAILWAY ON THE ICE.

In laying an emergency railway over the ice of Lake Baikal, the Russians undertook a very remarkable feat of engineering. The lake, which, next to the Caspian and Aral Seas, is the largest inland water in Asia, offers a serious obstacle to the continuity of the Siberian Railway. Mr. Walter Kirtan, who has gone out to the Far East as one of the special representatives of the Daily Graphic, described, in the letter published last Monday, the mode in which the traffic was conducted when he crossed. He told how a lane of water was maintained through the ice by the passage four times daily of the great ice-breaker Baikal, which carried on each trip a railway train of twenty-nine vehicles. That was four weeks ago, and by this time, probably, the water freezes too rapidly for the ice breaker to get through even once in twenty-four hours. The alternative is to unload each train on the Irkutsk side of the lake, to transport the contents by sledge across forty-five miles of ice, and to load them into another train on the other side. It is obviously impossible to transport in this fashion supplies, ammunition and reinforcements for a large fighting army, and it is on this account, no doubt, that the Russian military authorities have determined to run a railway across the ice. It seems a desperate expedient, for the frozen surface of Lake Baikal is often badly fissured, and is liable at any time to considerable disturbance by earthquake. Judging, however, from recent accounts of the Siberian Railway, it is doubtful whether the ice line will be very much more insecure than the land line as at present laid.—[London Graphic.

as they do on the stage. It was by Antonio's aunt had been getting on his mind except getting to the balcony. I did not turn the corner the other way, the gay young doctor went with him to the house of the light and laughter and song; when the jingling music of the sprightly

PROHOLULU, HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

thirty deaths have occurred since

the commissariat department.















## Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM  
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

**W**HILE waiting for a train at a little station down in the country the other day, a Chicago man overheard two farmers talking as follows:

"Bill, did you hear how old Hanks come it over the river last week?"

"Yes, he druv up to Bill's place, and Bill says to him: 'Come back in the barn. I want to show you a cow and I've got fer sale.' The cow was a fine lookin' critter, and Pete ask how much Hanks wanted fer her and the old dickerin' a bit Pete bought them and started home. Next day he come back, mad as a homet."

"Bill," he says, "you skinned me on that critter. She was a new milch cow 'nd that sin't her call."

"You, it is," says Bill.

"It is 'em both, hide, hair 'nd hoofs," says Pete. "The cow won't have anything to do with her. It ain't her."

"Well, I reckon I oughter know," says Bill. "It's her all right. I bought the little cuss myself 'nd give it to me. If it ain't her'n whose is it?"—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

**Col. "Gabe" Bouck.**

BOUCK was once trying a case, in which he took many exceptions, and on one point continued his argument until the court had decided it.

"Col. Bouck," interposed the Judge, "that point has already been decided. If you wish to discuss it further you will have to take it to the court of error."

"I imagined from the quality of Your Honor's rulings I was in the court of error now," replied Bouck.

Another case he appeared in, one of the witnesses found necessary to explain a poker game in which the parties were engaged. The witness told of "antes," "blinds," "flop" and various other features of the game. "Col. Bouck," said the court, in a spirit of judicial banter, "won't you kindly explain what this witness is talking about?"

"Certainly," said the affable Bouck, "if Your Honor will let me use your pack of cards."

Although the colonel was an agnostic in religion, he had some information on religious subjects, and was as much at home on an Episcopal calendar as the church holidays. One day, at the evening adjournment of a hearing, he said: "The further hearing is continued until next Good Friday."

"That is Good Friday," suggested Bouck. "Is that true?" asked the judge of his clerk.

"Yes," said the latter.

"I'll hear the case, then, anyway," concluded the judge.

"I'll break a record that has stood since the Christian era," said Bouck. "Pontius Pilate is the only other judge who held court on Good Friday."—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

**Man in His Own Eye.**

REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE D. VAN DUSER of Nevada has been assailing the swindling Western mining companies with bogus pamphlets and reports, fleecing gullible investors in the East.

"It is a wonder to me," he said, "that a certain one of these companies has any success at all, for it is completely illiterate and thick-headed as a man as I have ever seen. This man is a character. For instance: one day he gave me a long harangue on the Indian's stupidity."

"He said, 'once give an Indian a taste of whisky, and he'll sell his very soul to get more. I was riding over the prairie with a pint bottle sticking out of my breast when an Indian happened along, and as soon as he saw the pint he wanted to buy it.'"

"You know what that Indian offered me? Well, he offered me his buckskin breeches, his shirt, his blanket and his pony. All for a pint of whisky."

"You think of that?"

"Yes," said the miner, "I didn't. It was my last pint."

**General Question.**

LESLIE M. SHAW, with her daughters, Miss Erna and Miss Enid, visited San Francisco last month, and several functions were given there in honor of the family of the Treasury's family.

One afternoon Mrs. Shaw, smiling toward her daughter, said:

"This child was four or five years old, she used to recite the little prayer, 'Now I lay me.'"

"I suppose that millions of children have said 'Now I lay me' millions of times, but I doubt if the simple and direct words of the prayer ever suggested to another child so unusual as they did to Enid."

"I am sure," she repeated the prayer reverently, and then she looked at her mother with a puzzled frown.

"I should die before I wake, how would I die?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

"I was dead?"

pleasure of the thing, and so wore they. They gave me a friendly hail, and we trudged on together.

"On a hilltop a big building of granite appeared against the blue sky. The sun was setting, and the building's many windows were rosy with the reflections of the level rays.

"'Wot's that there?' said the first tramp.

"'That there what?' said I.

"'That there buildin'?' said the tramp.

"'Oh, that,' I answered, 'is a blind asylum.'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A blind asylum.'"

"'If it's a blind asylum, wot's it want all them winders fur?'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"

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who sat at a table smoking, with four empty champagne bottles before him.

"Alexieff looked at the empty bottles and laughed.

"'Did you drink all that without assistance?' he asked.

"'No,' said the young officer languidly, 'I had the assistance of a bottle of Burgundy.'"

**Strange Language.**

FRANCIS WILSON, the comedian, has recently added to his large and valuable library a collection of English tracts and sermons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

These pamphlets are interesting on account of the strange phraseology—a kind of religious slang—which they reveal. Their titles exemplify this slang well, and the following are a few of them:

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot, To Make the Soul Sneeze With Devotion."

"The Snuffers of Divine Love."

"Crumbs of Comfort for Hungry Hoses."

"Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved for Chickens of the Church, Sparrows of the Spirit, and Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

**A Bright Boy.**

JUDGE E. H. GARY, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the steel trust, used to live in the Illinois town of Wheaton.

"One day in Wheaton," Judge Gary said recently, "I took dinner with a clergyman and his family. The clergyman had an eight-year-old son called Joe, and Joe was a very bright boy."

"'Look here, Joe,' I said during the course of the dinner, 'I have a question to ask you about your father.'"

"'Joe looked gravely at me.

"'All right. I'll answer your question,' he said.

"'Well,' said I, 'I want to know if your father doesn't preach the same sermon twice sometimes.'"

"'Yes, I think he does,' said Joe, 'but the second time he always hollers in different places from what he did the first time.'"

**Poor Land.**

ELBERT HUBBARD was condemning a certain popular novel.

"'This novel,' he said, 'is as poor and barren as Elmo County land.'"

"'Is Elmo County land very poor and barren?' asked one of Mr. Hubbard's interlocutors.

"'Is it?' said he. 'Well, I should say it is. Once two strangers rode on horseback through Elmo county, and the barrenness of the land amazed them. Nothing but weeds and rocks everywhere. As they passed a farmhouse they saw an old man sitting in the garden, and they said: 'Poor chap! Poor, poverty-stricken old fellow!'"

"'The old man overheard them, and called out in a shrill voice:

"'Gen's, I hain't so poor an' poverty-stricken as ye think. I don't own none o' this land.'"

**Mild and Unexpected.**

SENATOR TILLMAN was talking to some reporters about the efficacy of mildness in debate.

"'One can't be too mild,' he said, 'and one gets on especially well if, along with one's mildness, there goes some rare and unexpected quality. To be mild and at the same time unexpected is, usually, to succeed.'"

"'Here is an instance of what I mean.

"'At the end of a theatrical performance one man turned to another and cried in a harsh, grating voice:

"'Look here! you have sat on my silk hat. It is ruined.'"

"'The other looked at the silk hat. It was indeed a wreck. He said:

"'I am sorry. That is too bad. But,' he added, it might have been worse.'"

"'How might it have been worse?' exclaimed the first man with an oath.

"'The answer then given was an excellent example of mildness coupled with unexpectedness. It was:

"'I might have sat on my own hat.'"

**Unnecessary.**

MISS ELSIE PORTER, the daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador to France, is very popular in Paris, and therefore the Parisians have welcomed enthusiastically a story that was recently told them about this beautiful young girl.

When she was six or seven, the story goes, Miss Porter was visiting some little cousins in the country. On a certain momentous day, an announcement was made to these little cousins.

"'Children,' said their nurse, 'you have a new sister—a new baby sister.'"

Little Miss Porter, laughing and clapping her hands, congratulated the children heartily on this news.

"'Oh!' she cried, 'run and tell your mamal!'"

**Woman's Wit.**

HEINRICH CONRIED, at the Strollers' entertainment in New York that ended in a fire, praised the ready wit of women.

"'Women,' he said, 'can retort so quickly and so aptly—if they are struck they strike back with such speed and precision—why, it is wonderful.'"

"'Two women, the other day, walked down Fifth avenue in front of me. It appeared that they were near neighbors. They lived in the same house. Their apartments were on the same floor.

"'Your little boy,' the first woman said, 'blows all day long on his tin horn, doesn't he?'"

"'The second woman gave a harsh laugh.

"'He does it to drown your daughter's piano playing,' she answered."

**Assistance.**

VICEROY ALEXIEFF, the Russian soldier, visited America in 1878. A Washington official said of him the other day:

"'Alexieff came here on the Cambria with a number of Russians of high rank, and the quantity of wine these men could consume without being affected by it was the talk of the day. There were even editorials in the newspapers on this matter.

"'I remember entering the Russians' suite in Washington one day with Alexieff, and coming upon a young colonel

who sat at a table smoking, with four empty champagne bottles before him.

"'Alexieff looked at the empty bottles and laughed.

"'Did you drink all that without assistance?' he asked.

"'No,' said the young officer languidly, 'I had the assistance of a bottle of Burgundy.'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"

"'A wot?'"



## The Camping Fever.

INTERMITTENT BUT EXTREMELY ACUTE IN ITS NATURE.

By a Special Contributor.

HERE are a number of people who, in the spring of the year, feel an undefinable longing to get away from the city and out with nature, even if it be only for a day. To many who are fortunate enough to live near the mountains, there is no question as to where they will go when they obtain a holiday, and the shady nooks by trout-filled pools, and the sage-covered hills beckon with an irresistible force.

Near Redlands, in the upper end of the San Bernardino Valley, stand the great sentinels, Mount San Bernardino and "Old Grayback." Nestling at their foot are a number of cañons, generally filled with water and cottonwood or pine trees, and in many of these the foot of man never penetrates. To the possessor of a camera, or the lover of nature, such a place is a delight, and affords the greatest of pleasure. To the ardent fisherman, the cañon where people rarely go is his goal, be the stream ever so small, for he knows that the wily trout will be much more numerous and bite better in such a place, than in the streams which are fished threadbare, every year, by people from all over the country. The naturalist in search of plants and bugs roams about the hills with pleasure, and often discovers streams and cañons where he had never dreamed of their existing.

A trip into the mountains is one of the most healthful and exhilarating of pleasures. Away from the city, the air is fresh and pure, and one feels entirely free. Under such surroundings care may be easily forgotten, and the business man is able to drop all business thoughts for the time being, a condition which many often wish they could secure. On the return from such a trip, the feeling of buoyancy is carried for many days.

The ideal way to spend several days is to take a wagon and a couple of companions who will do their share of the work, and are not addicted to grumbling. Upon arriving at some pretty camping ground, stake out the horses and find a level place to build your fire and spread your blankets. Then let your luck fishing, and anyone who has

cook, who would hesitate to boil an egg at home, mixes up his flapjack batter and tosses the cakes up with the air of one who is enjoying the keenest pleasure. Then the fish come in, and soon there is nothing left to tell the tale of hearty appetites.

He whose senses do not respond to the joy of a short trip up in the mountains misses one of the pleasures of this life. Often one imagines that there are many hardships and difficulties to be encountered on such an excursion. Once in a while, temporary discomforts are met, but the man who has once tasted the joys of such an outing is never satisfied until he tries it again, and he feels the desire coming over him with the return of every spring. Camera and fish hooks, rubber boots and coffee pot, they may be unused all the winter through, but the advent of spring calls them out once more.

WILLIAM G. CROSS.

## CONFEDERATE RANK.

THERE WERE MANY GENERALS FIGHTING IN THE ARMIES OF DIXIE.

[Nashville Banner:] The Confederacy was lavish in the bestowal of military commissions of high rank. It had more than twice as many full generals as the United States Army has ever had in its entire existence. Only three men have held that rank in the United States service. Even Washington never held it. The Continental Congress commissioned him general and commander-in-chief of "the army of the United Colonies." He was commissioned lieutenant-general July 4, 1798, and never held a higher rank. An act of Congress March 3, 1799, created the office of "General of the Armies of the United States," but it was never filled. Knox, St. Clair, Wayne, Hamilton, Dearborn, Brown, Macomb, McClelland and Halleck held

though at the beginning of the war Gen. Washington held this rank by brevet.

In the Confederate service the pay of officers was as follows—when they could get it: General, per month \$500; lieutenant-general, \$450; major-general, \$400; brigadier-general, \$300; colonel, infantry, \$195; colonel, \$170; major, \$150; captain, \$130; lieutenant, \$80. In the cavalry, artillery and engineers corps the pay of colonel was \$210 per month, and other officers in proportion. In the cavalry privates were supposed to receive \$12 a month, and in the artillery and infantry \$10. But the pay was not what they were fighting for.

## BARBERS' SHOP DISEASES.

The transference to his customers, by means of hands and instruments, of many parasitic skin diseases has long been recognized as one of the unnecessary accomplishments of the necessary barber. Among these diseases are scabies, impetigo, seborrheic alopecia and tinea, a disease that is more or less chronic in type. Dr. C. H. Chambers states that during the past five years tinea circinata has been very prevalent in Toronto, scarcely a month passing without an outbreak of from two to five cases, generally traceable to a common source. The barber shop is so commonly the source that he designates the disease as "barbers' impetigo." Quite recently W. A. Hardaway has called attention to a point which he believes, and we think rightly, has been but little noted by the medical profession. That is the frequency with which carbuncles are acquired in barber shops. He has seen many cases of carbuncle in which the origin of this means of transmission was to him indubitable. The relative importance of this serious affection is compared with the other diseases mentioned needs to be impressed. For the prevention of contagious diseases in barber shops, Hardaway believes that we will be better served by an educated public opinion rather than by compulsory laws directed against the barber. He recommends that each patron of a barber shop provide himself with a box, containing his own brush and comb, a small package of absorbent cotton and a 5 per cent. boric acid solution. The barber will then wipe his hands or clippers with the solution, and use the patron's brush and comb. For the man who shaves, his own razor and brush are necessities. These suggestions are made to carry them out properly means some inconvenience, but it is worth while, especially to the aged and delicate or to those suffering from diabetes or similar diseases. Physicians attending such patients should extend to them a warning in this regard.—[American Medicine.]

Korea's Emperor has hundreds of wives; almost as many as Solomon, who was wise enough until he was overtaken by the marrying mania.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

March 20, 1904.]

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AND HOW I

THE MON

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BETWEEN the tall  
the snow lay a go  
little hollows and  
there was all the way  
the filmy, misleading s  
glines that grew on the  
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alone pine nut or some  
terly the smaller and  
Dead and brown was th  
beign the snow-topped  
were abroad that day  
Mother of the coming  
warm feathers or still  
Slept the Silvertip in his  
face, and in the snow st  
the big cats had beaten  
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der down on the mount  
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the warped old pine tree's  
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for Muh, the Master K  
Old Niko, he that was la  
his tale, but even he, v  
secondary of mountain and  
the stranger, nor care  
tale of a life told in th  
one to reproduce. Only  
and never to forget! That  
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then to screams not Ma  
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tried it knows the joys of mountain trout dropped, almost before they are done flopping, into a pan in which are sizzling crisp slices of bacon. Flapjacks and coffee form a magnificent accompaniment. After supper, the dishes are thrown into the stream to be washed clean by morning, and a good big camp fire is built. Then is when a couple of good voices shine to advantage, and a harmonica is a very pleasant adjunct. The harmony of several voices falling on the quiet woods is very solemn and impressive and brings a sense of restfulness and peace with the world. A number of funny stories and jokes, and then all turn in for the night, after putting a couple of big logs on the fire. Wrapped up close in his blanket, the camper is generally soon asleep. He twitches slightly, and wakes up when a couple of ants start crawling around on his face, throws a log on the fire, and then, after looking up at the stars for a few moments, is off in the land of dreams again, lulled by the gurgling waters of the stream. He awakens early next morning, as the sun breaks over the sides of the hills, and the coffee is soon boiling. The fishermen are out along the sides of the stream. The

only the rank of major-general, although each of them commanded the army of the United States. James Wilkinson, who commanded it from 1800 to 1812, was only a brigadier-general. Josiah Harmer, who was in command from 1784 to 1791, was only a lieutenant-colonel and brigadier by brevet. The first full general in the history of the United States Army was U. S. Grant. He was given that rank in 1864, and was succeeded by Sherman in 1869, who was succeeded by Sheridan in 1883. These three are the only officers who ever attained the rank of general. Schofield, who succeeded Sheridan in 1888, was given the rank of lieutenant-general by Congress previous to his retirement. Nelson A. Miles also retired as a lieutenant-general, and so did S. B. M. Young a few days ago, when Maj.-Gen. Chaffee succeeded to that rank. The number of generals in the Confederate service was eight. This equals the number of lieutenant-generals in the United States Army from Washington to Chaffee. The Confederacy had nineteen lieutenant-generals. Grant was the only Federal officer who attained this rank during the war,



Where Foot of Man Penetrates - City



# Muht, the Lynx,

AND HOW HE CAME TO LIVE IN  
THE MONTEZUMA HILLS.

By a Special Contributor.

BETWEEN the tall pines on Grayback's upper slope the snow lay a good foot deep on the levels; in the little hollows and banked against the stunted firs, there was all the way from a few inches to ten feet of the heavy, misleading stuff. Under the heavily-branched pines that grew on the flats, the ground was bare, and here Bena, the grouse mother, led her brood. Beneath their flying feet the damp, dead leaves of several years ago flew in windrows, as they searched for an occasional pine nut or some belated chrysalis of moth or butterfly. The smaller and earlier arrivals had overlooked the dead and brown was the valley below, bleak and wind-swept the snow-topped peaks, but those of the wild that sought the snow-capped day had been warned by the All-Seeing Eye of the coming of the Month of Snowshoes, and warm feathers or still warmer fur clothed them well. Along the Silverlip in his cave on Grayback's northernmost slope, and in the snow strange tracery of tracks told where the big cats had beaten through the stunted pines for the hope of a meal of grouse meat. Through the shadows of the little red and gray foxes of the hills, and further down on the mountainside a solitary deer, lost from the tracks of the night before, "whoofed" in mild surprise as a dead limb, overweighted with snow, fell to the ground with a crackling roar.

Then down through the garden of the pines came an eagle, drifting shadow. The deer saw it and raised his head flag of a tail in mild alarm, but, seeing that it was a wind and gave him no scent, it must be harmless; then, too, he was not quite sure he had seen anything more than a wind-blown wisp of pine needles that had lodged behind yonder tree, so he went on with his search for dead mosses and lichens underneath the snow where he was. Aimlessly among the trees he drifted the shadow—maybe it was a little too brown, a little too quick to be the shade cast by the great, white-headed eagle, as he floated low over the pines, but the deer hand, not grown from early summer to a stage of almost second only to that of the silverlip, did not try to reason all this out; at least one of them did not, approaching from behind, the shadow became suddenly active, now melting from tree to tree in perfect harmony with his surroundings, now flitting through the branches between the pines with the soft silence of Wah-wah, the spotted thrush of the hills, but still Bena's brood moved nor saw, and the God of the Lesser Ones was away just then. Behind the tree where the scattered scatchers scattered the sweet-smelling pine needles the Thing paused, and when it next appeared, one of the grouse were winging hurried flight from the old pine tree's bole. That one was pinned down by the sharp claws of a stranger to the Montezuma hills, Muht, the Master Killer of the Snows, was come. He knew, he that was last of the Copper Skins, told him, but even he, wise with the lore of well-nigh every mountain and riverside, knew not whence the stranger, nor cared; all sufficient for him was the tale of a life told in the musical tongue that is not to be reproduced. Only to hear, and, once having heard, never to forget! That night there was new hunting cries and new cries in the dark, the calls of a stranger. The lesser red cats paused in their killing and screams not Mahng's, yet of such power as the echoes of the farthest crags. Lusty and confident he was, this wandering son of the alien race, the valley cats and almost as high as the silverlip, he stood at his full height, which was but self-deception; the breed of cats are crawlers and crouchers, from the greatest to the least. On his rusty flanks two years of life had left the varied tints of black that tell of full lynxhood, while the seven royal rings of deepest brown marked all the kin of Muht. From either side, sharp-toothed lower jaw depended a stiff, like that which rose from the very tips of his ears, and the red lips parted over the most wicked of all the killer tribe. Nor did his disposition belie his appearance; his world was war, and he gave no quarter.

He hunted and brought new ways of the chase to his world is history, but how he robbed the rest of the cat tribe and defied and fought them is mystery. Of the cat tribe, the world over, is patience, but of the lynx in its silent waiting is beyond compare. One night when Muht came upon a line of tracks running in a business-like, straight line through the pines, he naturally followed as fast as his strong legs would carry him and his inquisitive nose take up the trail. He was pretty fast, considering his ancestry and his build. But the animal he followed was a travesty of a lynx, and was evidently bound on leaving the Mesquite forever. Up, up, over the divide that separates the Carbon Cañon hills from the Montezuma hills he led, and Muht came close behind, hunting so much for food as for the joy of hunting. The flow of the blood of the killed at the end of the trail. Almost on the very top of the range another fell in with the smaller one, and, being made of the same stuff, obliterated it. Five toe-pads the intruder showed of his four feet, and their size dwarfed even the paw of the lynx. As it was, the newcomer, with the strange scent and knowing that the maker of the trail would despoil him of the hunted, dropped the shadow of a stunted pine with a movement like that of a cat. He had caught his first meal of grouse

on the slope below. There he sat on his haunches, motionless, until he had looked long and well into every corner wherein this last arrival might lie hidden. Then, instead of following the trail further, he broke a new track straight down the sidehill into the cañon bed, where, with that peculiar omniscience that is given to the mountain people in place of reason, he once more found the trail, as it had been at first, without the big, round paw-marks that he had seen on the trail. At the same instant that Muht saw the trail again, he realized that he was between the hunter and the hunted, and, though he knew not the name of fear, he cleared ten long feet in a sidewise bound into the wall of the unbroken forest, only to take up a swinging lunge, the most deceiving gate in the world, in the same direction that the trail itself led. After a mile or two of this running, the lynx dropped down the sidehill to the base of an old, half-dead pine that stood, banked high with driftwood, in the very bottom of the cañon. The snow of the creek bed was unmarked by mark of any sort, but dimly from the cañon came to a pair of tufted ears the faint sound of snow crunching under leisurely hoofs. Hardly had the lithe, red-gray body time to lay itself out along the top of the driftwood when into the open, head high and moving at an easy, unsuspecting trot, came a buck of the first year. Scarcely were his spikes shed, and he was but beginning to put on his winter coat of fat, so that the lynx might have picked much better game out of the hills, had he hunted at random; but, having come this far, he was quite ready for the kill and the meal to follow. Behind the deer somewhere he knew was a cat, bigger than he would ever be, but he thought no more of that than he had of the little black and white skunk that had refused to move from his path the evening before. The rolling gait of the deer soon brought him opposite and directly under the pile of driftwood where the quivering body of the new hunter lay, his six inches of stubby tail beating to and fro along the rough top of the sticks, and his wicked little lips drawn back over a set of teeth as ever came to the Mesquite. Patiently he waited, until the unsuspecting animal was about two of his own lengths away from his hiding place; then, without a sound, as befits a hunting cat, he sprang. Not at the back of the deer's shoulders, there to break his neck with one powerful blow, as the lion would have done, sprang Muht, but rather at the slender gray throat. Fairly he landed on the startled traveler, and with eager teeth cut through the throat till, red and warm, the blood flowed into thirsty jaws stretched wide in willing effort to engulf it all. For a moment there was a wild struggle in the snow, and then the deer died, as had died many of his tribe that had come to the valley of the Mesquite before him, of whom none but their world knew, and it speedily forgot.

Thus it came about that when Mahng, the Screamer, his stomach full but beating down the trail of the deer for pure love of hunting, came to the pile of driftwood and smelled the struggle that had gone on beyond, he faced strange eyes and stranger sounds upon rounding the heap of rubbish. The four-foots of the Montezuma hills knew Mahng, and the best of the kill was his, no matter how late he came to the feast, but here was one who neither knew nor recognized the long-tail, going calmly on with his eating after giving out a low growl and a warning grinding of the savage teeth. So, having feasted in the morning of the same day and being in no-wise hungry, the larger cat sought no fight, but turned away with one long leap through the brush, leaving to the usurper the spoils. Nor did Muht ever know how near he came to an awful death there in the snows of the lonely gorge, though for long thereafter he was mindful of the great, round head and deep-set eyes that looked at him that night over the low ridge of the storm-gathered wood, and was a bit careful of his ways when out on the trail. As it was, he came upon the body of one of the lesser cats of the lower hills, that morning, as he turned back up the cañon. It was split from head to tail, and it required no such expert in the craft of the hills as Muht to tell that the cause had been one blow of Mahng's angry paw. Henceforward, he of the later coming hunted wide nor bothered trail whereon appeared the great, round marks of the lion's pads. Well for him was it that he did so, though perhaps not so well for the peaceful dwellers along the Mesquite, who now had two enemies of almost equal craft, where before they had but one. There are those that have known the wild wanderers of Mesquite who have said that their lives were full of tragedy, but the incomings and outgoings of these two brought only sorrow to those they hunted, never to themselves, which, as old Niko says, is as it should be, else the First One would not have made it so; which anachronism being satisfactory to Niko, is not less so to me.

A few days after he had made the acquaintance of Mahng, the lynx was down along the lower reaches of the river, trying to get a few of the perch that every winter finds so plentiful in most parts of the stream. His luck had been very poor and his stomach held but one small fish. He lay flat on a dead sycamore that used to overhang the water a few hundred yards from the mouth of the main cañon. Just under the log there was a deep pool of still stream, and its clear current was filled with lazy-finned fish, to lure some of which to the surface the cat tried all his arts in vain. Perhaps for two hours he had lain there idly, watching the swirling water until his little yellow eyes were thoroughly tired of it, when a thing happened all new to his experience in the land whence he had come, and equally new to his short season on the river. A long-bodied, gray-brown animal, as large as himself, but with such short legs that he seemed to crawl along the ground, came out of a hole in the opposite bank of the river and slipped into the stream, without so much as a glance around to see who might be watching. Through the clear water the lynx saw this

strange fish-beast seize the largest fish of the whole pool, and, swimming easily under the surface, come up to rest and eat his catch on another log a few feet from the resting place of the cat. The otter was a mystery to Muht, but hunger is a great maker of schemes, and it was not long until the unsuccessful fisherman knew exactly how he was going to get one of those perch. When the water cat—for that is about all an otter is—had finished his meal and gone back into the river for another fish, the lynx slipped over to the log where his victim had just dined, and laid himself out flat on the landward end of the tree, half hiding behind the spreading roots, which still lifted their bare length in air, unbroken by the winter's storms. This time the fish were warned of their old enemy, and the otter was gone considerably longer than the first trip. Returning, and suffering not a little for the air the water denied him, he sprang hastily upon the log and laid his catch down between his fore feet while he took breath. With the speed of the striking snake a brown paw straightened out and drew the fish behind the roots of the tree, but not so quick was the cat that the otter did not see, and, nothing averse to a fight, flew to the recapture of his prey. Muht, however, had no desire for anything but the fish and a peaceful place to eat it in, so he fled inconspicuously, but still retaining his hold on the perch. Being slow of foot and a poor traveler on land, the fisher soon lost interest in the chase as well as trace of the lynx, who dined that night, as he did on many another, on the spoils of some lesser hunter's skill.

Thus winter grew to spring and spring to summer, and, there being no close season on the Mesquite, Muht waxed exceeding fat indeed, dining first on the grouse's brood, then on some wayfaring hare of the higher hills, and now and again striking down even the wandering deer. Strong he grew and stronger, until he came to fear nothing save the great silverlip; as for Mahng, he hardly called his feeling toward the huge cat fear, yet he always avoided him since that morning in the Carbon Cañon hills. One time, though, along in the later years of his life, there came one into the valley that knew almost as much of Muht as Muht knew of himself, which was by that time saying a great deal for the man. Long weeks he lived along the Mesquite, knowing of both the cat and the lion, yet seeking neither one, until, wandering through the hills he came upon the lynx's uncovered track. How it ever came to be left so he did not care or know, but, heedless of the coming night, he followed up and down over the little ridges and through the brushy cañons. Tried in the struggles of the wild, his rifle lay easily in the hollow of a caressing arm, and the trained eyes followed each gliding shadow in vain. The heart within him was not the heart of the killer, only the desire of possession told in the eager stride and the determined face. At last the trail ended at the base of a dry waterfall, in a little blind ravine, nor could even his hunter's skill tell aught more of the course of the wise old cat. But he that has hunted knows a way out of all difficulties, and he who followed laid hold on the tangle of vines and creepers that clung to the cliff and by them clambered up, till, peering through the tangle, he saw that for which he sought, and yet the rifle lay unused, the revolver hung in peace at his side. In the protecting recess of a shallow cave lay Muht and his mate, and three as like them as lesser ones could be like the greater, save that the larger watched while the smaller played.

Full length on his spotted back, the cat who was the terror of the quail and grouse bands, and even of the long-limbed deer, lay playing with his kin, unwitting of the nearness of him who trailed him even as he trailed the deer. Gone was the wicked light from his eyes now; only the pride and love of all that was his own hid there in the safety of his world made him happy. And he, the unwanted and unwelcome, looked long and longingly on the family, and then dropped silently down as he had come, to return to the little tent by the riverside a wiser if not a richer man. And he who writes these lines is more and more glad, as the Month of Budding Leaves fades into the Moon of Windflowers, that his hand was stayed that day.

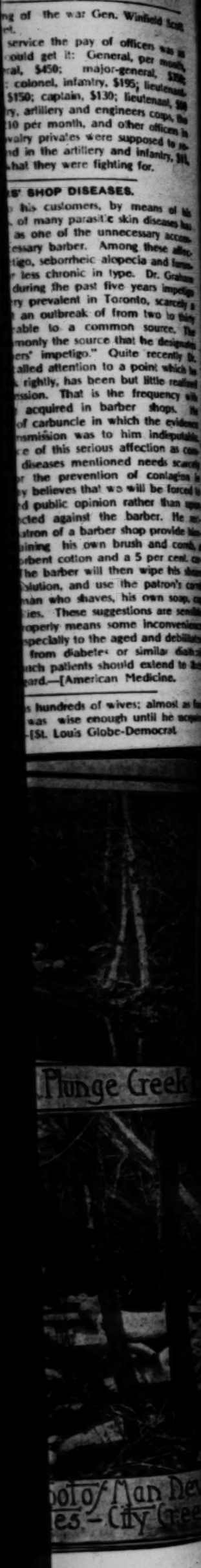
HARRY H. DUNN.

## ELEPHANT AS NURSE.

A lady in India tells this story of an elephant's skill as a nurse. "Thou art hungry, doubtless, big mother," said Remmia, emerging presently from the hut with the baby in her arms. "Ishta, beautiful elephant, take care of baby; I am going to see to your dinner." She put the little restless brown bundle down on the ground between Ishta's two feet. Then she fetched the earthenware jar of unglazed red clay and filled it with live charcoal, setting it down to get heated through while she mixed flour and water into dough. With the skill of frequent practice she spread the rough mixture three or four inches thick all over the outside of the jar. While the dough was slowly baked by the heat from the embers inside, Ishta, patient and docile as was her wont, cared for the baby, gently restraining the little truant, who would have crawled away. Now and again when the baby limbs moved quicker and would have achieved a few paces of freedom, Ishta's trunk would carefully wind round the little body and lift it back to safety between the huge barriers of her feet, and the tip would gently pet and fondle away baby's fretfulness and impatience of control."—[Chicago News.]

## CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

In the growing of cut flowers the greatest advances have been made with roses, carnations and violets. There are now annually sold in this country \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 worth of cut roses. This represents something like 100,000,000 or 125,000,000 flowers. The growing of roses as an industry has developed especially in the vicinity of our largest cities, such as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.—[World's Work.]









[March 20, 1904]

## Lent, or the Spring Fast.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE PRESENT  
SEASON OF PENANCE.

By a Special Contributor.

The name given the forty days' fast observed in the Western, Eastern and Lutheran churches, and in the Church of England preceding the special celebration of the Resurrection, or Easter day, is of Anglo-Saxon origin. The term "Lent," as applied to this particular spring fast, is from "Lenten-Tide" (lengthen-tide,) or the spring season, the "Lenel-monat," or name for March among the German ancestors. The German "lenz," or "long" days, is equivalent to this same season. Wherever the fast occurred, the name given it usually "signifies the number of the days—forty." This fact was not originally commemorative of Christ's fast in the wilderness of forty days, but at first but of forty hours, and was in commemoration of Christ's death and resurrection. The fast began on the hour of the day (Friday) of crucifixion to the morning of the resurrection (Sunday.) This was in accordance with the time of the Jewish feast of Passover, and also the festival held annually in honor of the goddess Eostre (Easter,) or Ishtar, (German, Ostern.) The association of ideas, "the name—Easter—became attached to the Christian festival of the resurrection." The fast occurs but once in the New Testament—Acts xvi. 12, "after Easter to bring him (Peter) forth to the people"—and it is chiefly noticeable as an example of the want of consistency in the translators. At the time, Passover was substituted in all passages but one, where it would seem as if the translator had acted upon the principle of choosing, not the most correct, but the most familiar equivalents." (McClintock and Strong's Bib.) The introduction of Easter into the church was the perpetuation of an old usage, just as many other customs have been established; the Passover became the Easter, and Christ the Paschal Lamb.

Lent fast was introduced into Christian worship many years before the recognized institution of this yearly fast, however, periodic fasts, especially, were observed "as a means of self-discipline," or as an outward token of inward sorrow. Fasting was one of the practices of the Jews, and, besides, was common to many religions of antiquity—and practices appear to have been handed down from remote antiquity. Fasts very naturally became a concomitant part of Christian worship. We shall see, however, that the fast, in later times, to the reliance upon fasting for only helps to, but substitute for, the deep, devoted inward spiritual life. Nowhere in the New Testament is fasting made a "means of grace;" for "meat is ordained from commendeth not to God;" the Master, sought by the simplicity and dignity of fasting to elevate men's minds above superstition and all outward mystical embellishment. Early fasts gave place to bi-weekly fasts, the fast of the Pharisees—whom the Master severely reprimanded for their ostentatious publicity and hypocrisy—observed from Thursday and Monday (the giving of the law on Mt. Sinai,) to Wednesday and Friday, not observing those days "on the ground that Christ died on a Wednesday and crucified on a Friday, and to prevent their having Jewish appearances." Jewish observances being of pagan origin, derived from the Eleusinian mysteries, or sacred rites of the goddess Demeter, or Ceres, from the worship of the Babylonian goddess Mylitta, of the Persian "celestial virgin," who is also represented as a woman and child, and the cult of Isis.

In the Roman (Romish) church, fasting came to be an "effectual means of securing forgiveness," and, voluntary at first, ceased to be a voluntary act, and was made obligatory by the sixth century ecclesiastical Neo-Platonist and historian, Sozomen, about this time: "It is plain that the apostles were free to everyone's liberty and choice, but should be compelled to do a good thing by fear." From earliest times man has been moved over or impelled by hope and fear—and of these is fear! The fear of punishment in the hereafter has ever been a terrorizing means of "drawing men into heaven." Belief in a heaven and hell in pagan sources; the Egyptians had a more elaborate than the Church of Rome; the notion of a "demon" (the devil, or Satan, the evil one) was held by the Egyptians, who "were old as the hills." Similarly, the Hindus, the Greeks, early Romans, the Babylonians, and all received "revelations" regarding heaven and a hell, long before the ancient Jews. The "demon" people—were made aware of a future life—conceptions—greatly improved—became embodied in the Romish church and the superstitious fear of the unseen grew, ecclesiastical power increased, and punishments became more formidable not only in reality also; and as fasting ceased to be a voluntary exercise and was commanded, by the laws of the church, so by the eighth century the punishment for non-observance. In later times persons who ate flesh "during prescribed seasons" had their teeth extracted. But the fast, as a means of discipline, changed the nature of things, and, fourth and succeeding centuries, a vast amount of legendary lore had been incorporated—by

design—into the so-called Christian religion, and many innovations were made by the eleventh century—such as the introduction of the veneration of saints (who took the places of the ancient gods and goddesses;) the adoration of martyrs (instead of idol worship;) the efficacy and sale of "relics;" the worship of the Virgin Mary (the Egyptian Isis, etc.); the beatification and canonization for deification, as witness the recent canonization of Joan of Arc; and last, but not least, the privilege of purchasing indulgences. It was this privilege which enabled those who had the price to buy "flesh bulls," and those could feast while others fasted during Lent! The sale of indulgences for obtaining special privileges was carried to such excess during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, especially with the object of securing funds to erect grand ecclesiastical edifices, that this practice led, together with the above-mentioned and many other innovations, to the Reformation.

### Duration of Lent.

The time of the Lenten fast was extended to thirty-six days in the time of Gregory I., and in the eighth century it was extended to forty days "in commemoration of the recorded fasts of Christ, Moses and Elias." Lent originally began on what is now the first Sunday in Lent; but as Sundays were "improper" days for fasting, the period was made to commence four days earlier, or on Ash Wednesday; and the Sabbaths are Sundays "in" Lent, not "of" it. The beginning of Lent is determined by the date on which Easter Day falls. It being a movable feast, the Council of Nicaea (325) decided that Easter should be kept "on one and the same day throughout the churches," and that "none hereafter should follow after the blindness of the Jews"—that is, observe the "full moon" of the Passover. It also decreed that Easter should be the Sunday after the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, which happens on or next after the vernal equinox. But the time of the despised "full moon," on which Easter depended, was still unsettled. The vernal equinox retrograded yearly (the Jewish year being a "lunar" one,) until, in the time of Pope Gregory XIII., the vernal equinox fell upon the 11th of March, instead of the 21st. Pope Gregory, therefore, directed ten days to be suppressed in October of that year—1582—making the 5th of the month the 15th. This brought the vernal equinox back to its former date. Easter Sunday cannot fall earlier than the 21st of March, nor later than the 25th of April. Notwithstanding all the minute calculations made with the intention of avoiding concurrence with the Jewish Passover, the two festivals do sometimes coincide.

### Special Lenten Days.

The chief days in Lent are Ash Wednesday and all of Passion week, particularly Thursday and Friday of that week. The strict fast days, when only one meal is eaten and no meat, are all the days except Sundays; these are "days of abstinence" when only flesh is forbidden.

While Lent begins with Ash Wednesday, it is really preceded by the observance of Shrove Tuesday. The name comes from the Saxon word "shrive," meaning confession, and the day is observed in obtaining absolution and making confession of sins. Pancakes and Shrove Tuesday go hand in hand. Ash Wednesday derived its name from a practice connected with the religious observance of that day, when the priest dipped his finger into the ashes of the palm branches—blessed on Palm Sunday of the previous year—and made the sign of the cross therewith on the forehead of the penitent, saying at the time, "Remember, man, that you are of ashes and unto dust will return." In England, after the Reformation, the use of ashes was discarded. On this day penances are assigned, penitential psalms and litanies are said, mass celebrated, etc.

Holy Thursday of Passion week is also called Maundy Thursday, from the Saxon word "maund," or basket. It was an ancient practice to make distribution of food in baskets on this day, and the name came to signify not only the food or gifts in the baskets, but anything which was substituted. Hence "Maundy money," now distributed by certain of European sovereigns, and especially by the English sovereign. On Maundy Thursday the oils are blessed and the ceremony of foot washing is observed by the prelates of the Church of Rome, by the Austrian Emperor, King of Bavaria, Emperor of Russia, the heads of the Greek Church, and by the Pope. This practice was continued by the sovereign of England even after the Reformation, but the last recorded instance of its full performance was in the case of James II., the distribution of money, etc., taking its place. The word Maundy is also equivalent to "mandatum," or command, in the precept "to wash one another's feet" as part of the "new commandment." On this day the penitents are received back into the church and a form of absolution given over them.

Good Friday is marked especially by rigorous fasting and as a day of deep mourning. No mass is said on this day, no blessing given, and the Lenten penitential color, violet, gives place to black. "Passion" lessons are read, the cross is adored, no bells are rung or music heard, and the "Mass of the Presanctified" is said without the consecration of the Host. Holy Saturday, or the vigil preceding Easter day, witnesses the blessing of the holy water, in which are placed five grains of incense, the blessing of the paschal candle, etc. The cross-buns of Good Friday correspond to the unleavened bread of the Jews and their ancient practices, which practices were of pagan origin, as is abundantly proven; and cakes were among the offerings to Ishtar (Easter,) Ceres, Venus, etc. Verily, "association of ideas" and practices have served as means to analogous ends throughout the entire range of Semitic, Aryan, and Allophyllian, or Turanian cults. It may be stated that in all churches where the Lenten fast is observed, the practices are virtually the same as herein outlined, though more rigid in the Greek Church and in certain countries.

### Origin of Fasting.

Realization of good and evil was coexistent with prime-

val man before there was any conception of their nature, or any name or designation was given thereto. The chief object of man was, then, to avert the evil and obtain the favor of the good. These good and evil influences were later represented by deities of man's concept, some who preserved and others who destroyed. These deities, or gods and goddesses, had assigned to them from observance of natural occurrences, more especially those in the sky or "celestial region," control over the welfare and exigencies of man. As these natural occurrences were sometimes tranquil and beneficent, thereby producing confidence, and trust, or faith, at other times terrifying and producing fear, the deities were propitiated by sacrifice and offerings, and by voluntary or self-inflicted suffering. Among the acts of voluntary suffering was the practice of most rigid fasting. The ancient Egyptians observed fasts for propitiation, "and for relief of the guilty soul," while the practice was also enforced in the ceremonial connected with the worship of Isis. The Greeks had appointed fast days in connection with certain festivals, and those who consulted the famous oracle of Trophonius had to abstain from food and drink for twenty-four hours before, that the deity, "mindful of their homage," would vouchsafe an auspicious answer. Fasting entered into the worship of the Persian goddess Mithras; likewise the Romans performed these "acts of homage" toward various divinities. But there were probably other reasons or causes aside from any idea of voluntary self-sacrifice, which had much to do with fasting in ancient times. Whatever the sacrifices to the gods, there were none too great on behalf of the dead. Lavish funeral feasts or abundance of food offered to appease the ghosts of the dead were followed by compulsory fasting, at least temporarily, among those who could ill afford the cost thereof. Again, grief and fear have their reflex action, and produce lack of desire or inability to partake of food. It is quite reasonable to suppose, then, that these conditions caused, first, the fast to become an indispensable accompaniment of sacrifices long after the original causes ceased to exist, and, second, the fast became associated with solemn occasions, the object of which was to divert the mind from the pleasures and occupations of the world.

The Hindoos and Chinese, as well as savage tribes, make lavish provision for their dead. In Assam the tribes celebrate funeral feasts month to month, and lay food and drink upon the graves. The Karens, who are a people of India, considered as the aborigines of Burmah, while habitually making offerings and supplications to their deities, have also annual feasts for the dead (and days of fasting also,) when they invite the spirits to eat and drink. These same Karens have many religious traditions which bear most remarkable analogy to Biblical history. A short fast, or partial abstinence preceded the Greeks' "caena feralia," or feasts of the dead, to appease their ghosts.

### Jewish Fasts and Ceremonial.

The Jews in early times fasted with more or less degree of strictness, though the observance appears to have been more of an outward form, with but little meaning of spiritual discipline. Moses gave only a qualified sanction to those things which he "allowed rather than originated, bore rather than approved, in consideration of the form of established customs, and from a wise fear of defeating his own good ends by attempting too much."—Kitto.

The Mosiacal account of the solemn annual fast of the great Day of Atonement and of the three annual feasts of the Jews have no historical value, as they were unknown to the Jews before the Babylonian captivity; and the accounts were introduced by later writers about twelve hundred years after the death of their reputed author, Moses. There were four national capitivities of the Hebrews—Babylonian, Median, Grecian and Roman. Even according to their own historians, the Jews copied extensively from the "heathen nations" around them. The remarkable conformity of their feasts and fasts, as associated with the time of the agricultural feasts of the heathen to their deities, and the observance of certain fasts, make it appear obvious that their festivals were a "modernized plan for keeping up the practice of associating certain epochs with religious worship and were given an historical significance."—Enc. Britannica.

Christ actually abstained from appointing any fast whatever as a part of his teaching. While the New Testament recognizes the propriety of occasional fasts, they were neither enjoined nor forbidden.

The beneficial, healthful effects on the human system derived from partial or complete abstinence at times, is so generally known and widely practiced that no exposition is necessary here. But complete or prolonged fasting has a tendency to upset the equilibrium of the body and mind and destroy harmony, thereby being productive of more harm than good. Rigorous fasting produces hallucinations, and the mind thereby practices deceit upon itself. Fasting and penance in the Middle Ages led in extremes to insanity; and asylums for hermits who had become hopelessly insane were instituted at Jerusalem. Paul wrote to the Corinthians: "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things," and to the Philippians: "Let your moderation be known unto all men." The Apostle James wrote to "the twelve tribes, which are scattered abroad": "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The Master said to the rich young man: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all thou hast and give to the poor . . . and come and follow me," in none of which teachings is fast, or fast, or ceremonial observance enjoined. There are no disturbing, disrupting "doctrinal points" to those who abide in "Faith, Hope, Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

HADASSAH DAY.

Charles Schwab's denunciation of American newspapers shows how a man's feelings will change. There was a time when he enjoyed being interviewed and held up as an example to ambitious young men.—[Washington Star,









## grounds.

is too cheap and too absolutely hope that mere beauty may claim every practical orchardists and farmers, and many of them will be induced to trip of land the hedge exacts, and to extra expense of putting in and maintaining great deal to the growing crops and a hedge planted in the right place, and a super way will increase the crops and ensure better growth in every way, and the proper hedge is planned and planted, become a disease-breeding trap.

the English use of hedges as screens, idea of utility enters into the plan of and the fact that a kitchen garden, access of his establishment does not mean that the kitchen garden shall obscure the guest in his drawing-room, the garden is properly screened from view and other portions of the grounds, by

applies throughout the plan, and the privacy for every portion of the garden upon it, and a decided addition to the blotting out of all undesirable features.

the small city lot, must we gaze, and in and year out, at the decidedly our own, or our neighbor's small wonder when the throwing up of a screen or a fence covered with vines, coming from our vision and we need save when we must make use of a household?

while calling on some friends who were sleeping in a tiny rented cottage, near a town or garden, the young husband and his wife and shrubs, took me into the garden. I thought it possible that it might be a thing but hideous. It did seem like a tiny twenty feet square and with the surrounding it on three sides, the garden over the walls in a most impressive way. The other day I was again taken into the garden of a bare-breathing space, I found a garden of green, a truly pretty place. I took out upon from her kitchen and about her household duties. Sweet little riotous vines have covered the garden over upon the intruding roof of the garden, and sunflowers, and other plants, and beds of pansies and violets, and graceful foliage plants fill the center of the garden. There is no attempt at elaboration, but the bare board walls and sheds, but the garden is worth while.

plants for Southern California.

repeatedly articles in this department on end planting, but once more I find that have been tested for the most roses make a most enjoyable garden. The Cherokee, single and double, the Bankias, with their single and double, in yellow or white wood, and for a low-growing hedge, the "rose," Cecile Brunne, and wire netting are serviceable; the "Arbor Vitae" and the Pittosporum are plants. I must not overlook the many Loniceras or honeysuckles, useful, so, but the Tartarian and the white are the most hardy. Any of the above will do, and that have been tested and proved, and from among these I would select (Macura aurantica), the honey locust (thus), the buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica), the Cydonia japonica, and the (Cydonia japonica), and the (Cydonia japonica).

## BIRD FRIENDSHIP.

Woolstone, Mr. Gilbert Coventry, has a rock dove which one of his children from the nest. It slept in the open air liberty. Soon the good things of the world, and it would appear that the bird, at times, take hot soup with meat and the wineglass. At night it slept in the rectory's bed, on its back. One Sunday morning during the morning, it flew swiftly through an open window and settled on the rectory's head, and the faces of the elders and the youngsters. A gentle touch on the edge of the clerk's desk below, and it simply a retreat for themselves.

Oil Company paid only \$44 in 1903, and it starts off with a share, where last year's was \$50. The shareholders feel poor.—[New York Herald.]

## An Ocean Park Cottage.

A HANDSOME AND LUXURIOUS SEASIDE HOME DESCRIBED.

By a Los Angeles Architect.

THE sketch herewith presented is of the home of Thomas Fitzgerald, located on the southeast corner of Ocean Front and Hart avenue, Ocean Park. The main entrance is from Hart avenue into a ten-foot porch extending around the side front. The side porch is enclosed by a movable sash for protection from the occasional afternoon winds, the south portion of the front being open from the floor line to the porch ceiling, thereby affording the occupants of the living-room a full view of the ocean surf. The porch base and piers are built of blue brick, and the columns are of polished cement in imitation of Italian marble. The porch railings are of hammered brass of an artistic design.

The entrance hall, living-room and dining-room are finished in birdseye maple, the floors being of the same material. The walls of the entrance hall are covered with leather and studded with antique nails, the ceiling being painted into panels of leather to harmonize with wall treatment. The living-room extends across the front of the cottage, the walls having five-inch strips of birdseye maple, spaced about two feet apart, from base board to ceiling, forming panels, these panels containing a delicate blue shade of silk velour. The ceiling is beamed, and

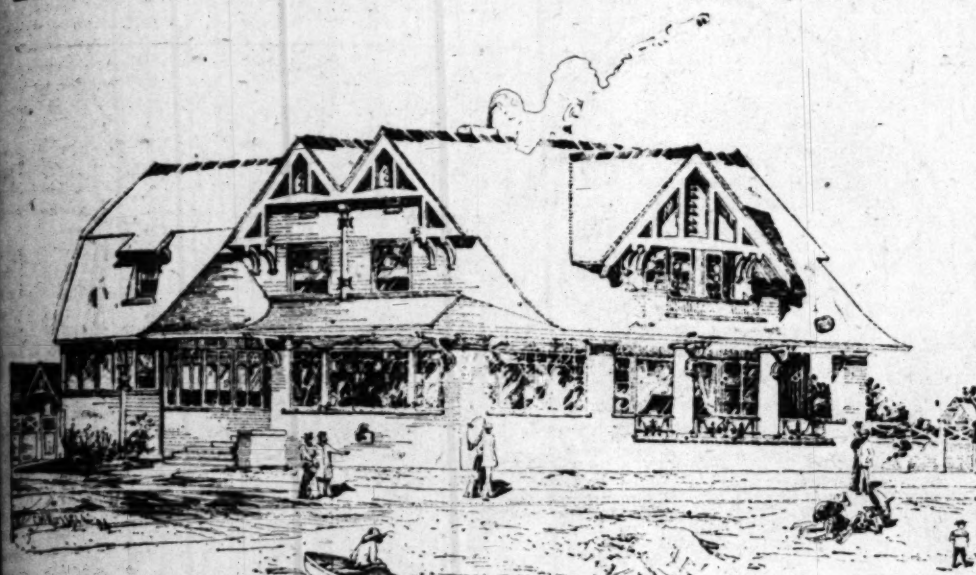
the end of the dining-room is a gas mantel with a china closet above it. The opposite end of the dining-room is circular, and extends to the outer line of the porch, affording a free and unobstructed view of the ocean.

The finishing hardware of this house is all of solid bronze metal, and in the principal room, it is gold plated. The remainder of the lower floor comprises kitchen, pantry, servants' sleeping-room, and lavatory.

The second floor contains five bedrooms, bathroom, and storage-room.

The two front bedrooms have the standing finish painted steamboat white, the ceilings frescoed, and walls lined with creton of a flowery design, the rest of the bedrooms being finished in the natural pine wood. The bathroom floor is tiled with unglazed tile, and the walls are wainscoted six feet high with metal wainscoting. The wood finish is steamboat white.

To the south of the building is the garden, which is laid out in walks and flower beds, affording the owner the enjoyment of the pleasure of a rural home with the ocean as a background. In the rear of the cottage is a small building containing a storage-room, shower bath and two dressing-rooms, all convenient to the full enjoyment of surf bathing.



BEACH RESIDENCE OF THOMAS F. FITZGERALD.

ing-rooms, all convenient to the full enjoyment of surf bathing. This cottage, including the fencing, and the shower-room building, was built at a cost of \$15,000.

C. H. RUSSELL.

## SEEING THOUGHT.

Wonderful experiments with the N-rays continue to be reported from Paris, and while in some quarters they are received with skepticism, yet the diversity of phenomena is most striking. That they are not heat effects, as is often claimed, the French investigators show by the fact that they are not transmitted by substances that are transparent to heat rays, while in several physiological experiments it was demonstrated that they can be emitted from a body below the temperature of the phosphorescent screen and the surrounding atmosphere. M. Charpentier obtained an increased luminosity of the sensitive screen with rays from a frog at a temperature below that of the laboratory, which was not diminished on heating the screen and then bringing up a cooler body. M. Marcé in similar experiments used a living phosphorescent screen prepared from bacteria, and showed that the effects were not due to heat, as the phosphorescence of the screen diminished with a rise in temperature. Most interesting of the physiological experiments with the N-rays have been those where by means of a phosphorescent screen, the effect of a muscular action such as the movement of the arm was traced to its motor center in the brain or spinal marrow. It is even claimed that it is possible to gauge the activity of the brain by the intensity of the N-rays emitted as any mental effort acts to increase the luminosity on the screen. In this way we have the strange phenomenon of one being able to "see himself think," and a host of interesting experiments are suggested.—[Harper's Weekly.]

## WHAT THE WOMEN OF JAPAN ARE DOING.

The women of Japan do not go out and fight today as they have done on rare occasions in the past. We had an Empress once who led an army into Korea and fought at the head of her soldiers. And even in the last century, when the Shogun made his last stand against the Mikado, nearly a thousand women and girls belonging to families attached to the Shogun fought behind and upon the castle walls, and many were killed.

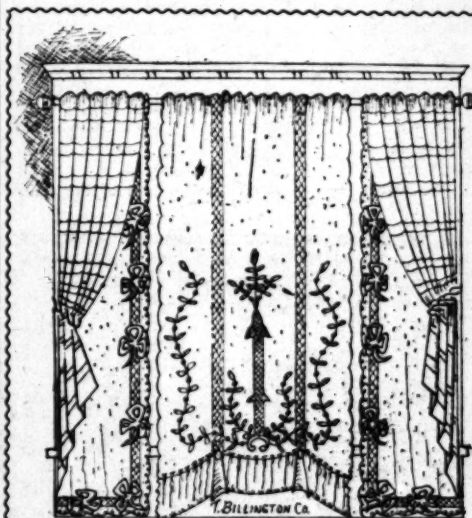
It is different now. Only the men go out. But there is much left for the women to do, and there is not a woman in Japan who will shirk her duty. Not only must she take care of the family while the men are away, but she must work for the soldiers. Our Empress herself is the patron of the Japanese Red Cross Society, whose president is always a prince of the royal house. With her own hands the Empress prepares bandages and clothing for the men in the field; and so great was her personal interest in the men who fought in the war with China that at the close of the war she gave an artificial limb to every man who had lost one on the battlefield.

The women who act as nurses must lay aside their kimonos and wear the regular dress of a hospital nurse. Both before and since the war with China the women of Japan have attended the hospital training schools, where

instruction is given by American and European nurses, and there are now no better nurses in the world than those of Japan.—[Mrs. Sadazuchi Uchida, in Harper's Weekly.]

## THE EDITOR'S CAUTION.

A Chinese washerman has ruined six very negligé shirts of the Hon. Santiago Carter, and he is clamoring to write an editorial article in red ink on the Yellow Peril. But we desire to be impartial, to sit on the fence, and think this thing out. We have three Asiatic subscribers here, and the orientals in Chiapas are beginning to read the papers, so we have hopes of a growth in circulation. There is bound to be a Mormon colony in this State, and they may be sympathizers with polygamous Asia. Editors have their mental trials, and they are sharp and come quick and hard. Give us time; we never yet made a blunder.—[Tabasco (Mex.) Tageblatt.]



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afford this help to the arrange-  
certainly do so, and the effects  
e jane are so much more nat-  
look which is such an abomina-  
the really talented artists in  
recognize the fact that the more  
desirable it is, and that anything  
is really a failure.

## FASHIONS DRESSING



woman," said my kind informant,  
her own head, so as to decide  
becoming, and then to have the  
eye even if she isn't in the very  
this simple remark I can deny  
hair-dressing which is also a hope-  
it shows that individuality is be-  
as well as in many others.  
ality one does not mean econ-  
from the prevailing mode as to be  
adaptation of one of them is a  
contour.  
the Gibson head, as it is some-  
times has something particularly  
one endowed with an artistic ap-

proportion must perforce watch some of these pretty girlish  
heads almost to the point of rudeness, for they completely  
lack an esthetic temperament. It is generally supposed  
that for an evening coiffure a high pompadour effect  
with aigrettes and jewels built upon it is the most appro-  
priate and effective, but in many cases the low soft coil  
that comes down upon the nape of a white neck, with per-  
haps a little stray tendril wilfully curling apart, and the  
pretty fluff of the pompadour showing the outline of a  
graceful head, is the very acme of a headdress for the  
theater and the dance.

The front and the back view of this low coiffure we  
have pictured, and except for the two large pins of shell  
which hold it in place, no ornament is used, though several  
kinds are permissible. Satin ribbon cleverly knotted into  
loops of varying sizes forms a sort of wreath which ex-  
tends not around the hair, but is arranged to fasten on  
the high part of the coil on one side and to follow it  
down to the low part near the neck. Delicate artificial  
flowers are also to droop low on this coiffure, and the  
jeweled ornament for every style at present is found in  
the black tulle ornaments, butterflies and other effects glit-  
tering with sparkles. The jeweled combs are coming in  
greater style than ever, and if they are handsome and  
appropriate they are sufficient ornament in themselves.  
With the parted coiffure has come in its natural accom-  
paniment the old high comb that our gentle grandmoth-  
ers wore, and one is very fortunate who can extract from  
some valued treasure chest one of these old combs, espe-  
cially if the comb is white, as some of them were.

For the low coiffure the coil is arranged in the familiar  
figure 8 with the tiny puffs on each side, but one of the  
prettiest modes of all, and the one in which the hair-dress-  
er's own artistic head was dressed, showed the long hair  
arranged in a row of narrow puffs in the back. A certain  
pretty girl with hair like spun gold, and who is a familiar  
figure at the Ebell Club, is a fine exposition of this particu-  
lar coiffure.

One of the latest arrangements of the pompadour is  
found in two of the heads in the illustration, the distin-  
guishing features being the three peaks or waves that are  
decomposable from the front. We have all grown familiar  
with the one puff toward the front, and this innovation of  
the three where they are not exaggerated will doubtless  
become very popular. In dressing this particular mode  
the hair is pinned on and pulled into a semblance of the  
three waves and the curled and puffy hair is drawn over  
it. This coiffure lends itself very readily to some of the  
prettiest ornaments now used, the gauzy butterflies, espe-  
cially seem to poise with particular grace amid its puffs  
and billows.

The importance of pretty hair in the general appear-  
ance of a woman is appreciated now as never before,  
and whatever style is adopted the desired effect will not  
be achieved unless the hair is properly cared for, and in  
the hour of specialists it is best to consult one experi-  
enced in these matters as to what is required in each  
particular case. When one possesses a wealth of beau-  
tiful hair, she should not wait until something happens to  
her in glory before she seeks advice as to the care of it,  
but she should remember the old adage of an ounce of  
prevention.

### CANDIES FOR EASTER.

HOW TO PREPARE SOME GOOD BUT SIMPLE  
SWEETS AT HOME.

By Cornelia C. Bedford.

In defiance from candy and sweets is one of the  
most self-denial quite universal during Lent, it is nat-  
ural that the demand in that direction should be insist-  
ent with the coming of Easter. Pure candies from high-  
quality confectioners are not to be had under 50 or 60 cents  
a pound, and those whose purses have grown lean  
through Lenten charities may be glad to learn how to pre-  
pare some of the simpler kinds which, with a little prac-  
tice, can be readily made without special utensils.

Most people know the college girl's fudge, which is  
a creamy or granular according to the amount of  
sugar given. The foundation is four squares of bitter  
chocolate, two cups (one pound) of granulated sugar,  
one cup of cream or rich milk, and a heaping table-  
spoonful of butter. Boil slowly until a little, when  
poured into icy cold water, can be rolled into a  
ball with the fingers; then lift off, add a few  
drops of vanilla and stir until the candy becomes quite  
firm. Turn out quickly on buttered dishes or shallow  
pans and press smooth with a knife, marking in squares  
or other patterns. If a firm, grainy fudge is preferred,  
omit the butter. The testing spoonful can be rolled in a firm  
ball with the fingers. Pans, etc., should be in readiness  
and the candy is very quickly.

The plain fudge may be varied by stirring in, when al-  
most stiff enough to mold, chopped nuts or such dried  
fruits as figs or dates. Also a portion of the granulated  
sugar may be replaced by brown or maple sugar.

Any one who can make fudge can easily learn to make  
the much needed foundation for cream candies called fondant.  
The one caution absolutely necessary is that while on the  
fire the syrup must not be stirred after it begins to boil.  
To make one-half of a cupful of granulated sugar,  
one-half of a cupful of boiling water and stir until  
the sugar is dissolved. Lay aside the spoon and boil  
until the bubbles in the syrup begin to look  
thicker and begin to test. One way is to dip in it  
a stick, times pointing downward, lift up in the same posi-  
tion and let the syrup drop off. When the drops begin  
to form behind them a short, thick thread, watch and test  
every half minute; as soon as the thread thins to a hair  
draw out to a length of two or three inches take  
it from the fire. The other method is—as with fudge  
—to drop a little into a bowl or cup of ice water; when  
it can be drawn together and rolled in a soft ball  
between the fingers it is done. Have ready a large plat-  
ter greased with butter or olive oil and pour the  
syrup on it. Allow it to stand until when touched it feels

lukewarm and the imprint of the finger remains for a  
moment. Now stir steadily—a wooden spoon is best. The  
clear syrup will cloud and gradually thicken to a white  
cream. When too heavy to be stirred gather it quickly  
in the hands and knead like bread dough for five minutes.  
Roll it into a ball and pack in a jar. If kept air-tight it  
will remain unchanged for months. In making more the  
quantities can be doubled, but it is safest for the amateur  
not to attempt to cook more than a pound of sugar at  
a time.

Many varieties of creams are made from this fondant,  
dropping on it a little flavoring and coloring and knead-  
ing as at first until pliable, then molding or stamping into  
different shapes. The strongest oils or extracts should be  
used, that the fondant may not become too soft. When  
creamy centers with chocolate or cream coatings are  
wanted make the centers and let them stand on paraffine  
paper over night. Take a piece of fondant the size of an  
egg, place it in a cup and stand in a pan of hot water.  
Add flavoring or coloring and mash and stir until like a  
thick batter. Having waxed paper in readiness, drop in  
one of the cream centers, turn over with a fork, lift out  
quickly and drop on the paper. The fondant must be  
stirred very often or it will change to syrup. Shelled nuts,  
stoned and chopped dates or candied fruits may be  
dipped in the same way. For decoration a bit of nut, fruit  
or a dragée may be pressed in the top of the soft candy  
as soon as dipped and dropped. Utilize the bits left after  
dipping by pressing in a long narrow mold, arranging the  
layers according to color; into one or two of them work a  
few chopped nuts. When firm cut into bars or squares.  
Chocolate for covering is usually the bitter variety. Shave  
up as much as is likely to be needed and stand over hot  
water until it is melted—only a very moderate heat should  
be used to secure the best results. Another way is to add  
to each half cupful of fondant one tablespoonful or more  
of cocoa; as the latter has a tendency to thicken the fon-  
dant add also, drop at a time, about half a teaspoonful  
of water until of the proper consistency.

Those who are especially fond of chocolate dainties will  
need a number of cakes of sweet chocolate. Grate two or  
more cakes in a bowl and place in a saucepan of boiling  
water at the side of the fire. Stir frequently, and when  
melted transfer saucepan and all to the table. Stir in one-  
half as much of chopped nuts, shredded candied fruit or  
cocoanut. Drop by small spoonfuls on paraffine paper.  
These simple candies may be varied indefinitely.

Stuffed dates are always liked, and for them the dry va-  
riety of dates should be used. Make a long slit in each  
and remove the stone and surrounding white film. When  
refilled roll in confectioner's sugar. Flavored fondant,  
plain or mixed with chopped nuts, can be used for filling,  
also any of these mixtures: Almonds or hickory nuts,  
pounded fine and worked to a paste with a few drops of  
sherry; figs and stoned prunes pounded together; almonds  
pounded with raisins. Figs, prunes or large table raisins  
may be stuffed in the same way.

Nuts enter largely into candies and a combination with  
dried fruits is at present in high favor. To make this paste  
put through the food chopper (using the finest cutter)  
sufficient figs, dates and sultanas or seeded raisins to meas-  
ure one-half of a cupful each and shelled almonds, Eng-  
lish walnuts and pecans to give three-quarters of a cupful  
altogether. Mix these, and if not fine enough to cling to-  
gether as a stiff paste use a wooden masher and pound  
well. Turn out on a board thickly dusted with confection-  
er's sugar, and roll out in a sheet, cutting in any shapes  
desired and rolling each in the sugar.

For those who like cocoanut, mix together one-half of a  
cupful each of freshly grated nuts and sultana raisins.  
Whip the white of a small egg to a stiff froth, add it to the  
nuts and raisins with a few drops of vanilla and work in as  
much confectioner's sugar as may be needed to mold them  
into balls.

As a last suggestion, try coffee caramels. Make some  
clear and very strong black coffee, put one cupful of it  
in a saucepan with one pound of brown sugar, one-half  
of a cupful of cream and one tablespoonful of butter.  
Boil steadily until it is brittle when tested in cold water.  
Pour into shallow buttered pans, and as it cools mark off  
into squares.

### COMPANY FOR LUNCHEON.

A FEW DAINTY MENUS SUITABLE FOR THE EN-  
TERTAINMENT OF GUESTS.

By a Special Contributor.

Luncheon in most houses, means a rather hurried lonely  
meal, with only the women and younger children of the  
household present. Consequently it is a pleasant depart-  
ure from the daily routine when a friend drops in for a  
"cup o' kindness." Or, perhaps you have invited guests,  
and would appreciate a list of menus for informal com-  
pany luncheons, thus saving yourself the trouble of making  
them out. The most domestic of women may be readily  
pardoned if at times she looks upon that which she must  
needs do every day of the 365 which constitute a year  
as somewhat of a trouble.

- Grape Fruit Sherbet
- Salmon Loaf with Creamed Peas
- Olives
- Sliced Tongue with Tomato Sauce
- Lettuce Salad
- Cheese Sandwiches
- Orange Tarts
- Coffee
- Fruit Punch
- Eggs in Toasted Bread Cases
- Rice Croquettes with Tomato Sauce
- Walnuts and Celery Salad
- Hot Cheese Balls
- Pineapple Gelatine
- Whipped Cream
- Chocolate

- Creamed Oysters in Chafing Dish
- Buttered Toast
- Olives
- Celery
- Thin Bread and Butter
- Strawberries with Cream
- Coffee

- Bouillon
- Sweetbread Croquettes
- Tomatoes in Mayonnaise
- Small Cakes
- Tea

- Fruit Punch
- Chicken Patties
- Currant Jelly
- Celery Salad
- Cheese Straws
- Maple Parfait
- White Cake
- Tea

- Bouillon
- Broiled Lamb Chops
- Spinach, Egg Sauce
- Mint Sherbet Wafers
- Chocolate

- Oyster Cocktails
- Creamed Chicken
- Hot Biscuits
- Celery
- Olives
- Lemon Gelatine
- Coffee
- Chocolate Peppermints

- Clam Broth
- Scrambled Omelette in
- Chafing Dish
- Waldorf Salad
- Rolls
- Sandwiches
- Ginger Nuts
- Chocolate

- Scalloped Lobster
- Cauliflower, Butter Sauce
- Salted Almonds
- Olives
- Chocolate Custard
- Whipped Cream
- Coffee
- Peppermint Creams

- Veal Loaf
- Creamed Potatoes in Chafing Dish
- Stuffed Tomatoes Mayonnaise
- Omelet Souffle
- Tea

—[DOROTHY.]

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## Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

### FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffrey, Agricultural Editor.

National Co-operation Congress.

I HAVE received notice of a call for a congress of co-operative agricultural and other organizations, headed by N. O. Nelson as chairman of the arrangement committee. The convention is to be held at St. Louis on the World's Fair grounds, on the 16th and 17th of June. The purpose of the meeting is to form an incorporated federation of the industrial and commercial co-operative societies of America for educational and organization work, and to arrange for holding annual conventions. Under the head of industrial co-operative associations are included all forms of agricultural organizations, shipping, fruit, cheese, butter, etc. Each local society, either affiliated or non-affiliated with other societies, is entitled to one delegate and five for each general organization of such societies, either State, district or national. The programme will be prepared later. The committee of arrangement consists of N. O. Nelson, St. Louis; Alonzo Wardell, Topeka; Ralph Albertson, Lewis; H. H. Esidor, Chicago; C. Y. Roop, Oakland; J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; C. B. Coffman, Enterprise; A. H. Naftzger, Los Angeles, and R. N. Moody, Aberdeen. All communications relating to this national movement should be addressed to one of the committee or Alonzo Wardell, Topeka, Kan.

### Eucalyptus for Profit.

I AM in correspondence with a gentleman who is figuring on buying a large tract of cheap land for planting to fuel timber. He asks as to soil, irrigation, distance apart of planting and varieties. The soil in which the eucalyptus produces wood the most rapidly is a deep, sandy loam with sub-surface water. There is not a large acreage of this land in Southern California. In the absence of natural irrigation the trees thrive just as well from artificial irrigation, as is evidenced in an occasional row alongside a water ditch. Hence follow down all the grades of land to the boulder washes, the age of productiveness depending largely upon the quality of the land. Where the land is strong and the trees are to stand eight or ten years before cutting the trees should be planted ten feet apart each way; where cutting is to be done sooner, about eight feet apart each way. As to cultivation, that depends largely upon the fertility and fiber of the land. Ordinarily the trees should be cultivated four or five times the first year, two or three times the second and once the third. The cost of planting is about \$20 an acre upon average land, which includes the cost of preparing the ground, and cost of the plants. The best time for planting is in March or April.

The common blue gum eucalyptus globulus, is the most profitable variety to plant, though the sugar gum is preferred upon very dry lands. Cutting should not begin under five years, and should be done in the winter time if the sprouts are to follow for another crop of wood. It is said the blue gum will produce 500 cubic feet of wood each year per acre, or about 32 cords of wood the eight first years. In very favorable soils a wood lot has done better than that the five first years, and the sprouts bid fair to excel that favorable record the following three or four years. Figuring wood at \$7 per cord and the cutting at \$3 with an average of 34 cords per acre, we have a revenue of say \$120 an acre from a five-year-old grove, or a profit of \$24 per acre for each year of growth. If these figures seem extravagant I will state that they are all the actual data I have. There is no doubt extra fine land that would produce greater results. I know of one long scale into which much irrigating water drains planned to eucalyptus eleven years ago which now contains an estimate of 100 cords of wood to the acre. On the above of \$24 per acre per year one could pay \$200 per acre for land and make about 10 per cent. net upon the investment.

On the thin arroyo land which my correspondent proposes to use, no such results could be secured, even at \$40 an acre for the land. It is even questionable whether the enterprise would prove profitable on that class of land, and the soil should be pretty well examined with a shovel before deciding to plant. I have talked calappa for that kind of land, but not upon the basis of experiments in California. When our people become tired of paying building-lumber prices for fence posts some one will try the calappa, and I believe with success. Planters should not experiment with other varieties of eucalyptus for the blue gum is the only one that is being planted successfully for fuel. Within a few years the acreage of blue gum in California will exceed that of citrus fruits. It is already in the neighborhood of 30,000 acres.

### Pinery at Henninger's Flat.

No matter how delicate, difficult or unprecedented the execution of a public charge may be, there is always some one to criticize, to discourage or to oppose outright the plan adopted by those upon whom devolves the task of achievement. The brave attempt at reforesting the burned areas of the mountains of Southern California by the Bureau of Forestry is not an exception to this rule, and there are not a few almost unacquainted with practical forestry who think they know more about the business of causing two pines to grow where none grew before than Messrs. Pinchot, Hall and Lukens all put together. But the Times is not given to mooning over the efforts of practical men, but prefers to give every well-directed effort for the conservation of the resources of this section a clear field, and certainly say a good word for it where such intelli-

gent efforts prevail as are witnessed in the work of exploiting the range of indigenous trees for a covering for the water shed of this part of the State. In this work are engaged on Mt. Wilson, T. P. Lukens, in charge, ably assisted by C. O. Sparks, under direction of the Chief of the Bureau and Mr. Hall of the Department of Forest Extension. It is to give the readers of The Times an account of what these men are doing that this article is written.

On last Monday morning the editor of this department started for Henninger's Flat, a point three miles from the foot of the new trail to Mt. Wilson. After a two hour climb over one of the safest and most picturesque trails in the world, I arrived at the camp of Mr. Lukens, finding three or four men busy establishing a pine-tree nursery. The field consists of five acres cleared by the force from a wondrous entanglement of live oak and chaparral, of the richest mountain alluvium one ever saw. In this new clearing stands a lath house 48 by 160 feet in dimensions in which are formed 40 seed beds 8 by 24 feet each in size and capable of holding 100,000 perfect plants with room for transplanting. This giant bed is supplied by water piped from a new reservoir 1700 feet northward and with a pressure of 250 feet. The reservoir is fed by a tunnel development near the head of Eaton Cañon and holds 23,000 gallons. In a few months Mr. Lukens will have an immense number of conifers and other kinds of plants, twice transplanted and ready to distribute from the Tehunga to the San Jacinto Mountains—plants from one to two feet high, fibrous rooted and ready for a propitious season to gain a firm hold in their natural soils. This field has been inspected by Chief Forester Pinchot, and the chief of the Division of Forest Extension, W. L. Hall, and they pronounce the situation ideal and the plans of operation practical. The funds for this work are supplied by the Department of Agriculture with the addition of \$520 appropriated by the city of Los Angeles and given to the Chamber of Commerce to expend in the manner that body thought most likely to conserve the water supplies of the city. The Chamber wisely turned it over to Mr. Lukens and his associates as representing the only feasible scheme—the reforesting of the watershed. I would engage the Farmers' Clubs and enterprising irrigators all over this end of the State to give this movement their unqualified support, for, with the protection of the remaining unburned areas the reforestation of the drainage area is the only hope of perpetuating the south as a fertile productive territory.

In the forest vs. the chaparral the advantage is with the former. Pine trees have been known in one cloudy but rainless time to condense and precipitate one-fourth inch of water. The roots of native pines and spruces have the greatest stone-breaking power. Their roots penetrate deeply, forming fissures and percolating spaces in otherwise impervious soils of stone. With this scarification sudden run-offs are prevented, erosion minimized and the valleys saved from the precipitation of loam-covering blankets of infertile sand and boulders. Thousands of otherwise fertile lands in the valleys have been overspread by this incubus and ruined forever, due to the destruction of the forests by fire. The chaparral, by which is meant the brush wood, shows no precipitative powers, its roots do not penetrate the obdurate formations and the plants do not enliven the soil deeply enough to check the flow of water by absorption. In illustrating the value of a forest covering compare the flow of the San Gabriel River with the stream in the San Antonio Cañon. Two years ago the flow of the former, with its watershed of 223 square miles reached a minimum of 90 inches. Ninety per cent. of this area has been burned over since this country was settled. The San Antonio stream two years ago, with its twenty-six square miles of watershed, did not fall below 190 inches. The formations and elevations are the same, but in the latter over one-half of the area has never been touched by fire. Think of what a magnificent stream should flow from the San Gabriel Cañon were the authorities to succeed within the next two decades in restoring the forests with a young growth of pines, firs and spruces!

But there are thousands of irrigators and scores of botanists who would like to know what species of plants are being tried in the 60,000 young trees now ready for removal from Pasadena to the mountains and the bushels of seed now stored at Henninger's Flat ready for planting. The Knob-cone pine (Pinus attenuata) is being propagated as the most desirable species for hot slopes, or for covering slopes where all trees and seed have been destroyed. Its range is from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Oregon line, and it is known as the tree that never liberates its seed. Trees 100 years old still retain every cone the tree has produced during its lifetime. This tree is one of the most promising in the list.

The big cone pine (Pinus Coulteri) bears the largest fruit of any of this great family. Mr. Lukens has promised to find me a specimen cone 18 inches long which weighed when green sixteen pounds. This tree is very vigorous, stocky and fire-resistant, and grows from the sea level to an altitude of 8000 feet.

The incense cedar Libocedrus is indigenous from Washington to Lower California, and ranges from the lower hills to 9000 feet. It is found along the streams and moist places, thrives in the grounds at Pasadena and Los Angeles and is often mistaken for the giant redwood, on account of the appearance of its bark, and general appearance.

The black pine (Pinus jeffreyi) mingles the big cone pine at 2000 feet and is found upon the highest peaks of Mt. San Jacinto. It is one of the monarchs of the forest, resembles the true yellow pine of commerce, and is being planted largely in the mountain nursery.

The yellow pine (Pinus ponderosa) likes an altitude of 4500 to 9000 feet, and is a close rival of the sugar pine in

size. It is used largely for lumber, but is not the "sugar pine" of our lumber yards which is a spruce.

We now come to the sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana) taller by far than the tallest redwood and easily reaching 12 feet in diameter. Even in the unfavorable conditions of the San Bernardino Mountains it grows nearly 350 feet in diameter. Trees have been measured 350 feet in diameter. Its range is from middle Oregon to the San Jacinto Mountains. This species is called "sugar" pine because it creates a white, granulated sugar which is used as a food by the natives.

The Pinus Sabiniana comes no farther south than Tehachapi, thrives where most other trees will not, and being tried for hot, dry situations. The pinon pine (Pinus monophylla) is the only single-leaved species of this family. This, with the Pinus quadrifolia is the nut pine of the Indians, and will be planted in desert locations. It is a Mexican species that has strayed north to the San Jacinto Mountains.

Of the others whose seed is stored in the little warehouse on the flat are the Monterey pine (Pinus radiata), tamarack pine (P. Murrayana); the Alpine white pine (Pinus exilis) and a few others. All these species are indigenous to the mountains of Southern California, and, once established, there is no doubt of their establishment. There are two pines from Italy used in the Golden Gate Park for reclaiming land from sand, the Torreana, found in San Diego county and the island of Santa Barbara, cedrus deodora or Himalayan cedar, which has made a fine showing at Altadena without cultivation or irrigation, and the spruce which is of value to justify special mention.

The big-cone spruce (Pseudotsuga macrocarpa) is much like the spruce from which "Oregon pine" is made, except that the cone is very much larger and is not found north of Santa Barbara. It extends from the very base of the mountains here to a much higher altitude, and is the timber from which the Mexican Indians constructed their buildings. From an aged Mexican I learned that the accessible forests of the San Gabriel range were denuded of 90 per cent. of their trees for ship masts, and building material. It roots better in rocky localities than any other tree. The Mexicans, after cutting a tree this timber, would set fire to the brush in order to locate the logs easier. My informant states that the northern slopes were once laden with this spruce.

The white silver fir (Abies concolor), of the entire golden cup oak (Quercus chrysolepis), the California oak (Quercus Douglasi), the oak-leaved cherry (Prunella ilicifolia), and the chaparral Rhusovata, Rhus laurina (shumachs), California holly and greasewood are all planted, the seeds of the chaparral being sown from cliffs and peaks in abundance after rain as some of some of them are in stock of 1000 pounds each, but 2 cents a pound for gathering.

The last is the green ash (Fraxinus lanceolata), one of few trees that grows better here than in its Eastern locality. All the seeds of this tree are sown in the headwaters of the streams, their winged qualities carrying them far down the water ways, where thousands have been taken hold and reached a height of eight or ten inches first season. The foresters hope this ash will reach into the valleys, and it is one of the most promising of all.

If this modest account of what was seen in one visit to the most necessary experimentation in reforestation in the United States shall enliven the interest of the foresters of Southern California who are to be directly benefited, The Times may have rendered some assistance to the work. These gentlemen are blazing the way for great achievements, and it is to be hoped they will be aided by the "cold water pourers" to work out their plans in their own way. There is no better authority upon forestry than Mr. Pinchot, no one who knows the mountains and flora better than Mr. Lukens, and few could back up their efforts more effectively than Mr. Sparks. Let them be free of critical tendencies.

### Money in Strawberries.

THE Whittier Register tells the following story:

"If anybody has labored under the misapprehension that alfalfa, oranges, lemons and walnuts are the products of the soil that pay good dividends, they will be quickly disillusioned by looking up A. E. Henninger's experience in raising strawberries at Montebello.

"Since last November he has picked from less than an acre of ground more than 400 boxes of fine strawberries which averaged him on the market 14 cents per box, making the income from this small patch of ground for less than three months.

"And further, they are still bearing and will continue to do so 365 days in the year. Can anybody beat that?"

### Angora Goats.

THIS from the Phoenix Stockman may be taken as a fair hair is in demand:

"J. F. Burns and wife of Pinal county visited Phoenix last week, returning to their home the latter part of the week. Mr. Burns has been giving the Angora business considerable study and attention, being the owner of a flock, and has concluded that the business is all right, and has decided to go into the business seriously. His location is an ideal place for the raising of goats, and he expresses the belief that there is more money in goat raising than in cattle raising. His wethers, valued at \$2.50 per head, Mr. Burns mohair to the value of \$2.40, which is practically

bred per cent. investment each year. These figures are now dead, who had been in Gila county for some time ago that an even hundred goat business each business we know of."

### Southern California Cabbages.

THE Fullerton News says: "The present outlook has brightened somewhat. Cabbages are practically on account of the drought caught the well-timed rain out in great shape, and over half of the usual shipments from here this thirty cars, which will make a profit as ordinary recent reports from the year. In fact, there is no account of the severe cabbages and consumption from Europe. Boston states that cabbages for five cents a pound are here, if they could be sold at a reasonable price, something

### Testing Seed Corn.

IT is very important in planting, as much depends on the seed acquired. Unless the farmer can test his seed, the method of one with ordinary intelligence is a very practical way, which should invariably be used. The kernels from each ear of corn should be placed in a plate which has been soaked in water and wrung out until it is as dry as possible. Put one hundred kernels in the plate, covering with a cloth, and anything to prevent the kernels from getting where the temperature is hot. From three to six days the kernels which have not germinated will be kept a day or two longer and may still germinate. You can test the seed by placing the water should evaporate to night sprinkle with more water. Some use the ordinary method of moistening the sand until the kernels pour off surplus water, and with the tips downward in an ordinary room temperature supplied with the cotton fluff of the tin plates as referred to. In order to get the very best results, bearing in mind which he desires to be the best bushel of corn plants, he will pay a man to select each bushel of seed. At the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is taken up for the first time to score under the seed characteristics, shape, color, market condition, tips, kernels, length and circumference, rows, space between kernels to cob. The above characteristics are card, and students are given from a definite standard in the corn study at the college. The days are near at hand when the seed corn will be twice as much corn per bushel as now.

### Wisconsin Experiment Station.

THE FRUIT FAULTY One-crop System

THIS is largely responsible for the bloody excesses in crime in the whites, not only in a few weeks of imprisonment of the orange or the lemon, but a long period of enforced labor. Between harvest and intermittent turbulence the hands on the old-time life of a half-savage sections of Florida are the "railroad niggers" and the "out of a job, tomorrow in the regulated lives, human

Florida has urgent need of more labor; but she needs a more round paying work to get out of intermittent idleness. The fruit-growing communities are in intelligence and more on this continent. In the north, with frost, our people are even \$2 and up to \$3 in the cotton States a be-

have medium bust; deep broad fan over abdomen; undue stoutness and are of embroidered with cor-

also ribbon with corded halflin stripes; are 4 in. wide and worth 5c.

sizes in the lot and they are in fashionable changes for spring and summer wear. Can not

\$3







## The Development of the Great Southwest.

### OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjacent territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors, and contemplated enterprises.]

#### Corona Clay.

CORONA correspondent writes:

"Several Eastern capitalists took a trip from Corona Thursday to investigate the McVicar clay beds at Alberhill, near Elinore. The outlook was so favorable that it is said a plant may be erected at Alberhill to manufacture the fire clays, sewer-pipe clays and other varieties into the articles for which they are best adapted. These deposits cover 160 acres and have been developed for ten years."

#### Poultry in California.

THE following statements in regard to the importance of the poultry business in San Luis Obispo county, from an article in the Sunset Magazine for March, are applicable to other sections of the State. Many a prosperous settler in Southern California would never have been able to obtain a good start had it not been for the useful hen: "The under-rated hen has paid the grocery bills and provided shoes and hats for a great many families in San Luis Obispo county, without receiving the intelligent care that her value as an income-producer deserves. Shipment of eggs and poultry from Paso Robles, San Miguel and Templeton during the past year, aggregated over \$58,000. Poultry men, commenting upon our mild, equable temperature, freedom from winds, absence of diseases common to poultry in other vicinities, and particularly upon the sandy, porous quality of the soil, predict that one of the greatest chicken industries in the State will centralize here. The business affords opportunity for a man of slender purse to provide a sure income while he is improving his home and installing his orchard."

#### Plenty of Banks.

THE Los Angeles Mining Review comments as follows on a recent significant movement in financial circles: "The establishment of branch banks in Los Angeles by some San Francisco banks has much significance. The meaning of it is that banking houses in the northern portion of the State view the continued growth of this city as good grounds for extension of their operations. That they do so regard it is the evidence of good business judgment."

"On Tuesday of this week the State Board of Bank Commissioners, at a meeting in San Francisco, issued licenses for four new banks to do business in Los Angeles: The Federal Bank, Fidelity Savings Bank, Co-Operative Savings Bank and the Union Bank. The Union Bank is not a new bank, it already exists in San Francisco. In addition to those mentioned, it is stated that the American Home Savings Bank of San Francisco, and the Manhattan Savings Bank of the same city, intend changing their places of business from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Mention is also made of the Sutter Savings Bank of Sacramento, changing from that city to this one."

"Los Angeles is already fairly well supplied with commercial banks and savings banks, having some twenty in all. With the new ones coming from the north, this city will have a greater number of banks proportionate to population than any other city in the United States."

#### More San Diego Gems.

SAN DIEGO promises before long to become famous as a producer of rare gems. The following from the San Diego Union relates to further discoveries of this kind:

"Report comes from Oceanside of another tourmaline mine find in which tourmalines, topaz, kunzite, rock crystals and some indications of moss agate are to be found, though to what extent remains to be seen. The discovery is said to have been made by Tom Freeman and Joe Meyers of Oceanside, in Moosa Cañon, near Moosa Falls. It is technically in section 26 of township 10 south, range 3 east, and as far as the surface indications go it is just as rich in crystals of the semi-precious variety as any of the rich mines uncovered at Pala or Mesa Grande."

"Some of the specimens of crystals brought in to Oceanside by the two discoverers of the property, are considered very fine, and such as give promise to something on the claims worth going after. The discoverers claim that they have found tourmalines in several shades, and kunzite of light shade, besides rock crystals of large size and smoky topaz, without stint. What they will do with the property they do not yet know, but they will certainly investigate enough to find out what they have got."

#### Oil Refining.

IN the course of a review of the California oil fields, printed in the Petroleum Review of London, and partly reproduced in the Los Angeles Mining Review, Paul W. Prutzman says:

"The refining business over the entire State appears to be in a very prosperous condition. Even in Los Angeles, where for some time it was thought that the business had been permanently overdone, all the refineries appear to be making money, and two or three plans are under way. The greatly increased output of refining oil from Whittier and Fullerton is probably to be credited with a large part of this result, as it is now possible for the refiners at Los Angeles to obtain supplies without looking to Ventura county. . . . In general, the oil business in California appears to be in extremely healthy condition. Competition is encouraging consumption by keeping prices within bounds."

#### Big Borax Team.

THE Pacific Coast Borax Works, operating in Death Valley, Southern California, will send to the St. Louis World's Fair one of its big borax trains used in hauling borax from Death Valley. It will, as stated in the San Bernardino Times-Index, consist of a wagon, trailer, water tank, driver and swamper, and will be drawn by twenty of the choicest mules that can be bought in California. It is intended to parade the outfit about St. Louis streets and the fair grounds, and it will be an exact representation of the great desert trains, often heard of but seldom seen.

#### Canaigre.

THE following article recently appeared in a New Mexico paper:

"Agricultural experts predict that one of the great future industries in many parts of America will be the cultivation of canaigre, a plant whose roots contain more than 30 per cent. anic acid, which is more than twice the quantity of tannin contained in the bark of oak and hemlock."

"Canaigre can be grown with great success on arid lands. The significant fact in the development of canaigre is that it makes its growth in the winter. Long before the annual drought in the extreme arid regions sets in, the roots of this plant have matured. It is authoritatively announced that in States to which it is adapted, canaigre farming will meet the most sanguine expectations of all who embark in the enterprise. A crop may be counted upon absolutely every year. A yield under proper cultivation is said to be from ten to twenty tons of marketable roots to the acre."

"Canaigre has a high commercial value. To secure tan bark in former years great forests have been destroyed. Under careful experiments canaigre roots are found to be not only richer in tannin than oak and hemlock bark, as stated, and of sumac, pine, elm, horse-chestnut, velonia, kino, divi-divi, plum and pear, but also more valuable in quality."

"Thus far it has been demonstrated that canaigre will thrive in the Rio Grande Valley, on the Mimbres River, in the vicinity of Albuquerque, in the Pecos Valley, in Arizona, and in portions of Texas and California."

"Canaigre, known botanically as Rumex hymenosepalus, is closely allied to the rhubarb plant. It can be grown either from seeds or roots. It is not attacked by any species of insect. Experimenting scientists recommend canaigre cultivation on an extensive scale, asserting that no other field crop will yield so large a financial return."

Canaigre has not, so far, proved a success as a commercial crop in California. Several years ago a company dropped a large amount of money in an effort to run a big canaigre ranch at Rialto, near San Bernardino, and a similar enterprise in Arizona also resulted in failure.

#### An Infant's Food.

MANUFACTURING enterprises in Los Angeles are the order of the day. Cheap fuel has made many industries possible. Among the recent factories that have been inaugurated here is that of the Sunbright's California Food Company at 822 East Third street. This food is made principally of California barley, which, with other grain, is ground and then put through a process which partially dextrinizes the starch in the grain. This, it is claimed, makes the food itself easy of digestion, and also makes it a perfect modifier of cow's milk.

In the canning and labeling department at the factory over twenty young women have been employed for months. They are required to wear white sterilized gowns and caps, and take all the precautions that a nurse observes when assisting in surgery. In Los Angeles the Sunbright's Company have a nurse who will go any place where there is a sick baby, or a baby that is not thriving, and show the mother how to prepare this food.

While the company is devoting all of its energies at present to the Pacific Coast, and has four men traveling constantly, yet the food is having quite a sale in the East, and soon the Eastern territory will be systematically entered.

The directors are L. C. Gates, Esq., president; Charles A. Long, C. H. Treat, Walter Lindley and L. J. Christopher. Many of our leading citizens are stockholders.

Other things being equal, consumers of breakfast and baby foods should certainly give the preference to a home product.

#### Wells on the Desert.

THE Los Angeles Mining Review publishes the following:

"It is comforting to know that a measure this paper has frequently advocated is to be carried out—that of providing water wells on the desert. The suggestion originated with Mr. George W. Parsons of this city, who is chairman of the Mining Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Some two years ago, or more, he addressed a letter to the editor of this paper calling attention to the necessity of water wells on the desert, and appealed to the Supervisors of the several counties whose territories abutted on the desert to take

action in the matter, to the end that the lives of prospectors and travelers over the desert might not be sacrificed in death from thirst. Mr. Parsons showed that comparatively small the expense would be for drilling and preserving these water wells, but, as is too often the case, what was the business of several was the business of none."

"The Supervisors of the counties have now, however, been brought to a realization of the necessity of wells on the desert, and through such necessity, a better realization of the duties of their office. It has required the lives of some thirty human beings to do it. To San Bernardino county belongs the credit of having taken the initiative in this good work, and, as stated in a report from Dale, in that county, water will be developed wherever possible and the prospecting on the desert be reduced."

"If, now, San Diego, Riverside, Kern, Inyo and Los Angeles counties will join hands with San Bernardino in this humane and righteous work, they will lay up for themselves to a day when they may be seriously want of all that they are entitled to, and can get."

#### Another Health Resort.

THE San Bernardino Sun announces that Supervisor West of Needles has purchased the 600 acres at the mouth of Waterman Cañon, known as the Waterman ranch, for \$25,000, and expects to transform it into a health resort.

#### Orange Wood Novelties.

THE trade in manufacturing Southern California "Trio" is quite important in the aggregate. The Trio via Message has the following in regard to one of its unique minor industries of this section:

B. W. Gerhart of the California Orange Wood Manufacturing Company left last week for San Francisco in the interest of the firm. The company recently received from an Eastern buyer an order for 11,500 orange-wood plaques of assorted sizes. They are to be decorated with poppies, poinsettias, peppers and California Mexican motifs. The company has but ninety days' time in which to fill the order, and as it has a large number of shipments to send out, the plant will be crowded to utmost capacity.

This is the largest single order ever placed with a California company for orange-wood novelties.

#### Minor Industries.

IT is remarkable how many small manufacturing enterprises are springing up in unexpected places throughout Southern California. The Glendora Gleaner tells of a factory there, which manufactures, among other things, orange-cleaning brushes and other "fixings" for packing-houses.

#### Limestone Ledges.

THE HEMET NEWS announces that T. S. Brown and Winnie Brown have filed on limestone ledges in Huila Cañon, a few miles from Hemet.

#### THE YALU RIVER.

The Yalu River, a picturesque stream, some 300 miles in length, is the dividing line between Korea and Manchuria on the northwest frontier. It is navigable to river craft as far as Shinkuihuo, but steamers are not permitted beyond Antung, the port to which the river is now devoting considerable attention. Some miles below Antung, but situated in the same bank and lying within the estuary of the river, is the port of Tatung, where, when the weather permits, cargoes for Antung are sometimes discharged. Tatungkao, however, is difficult to approach, and as a general rule steamers cannot receive their cargoes at Antung, a port of great importance in the near future.

The estuary of the Yalu River is broad, but the passage of Tatungkao is exposed to the northwest wind at times blow with great force. The stream has a strong current, and, owing to the presence of numerous shoals and sand banks, presents serious obstacles to successful navigation. Islands, both small and large, are in its course, and high hills, covered with bush and trees, break away from the banks.

From early December until the end of February the stream is frozen. Until lately the region of the Yalu was almost an unknown land, but with the advent of the Russians many changes in the character of the country have taken place. On the Korean shore lumbering has been formed, while at Tatungkao and Antung numerous native settlements have sprung into existence. The river teems with native craft, which ply between the mouth and the higher reaches, while logs of lumber are chained the one to the other, float lazily down the stream.

The view at the estuary of the river is, perhaps, very prepossessing. A long vista of mud flats and a mile upon mile along the river bank, but a short rapid transformation has been effected within the last few months, the great possibilities of the Yalu River as a commercial development attracting alike foreign and native capital.—[London Chronicle.]

#### TO BE EXPECTED.

"Your music is naughty," objects the listener as the orchestra begins a melody concerning the streets of Chicago. "Yes," smiles the leader, "don't you expect anything from a string band?"—[Chicago Tribune.]

#### FRACTIC

By a S

The Times does not use subjects that are merely of individual interest. General interest will receive attention. The Magazine Section of the Times will accept of no material that is not of general interest. The full name of the author should be given to the Editor, and the address of the contributor should be given to the Editor, and the address of the contributor should be given to the Editor.

#### Suggestion as a Means

HEREWITH is presented

J. McVicar-Tyndall's

as a means of curing

this week with some striking

kind, showing the

mind over the body. Such

sufficient answer to those who

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friends of legitimate research

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"The time has come for a

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# Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

## PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

By a Staff Writer.

The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic questions that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on matters that will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries should be sent by mail. It should be remembered that matter for consideration must be sent in the hands of the staff writer before the day of publication. Correspondents must give their full names and addresses, which will not be given to others, without the consent of the writers. Correspondents are not preserved, and consequently must be furnished to inquirers.]

### Hygiene as a Means of Cure—V.

THE WITH is presented the fifth of Dr. Alexander J. McVoy-Tyndall's series of articles on suggestion as a means of curing disease. Dr. Tyndall deals with some striking instances, of a well-authenticated kind, showing the marvelous influence of the mind over the body. Such instances as these should be given to those who deny the possibility of curing disease by suggestion. At the same time, all true students of legitimate research in this direction should discriminate between the true and the false, and in this, as in any other movement of the kind, there are always plenty of fakers and pretenders who use the name for the purpose of fleecing the public.

In an introduction to Dr. Tyndall's contribution published last week, reference was made to a sermon delivered a week before in Los Angeles by Dr. Talmage, son of the eminent divine, in which he paid tribute to the possibilities of thought transference. Last Sunday another well-known minister of the gospel, Rev. B. Fay Mills, spoke at the Unity Church, his discourse being entitled "The Mind as a Power." In the course of his talk he said: "The hard-headed business man as the late Irving Talmage said in my hearing, he believed that humanity is to develop a new sense, and the astronomical authority, P. Serviss, asserted practically the same thing. The great mathematician, Sir Oliver Lodge, says he believes that 'by investigations now going on, no merely material prospect will be opened before us,' and Sir William Crookes, one of the most eminent physicists in the world, said, 'It is henceforth open to science to transcend the limits we now know of matter, and to gain new powers of a profounder scheme of cosmic law.' We have now certain faculties that are superior to the five senses. We have powers of instinct and intuition, and of direct perception.

"We need a faculty that will intensify these high qualities that we now possess. Even now we transcend the physical sense more than we ordinarily realize. How much more we see in a painting or hear in a symphony than mere sights and sounds! 'A flash of insight is worth years of effort.'"

The time has come for a racial advance. We are false to our highest conceptions when we continue in the materialistic attitude. Let us believe in the perfectibility of man. Let us cultivate the open mind. Let us develop spiritual will. Let us give ourselves to see the unity of all things, to perceive the identity of life."

Dr. Tyndall's article follows: It is a great mistake to think that medical science does not realize the tremendous influence which the mind exercises over the body. Aside from the fact that every physician demonstrates this fact in his attitude toward his patient, there is a long list of diseases classified as 'mental' or 'nervous' diseases. These are well understood to be caused in unhealthy mental states, even though the physical condition of the physical system be also diseased. I think that the competent physician of today realizes that physical breakdown ensues as a result of the action of the mind in these cases. That it is, in fact, a secondary symptom. Neurasthenia, hysteria, epilepsy, and various forms of insanity are regarded by the best medical practitioners of the day as mental diseases, requiring special mental treatment. To be sure, there are many who do not follow this diagnosis to its logical conclusion, and employ as the prime remedial measure the obviously natural one of mental science or medicine. Nevertheless, there is a growing tendency in medicine, and the prescription in all cases of mental derangement includes change of scene, rest, and so forth, which literally means merely a change of the patient's line of thought. The effect of impressions and emotions upon the physical construction is a convincing demonstration of the marvelous influence of thought in determining the physical condition. This influence is in reality an intensified form of suggestion, more properly speaking, perhaps, of psychosomatic action. It is the prolonged concentration of the mind upon the suggestion embodied in the contemplation of the subject. From the fact that most recorded instances of stigmata have been those of a religious character, such as came from prolonged contemplation of the cross, stigmatization has by common consent come to be considered in the light of a miracle, of course, an erroneous view. Any lesion or abnormality produced by mental causation is quite as miraculously cured by the stigmata of the devotee. They are produced by the same cause, namely, self-suggestion. The effect of the mind upon the body, or in other words, that concentrated thought force is bound to be the degree with which this force manifests itself in the physical plane depends much upon the temperament of the person concentrating. Thus, in cases of religious excitement, where the element of religious excitement has been so great a factor, we have the emotional mind coupled with prolonged fasting and inac-

tivity of the bodily functions, producing a highly suggestive or susceptible state.

"In the more common forms of mental influence as indicated by the condition of the body, we generally have to deal with the counteracting influences of practical, every-day life, in which a multiplicity of interests conjoin to counteract the effects of morbid contemplation. As an example of the powerful influence of mind over body, the time-honored instance related by Dr. Hack Tucke is worthy of repetition. Dr. Tucke relates that a certain criminal, being condemned to death, was taken as the subject of an experiment designed to prove or disprove the effect of the mind over the body to the extent of producing death. He was blindfolded and told that he was to have the arteries of his wrist severed, from which cause he would naturally bleed to death. A cold steel was drawn across his wrist and a basin into which water was allowed to slowly drip further added to the effect of the suggestion, producing in the imagination of the man the picture of himself lying there and slowly bleeding to death. Occasionally he was allowed to hear whispered allusions to his growing weakness and loss of blood, until he finally died from the effects of the suggestions received.

"This is an extreme case, although it is so thoroughly authenticated as to place it beyond the question of doubt. And although extreme, and possibly rare, as are also cases of stigmatization (in the religious sense), they nevertheless are extreme only in the matter of degree. As regards the principle they represent—that of the influence of the mind upon the body—this principle is exemplified very commonly in medical practice as well as in the practice of suggestive therapeutics.

"An interesting instance was reported to me only yesterday by a patient whom I am treating for melancholia. She relates that some four years ago, during a condition of nervous prostration, she was in the habit of fainting suddenly, without warning. On one occasion she felt this fainting sensation coming over her, and at the same moment the thought flashed through her mind that if she were to fall her head would strike the leg of a very heavy table near by. Her mother, who was in the room, testifies that the daughter turned deliberately about and quietly lay down upon the divan in a dead faint. On recovering she put her hand to the back of her head and complained of a severe pain in the back of her head, where she had struck it upon the table as she fell. The mother assured her that she had not fallen at all, and that, instead, she had quietly lain down upon the couch. The daughter, in support of her belief that she had fallen, displayed a huge bump on the back of her head, produced by nothing more material than the force of her own suggestion.

"An amusing incident is related by a well-known medico in which the suggestion given in a prescription was potent to effect a cure. An aged German woman came to him for advice. She was suffering from a painful attack of rheumatism in her knee and walked with great difficulty. The physician wrote out a prescription which he told her to 'use' faithfully for three days and report to him at the end of that time. In due time the woman appeared, much benefited, and was prolific of thanks to the physician who had helped her so greatly. 'But,' she added, 'couldn't you use some other kind of prescription? This one scratches so.' And to his amazement the physician discovered that the woman had faithfully 'used' the prescription by pinning it over the afflicted member. That it had been efficacious he could see for himself. As he said himself, 'She had pinned her faith to the prescription and then pinned the prescription to the seat of pain'—and he wasn't quite sure whether it was the faith or the prescription that did the work."

### Does it Pay to be a Doctor?

THERE was an article in Frank Leslie's Monthly, for February, under the above heading. Does it pay to be a doctor? That depends. If a man is merely out for the "stuff"—unless he takes up the quack end of the business—he would better enter almost any other profession. If, however, he takes pleasure in relieving—or attempting to relieve—suffering humanity, sometimes without any more substantial return than the approval of his own conscience, then it may be said that it does pay to be a doctor.

The author of the article states that the income of the average American physician amounts to the princely sum of \$750. There is, he says, probably not a doctor in the United States who makes \$100,000 regularly every year, and those who make \$50,000 are a mere handful. The author makes a point when he says:

"The public which made a great outcry when, at the time of the shooting of Millionaire Mackay in California, the doctors who cared for him presented a bill for \$25,000, and which said nothing when the lawyers charged \$100,000 for settling his estate, is as likely as ever to begrudge the doctor's fee and to try to beat it down a dollar a call, because 'the last doctor charged only so much a visit.'"

In another place the author of the article says: "How does the profession, as a whole, justify its pretensions to philanthropy and purposely limit its business success for the sake of the people? In what way does the practice of medicine differ from that of law or from business? Was there ever a movement on the part of lawyers, as a body, to prevent unnecessary legislation? Most certainly not. Have manufacturers ever banded together to limit production or to restrict sale? The medical profession, as a body and by individuals, is striving constantly

(CONTINUED ON 26TH PAGE.)

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DR. CARL SCHULTZ Nat. Phys. D.O.



## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 25TH PAGE.)

to improve the general health of every community in which it works. The many-sided labors of Boards of Health are all in the hands of physicians working at ridiculously small salaries; the private practitioner aids them whenever he can. And every added help to public health means a decrease in the income of the profession. Doctors may be said to "thus literally take the bread from their own mouths."

Precisely. This is just what the editor of this department has so frequently stated in referring to the illogical status of the medical profession as it exists today. Can it reasonably be expected that the average young practitioner, who is struggling along on the average yearly income of \$750—perhaps with a family to support—should be able to feel much satisfaction when a condition of good health prevails in a community, and cases of sickness are few and far between? In other words, it is to the interest of the medical profession that people should be sick, not that they should be well. A monstrous proposition, truly.

As The Times has frequently said, and now says again, the only logical way is for every family and individual to pay a medical advisor a small regular amount monthly or quarterly. It might not be necessary to go so far as they do in China, and stop the payment while the subscriber is sick, or still further, to chop off the head of the doctor when he dies, as they say happens there in some cases.

Under such a system the physician would become what he should be, an adviser on health. He would be likely to devote more attention to hygiene and less to drugs. He would, in short, as previously observed, be a first-class shoemaker, not a cobbler of old shoes. There might not be so many sensational fees to collect, but there would be a steady and recognized income, collected without trouble, and the standing of the profession would be ennobled.

### More About Thorough Chewing.

A FEW years ago much interest was aroused in a new dietetic theory based upon the idea that all food should be thoroughly chewed until it has almost entirely disappeared, and the little refuse remaining rejected, as not being fit to be swallowed. Horace Fletcher, who has made a study of dietetics, and is the leading proponent of this idea, has written a little book entitled "What Sense?" from which the following is one of the concluding chapters. It should be remembered, however, that a certain amount of coarse waste matter, such as is found in grain and vegetables and fruits, is doubtless necessary to promote the proper action of the bowels. We all know how liable persons become to constipation who live largely on concentrated food, in which there is little or no waste, such as crackers and cheese. Otherwise, there is much sound sense in Mr. Fletcher's arguments:

"If Nature has revealed a perfect way to the easy solution of all her problems as related to the affairs of animals and plant life, what sense is there in thinking that she has discriminated against her chief assistant in cultivation, man?"

"If nature has provided animals with keen discrimination in the matter of healthful food, what sense is there in doubling her good intentions toward the highest form of animal in this regard."

"If taste is the sentinel of the stomach and also the purveyor and inspector of nutrition, what sense is there in ascribing to it the lowest place in the list of the senses?"

"If we enjoy eating, and are eating partly for the pleasure of it, what sense is there in throwing away a morsel until the taste has been extracted?"

"If dirt is matter out of place, which is the accepted definition, what sense is there in calling innutritious food by any other name?"

"If taste is evidence of nutrition, and ceases to act upon dirt, what sense is there in hurrying food past the sentry-box of taste without giving the inspector time to select the nutrition and reject the dirt?"

"If the last flash of taste in dealing with a morsel of food is the best of all, what sense in believing that Nature did not furnish that allurement for the wise purpose of inducing mastication to the end of taste?"

"If saliva is the medium of taste, without which there is no expression of taste, what sense is there in thinking that it is nothing but a lubricant, to enable food to be easily swallowed?"

"What sense is there in slighting nutrition in the beginning when we know that the derangement of the process will continue throughout all the involuntary stages within the digestive organs, inviting disease and causing suffering?"

"There is sense in carefully attending to the voluntary preparation of the food for the stomach, so that the involuntary functions of assimilation may be performed with natural ease and freedom, thereby defying and preventing disease!"

"If we can save two-thirds of present consumption and yet furnish all that is necessary for perfect nutrition, what sense is there in wearing out our mind-power plant with a glut of surplus?"

"Unless a person has a pressing engagement with his own funeral, what sense is there in hurrying with his meals?"

"If we can devote ten thousand actions of the jaw, daily, to senseless or vicious gossip, what sense is there in denying adequate jaw service to the most important function of living?"

"What sense is there in a rich person glutting his mind-power plant with more food fuel than it needs just because he happens to have abundance to glut with, or glut on?"

"What sense is there in calling any glutton a gentleman?"

"What sense is there in calling any glutton a lady?"

"If what taste rejects, after having selected nutriment out of a morsel of food, is dirt, what sense is there in allowing it to contaminate and burden the delicate organs of digestion?"

"An indigestible morsel of food is like a runaway team on a crowded street. What sense is there, then in demoralizing things in the thoroughfare of our life organism by admitting unruly substance?"

"An indigestible morsel of food in the stomach, and all the way through the intestines, is like a 'bull in a china shop.' What sense is there, then, in smashing the delicate utensils in the laboratory of our mind-power plant by rushing 'bulls' past sentinel taste?"

In the article, "Perfect Feeding of the Human Body," in the February World's Work, Isaac F. Martocson presents the experience of Mr. Fletcher, who has lived for five years on one-third the quantity of food eaten by a healthy working man. At the age of fifty-four and after this economic diet, he can ride one hundred miles a day on his bicycle without fatigue. He began his experiments with foods five years ago, when he was refused life insurance on account of stomach trouble. He eats only what his appetite craves, and he chews his food thoroughly. He averages thereby thirty-two chews to every mouthful of food. He frequently eats candy as a substitute for breakfast, a very unhygienic practice, by the way. A sample meal consists of baked brown potatoes and coffee, which was four-fifths milk without trimming. Mr. Fletcher took, at the Yale gymnasium, the exercises prescribed for the 'Varsity crew. He suffered no muscular fatigue. At Yale he lived on two meals a day. His food was cereals, milk and maple sugar, and never exceeded twelve ounces a day. For himself he has solved the problem of economic nutrition.

Mr. Fletcher's experiments with food are said to have proved these things for him:

(1) He can live on one-third the amount of food usually eaten and be healthy and vigorous.

(2) Only five hours' sleep are necessary.

(3) When food is thoroughly chewed the waste of digestion is reduced nine-tenths.

(4) The appetite indicates the needs of the body and wants simple food.

(5) Since an important part of digestion is done in the mouth, thorough chewing is necessary.

Mr. Fletcher is the author of several books. A copy has been received of his latest work, "A. B. C. of Our Own Nutrition," which will be reviewed within the next few weeks.

### Sewage Disposal.

THE subject of the proper disposal of sewage and effluents is an exceedingly important one. In some respects nomadic tribes of savages are more fortunate than civilized people, because they do not stay long enough in one place to suffer from the refuse which they scatter around, whereas in cities and towns the ground gradually becomes impregnated with filth and animal refuse, especially where there are no sewers. Much of the ill health of city residents is due to this fact. The most natural method of disposing of animal refuse is undoubtedly to return it to the earth, the great natural deodorizer, but this is scarcely possible, on a large scale, within a limited area. An inquiry was recently addressed to John P. Krempel, the architect, asking him the best methods of treating sewage, where there are no sewers. In reply, he writes:

"Where there is no main drainage, cesspools are largely used, but they give much trouble, and are a constant source of danger. They should be ventilated by a separate vent pipe of sufficient dimensions, running from the cesspool to the rear end of the house, and then up to the highest point of the same. The fecal matters, in order to be deodorized as much as possible, should at frequent intervals be treated with liberal quantities of chloride of lime.

"The dry earth closet system is at once the most ancient and natural method of sewage disposal. By the oxidizing action of the air, in conjunction with the organisms found in the soil, the organic matters are completely deodorized, and broken up, so as to form numerous inorganic compounds, which are valuable for the support of plant life. For country houses and small villages, the dry earth system may be adopted with excellent results in every way, provided that intelligent and adequate attention be given to the systematic collection and disposal of the refuse. The fecal matters are collected in the earth pail, the contents being removed and dug into the ground day by day.

"The kitchen and chamber slops should be removed to a convenient distance from the house by underground pipes, and distributed over properly constructed filtration channels, or otherwise utilized in the garden. Coal ash refuse, mixed with dry earth, can be used in connection with earth closets as a deodorizing agent. In addition to dry earth, other materials such as lime, peat and charcoal are sometimes used."

### About Oatmeal.

AN old gentleman, who acknowledges to 83 years of age, sends from Michigan a "brief communication," of at least 5000 words, in defense of oatmeal, his Highland life having been aroused by an extract, reproduced in this department on February 7, in which a couple of British physicians, one of them Scotch, made a rather savage attack on the Scotchman's national food.

Oatmeal is a highly nourishing food. It is better adapted to those who do hard muscular work in the open air than to persons leading sedentary lives. It is heating to the blood. When a Scotchman scratches himself, he will say: "God bless the Duke of Argyle," the saying being based on the fact that a former Duke of Argyle put up scratching posts, against which Scotchmen could rub themselves when they itched.

Oatmeal, in moderate quantities, if properly cooked, is

all right, but the usual manner in which it is served in this country, especially in hotels and restaurants in the shape of a soggy indigestible mess, is certainly about as wholesome a food as could be put into the stomach, especially the first thing on rising in the morning. The stomach is usually coated over with phlegm. It is better to use oatmeal, better wait until noon, or 11 o'clock, and take a glass of hot water in the morning. Then take in the shape of a thin gruel, or soup, with a few pieces of bread and a piece of zwieback.

When it comes down to the true facts, there is no question that cereal foods, in large quantities, are some when made the chief article of diet. The line between fastidiousness and hardening the arteries, and only the hastening old age. Then again, the starch which is largely contained is now generally recognized by hygienists as a more or less injurious article of food, when taken in considerable quantities. It throws extra work on the digestive organs, and the kidneys, as the starch must be first changed into sugar, before it can be utilized in the body. This has led to the general introduction of cereal foods that are partly dextrinized. They are good in the way, for a time, when the stomach is weak, but should not be relied upon permanently, as an important part of the diet. In that case the digestive organs, not finding hard work to do, will gradually become weakened.

(CONTINUED ON 27TH PAGE.)

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## Care

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### More Chills.

THERE seems to be an inquiry of this kind comes another, all the place the feet atema is said to be a good re permanently efficacie which is usually poor only be remedied by gene.

### Feeding Infants.

HERE is a table put food giving directio of feeding:

At beginning of—	Food, heaped teaspoonful
2nd month .....	1-3
3rd month .....	1/2
4th month .....	3/4
5th month .....	3/4
6th month .....	3/4
7th month .....	1
8th month .....	1
9th month .....	1

One tablespoonful eq and water should be b These figures are not thing however, he is su child should be fed eve a great mistake. As a which gives them indig stomach, when they cry food forced down their any wonder that young they have left the mo instead of shoving food sugar water and dilate It is easy with a little pat feeding. Feed them tw and 7 a.m. up to the t from the fourth week to stop feeding altogether.

### Beauty and Health.

MUCH attention is now ical culture. Women interest in questions relat be seen by the large am to this subject.

This is well, so long as and based on good adv they are writing about health subjects in these it were not sad, as settin of the blind."

One of the most prete cently issued is entitled Some Ideas on Health an Nannette McGruder Pratt, the subject that the editor confine her advice to a k ments, although such info tall. More than half of th on on diet, the author r come from the stomach. are closely in line wi week in these columns thinking with meals. 'She of all kinds, as being v her black list. As among very a careful student of hygi eat a banana, after beneath the skin, which is

The book contains a new story of how old Dr. Abernethy, impressed upon a stomach a dumping place simile of what he had ea time the story is located a good one, and worth rep in her opening chapter "Many people think that a gymnasium suit and go means so much more than living; how to be strong, n make the most of one's life take care of the body; how learning to control one's n coming acquainted with th the best out of life. 'For well.' I believe we have o with them as we please, m It is true we cannot live a score years and ten, a care of ourselves. I am no

Among other subjects, thi ing, how to grow fleshy or one's feel and complexion, one week. There are a nstrating graceful poses. M book, a sensible woman. commended to all women

have medium bust: deep more sup-broad fan over abdomen to suppress stoutness and are of embroid-attained with corre-

sent ribbon with corded hairline stripes: are 4 in. wide and waist 28.

sores, have necessary sizes in the lot and they are in fashionable shapes for spring and summer wear. Can not

\$3



## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 26TH PAGE.)

a good thing to put your arm in a sling, when it is sprained or otherwise injured, but it does not follow that you should keep it in a sling all the time, or it will shrivel up.

This is about as much space as the editor can devote to the important subject of "porridge," this trip.

## New Chills.

HERE seems to be an epidemic of chills just now. Only about a couple of weeks ago, The Times answered an inquiry of this kind from a correspondent, and now comes another, all the way from Chihuahua, Mexico. To place the feet alternately in very hot and very cold water is said to be a good remedy. However, nothing will prove permanently efficacious, unless the cause is removed, which is usually poor circulation of the blood, and can only be remedied by close attention to the laws of hygiene.

## Feeding Infants.

HERE is a table published in the prospectus of a baby food giving directions for the amount and frequency of feeding:

	Food heaped teaspoonful.	Cold water.	Full tablespoonful— Milk.	Cream.	Interval between feeding hours.
At beginning					
1st month	1-3	4	1 1/2	3/4	2
2d month	3/4	5	2	3/4	2
3d month	3/4	5	3	1	2 1/2
4th month	3/4	5	4	1 1/2	2 1/2
5th month	3/4	5	5 1/2	2	3
6th month	1	5	6	2	3
7th month	1	5	6 1/2	2 1/2	3
8th month	1	4 1/2	7	3	3

One tablespoonful equals one-half an ounce. The food and water should be boiled.

These figures are not vouched for by the editor. Of one thing however, he is sure. If this table means that the child should be fed every three hours night and day it is a great mistake. As a rule, children are fed too much, which gives them indigestion and colic and pains in the stomach, when they cry, and then immediately have more food forced down their throats to stop the crying. Is it any wonder that young children are often dyspeptic before they have left the mother's breast? When a child cries instead of shoving food down its throat give it a sip of sugar water and dilate the rectum with a piece of soap. It is easy with a little patience to wean children from night feeding. Feed them twice in the night—between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. up to the third week, once during the night from the fourth week to the fifth month, and after that stop feeding altogether.

## Beauty and Health.

MUCH attention is now being paid to all phases of physical culture. Women, especially, are taking much interest in questions relating to beauty and health, as may be seen by the large amount of space devoted in the press to this subject.

This is well, so long as it is kept within reasonable limits, and based on good advice, from people who know what they are writing about. Some of the advice given on health subjects in these departments would be funny if it were not sad, as setting forth a case of "blind leaders of the blind."

One of the most pretentious books on this subject recently issued is entitled "The Body Beautiful; Common Sense Ideas on Health and Beauty Without Medicine," by Bernette McGruder Pratt. It is one of the best books on the subject that the editor has read. The author does not confine her advice to a lot of tiresome outlines of movements, although such information is given in sufficient detail. More than half of the book is devoted to a dissertation on diet, the author rightly asserting that complexions come from the stomach. Her views on diet are sensible, and are closely in line with those set forth from week to week in these columns. Mrs. Pratt is strongly against eating with meals. She properly denounces iced drinks of all kinds, as being very injurious. Pork is, of course, on her black list. Among minor hints, which show that she is a careful student of hygienic diet, she tells how to prepare a banana, after first removing the white "fuzz" from the skin, which is indigestible, containing tannin. The book contains a new version of the time-honored story of how old Dr. Abernethy, the celebrated Scotch physician, impressed upon a glutton the folly of making his stomach a dumping place for garbage, by showing a facsimile of what he had eaten at dinner, in a pail. This story is located in Philadelphia. However, it is a good one, and worth reproducing.

In her opening chapter Mrs. Pratt says: "Many people think that 'physical culture' means to don gymnasium suit and go through a few calisthenics. It means so much more than that. It means the science of living; how to be strong, mentally and physically; how to make the most of one's life; so know what to eat; how to care of the body; how to exercise; how to rest. It is the science of controlling one's nerves. It is the science of becoming acquainted with one's self; to know how to get the best out of life. 'For life is not to live, but to be lived.' I believe we have our lives in our own hands, to do with them as we please, mentally, morally, and physically. As long as we cannot live always, but we can live to become years and ten, and probably more, if we take care of ourselves. I am not counting on accidents."

Among other subjects, this book treats of fasting, bathing, how to grow fleshy or thin, the care of the teeth, hair, nails, feet and complexion, and a list of health meals for each week. There are a number of artistic full length illustrations of graceful poses. Mrs. Pratt is, to judge from her book, a sensible woman. "The Body Beautiful" is highly recommended to all women who wish to improve their

health, with which necessarily go improved looks. It is published by the Baker & Taylor Company, 33 East Seventeenth street, New York.

## Eggs.

REPLYING to a correspondent's inquiry as to the wholesomeness of eggs, considering that chickens are natural scavengers, and frequently eat much filthy stuff, the editor of Medical Talk expresses the opinion that the food eaten by a hen cannot possibly taint the egg. Is not this going rather far? It is well known that birds fed on fish will lay eggs that have a decidedly fishy flavor. In any case, most people will prefer, wherever possible, to obtain the eggs of fowls that have been fed on cleanly food, not on garbage and excrement.

## Danger in Saliva.

THE board of health of New York City has issued a mandate, forbidding street-car conductors to moisten their fingers with saliva, in order to separate the transfers, before dealing them out to passengers. Fears of disseminating disease germs caused this action of the board.

In Los Angeles, we have a spitting ordinance, which forbids expectorating on the sidewalks, but it is to a great extent a dead letter. Promiscuous spitting is not only a filthy habit, but a dangerous one. Especially is this the case in a section like Southern California, where there are so many persons suffering from diseased lungs, and where it does not rain for half a year, so that the spittle becomes desiccated, and is blown around by the wind, getting into people's lungs, and on fruit and other food exposed. The idea isn't a nice one, is it? It is true that a person whose blood is in healthy condition is immune against such germs, but how many are there whose blood and lungs are in thoroughly sound condition?

## Horror of Vivisection.

A MEDICAL journal publishes an article containing a most cold-blooded description of the horrible tortures inflicted upon over a hundred dogs, not for any particular purpose of discovering some new disease or a cure for disease, but simply to find out how suffering affects them. The tortures are too disgusting and horrible to be read by a sensitive person. The editor of this department is altogether too thin skinned to wade through such disgusting matter, but he must confess that he would be able to sit without a qualm and see the fellow who does such things slowly roasted to death at the stake, which would be a merciful kind of a death compared with the suffering inflicted upon these faithful friends of man.

## Bright's Disease and Babies.

THE following communication has been received from Mrs. J. B. G.:

"Will you please tell us something about Bright's disease? (1) Are physicians agreed as to what it is? (2) Is it ever called catarrh of the kidneys, or is it similar to catarrh in other organs? (3) Does it ever result from a severe cold without there having been previous kidney trouble? (4) What do you think of a child of ten years taking medicine for several months for this disease? (5) Is there not danger of the medicine doing harm to other organs? (6) Are dangerous drugs, such as mercury, ever prescribed by doctors for this complaint? (7) Can it be successfully treated without medicine? (8) Aside from skim milk, what articles of diet are best? (9) Is there any virtue in raw carrots? (10) How much liquid food or drink should a child between eight and ten years take in one day?"

"Perhaps you will consider some of these questions of enough general interest to answer in The Times. There would seem to be a great many children under the doctor's care for kidney trouble. The frequent testing of urine seems to be quite a source of revenue to them."

To answer this correspondent in any detail would need about a page of this department. However, here are condensed replies to her inquiries:

(1) Yes, measurably. (2) No. (3) No. (4) A most abnormal condition of affairs. (5) Yes. (6) Yes. (7) Yes; only in that way. (8) Fruit, nuts and watery vegetables. Drink plenty of distilled water between meals. (9) No more than in raw parsnips or raw beets. Radishes are recommended. (10) That depends on what other food the child eats. If it eats much fruit and watery vegetables, it would need far less fluid than would be necessary if it subsists mainly on solid food. Pure soft water should be drunk between meals, according to appetite.

In regard to the concluding remarks of the correspondent, she is about right. The examination of urine is almost as profitable a source of revenue to the doctors as vaccination. Among the quacks it is a favorite means of scaring timid or ignorant people. There is little urine that will not show some sediment if it stands for a time. Not that the intelligent examination of the urine should be entirely ignored.

## From a Chinese View Point.

HERE are some sensible and interesting remarks, made by an intelligent Chinese woman, in an interview describing her first impressions of the United States. There is much truth in what she says:

"Your civilization in this country is only 200 years old. Yet already your men and women are overbred. Your physicians and scientific men are beginning to trace signs of degeneracy in your race. What will you be in a thousand or two thousand years? I shudder to think of it. You laugh at my fears, and at the placid, slow-going people of China. But we have learned how to preserve our race through many thousands of years of civilization."

"You are only in the first stages of civilization. What will you become at our age?"

"Your people eat more, drink more and sleep more than the Chinese do. It seems to me they are always eating and drinking. You are nervously active in everything you do, but I think you cannot equal us in steady, continuous industry."

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manner in which it is so frequently especially in hotels and restaurants, indigestible mess, to be drenched molasses, is certainly about as unwholesome as could be put into the stomach, on rising in the morning, when coated over with phlegm. If you wait until noon, or 11 o'clock, in the morning. Then take a gruel, or soup, with a few prunes, etc.

to the true facts, there is no question in large quantities, are unwholesome articles of diet. The time they spend in the arteries, and ossify the joints, on again, the starch which they so generally recognized by hypochondriacs as an article of food, when taken in large quantities, throws extra work on the kidneys, as the starch must be broken down before it can be utilized in the system. The general introduction of cereal products is a mistake. They are good in their place, but the stomach is weak, but should be permanently, as an important part of the digestive organs, not finding any gradually become weakened. It is

ED ON 27TH PAGE.)

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## The Story of the Cross.

AS TOLD BY THE MONKS IN THE  
VALLEY OF GIHON.

By a Special Contributor.

PALESTINE, the land of Mohammedans, neglected by civilization and ignored by commerce, where Europeans only pass through on a speedy tour, with no desire to remain, is, notwithstanding, filled with charitable institutions, churches and convents, belonging to innumerable different sects. In behalf of the church and to propagate their creeds, men have willingly given up all that Europe and civilization offered them, and have gone on crusades and pilgrimages to guard their sacred places from the hands of the infidel.

Thus it comes about that most of the Europeans in the Holy Land are found within religious institutions, principally in convents and monasteries. In all villages of any importance there is a Christian church and a convent; sometimes there are two, belonging to different sects; indeed, it is not unusual to find a large church built over some great traditional site, and numerous chapels within, each representing a different Christian sect.

The Greek and the Latin churches are generally found side by side—too often, alas! as rivals, each claiming that theirs is the true site. That is to say, that their convent or church has been built over a spot which gave evidence of being the real site of the biblical event, while perhaps the other sect has located it elsewhere.

Some of the traditions told by these credulous monks are very strange, and the enthusiastic way in which they try to prove them by showing wonderful marks on rocks and on strangely-shaped trees is certainly very amusing.

Among the most important and interesting convents in Palestine is the Convent of the Cross. This is one of the most valued possessions of the Greek Church. The story which is woven around this spot is very peculiar, linking together, as it does, biblical characters of all ages, in a strange legend which supposes them all to have had something to do with the tree which was planted in Abraham's day and finally became the cross of Christ.

The convent presents a very medieval appearance, being a large, gloomy, square building of stone. It is situated in the valley of Gihon, on the southwest of Jerusalem. The sidehill path, leaving the main road from Jerusalem to Jaffa and leading down to this valley, is very rough and stony. In springtime it is covered with bright flowers, which peep out under and around large rocks and stones. The convent is built low down in the valley, which abounds in large olive trees. All around are the bare, stony hills which inclose the little vale. Rugged paths lead down to the monastery, which stands absolutely alone, distant from every village.

The chapel bell, ringing for matins and vespers, reaching over these hills, is heard only by the devout within the convent and perhaps by some stray peasant treading his way over the hills to Jerusalem, or a shepherd boy cheerfully playing his flute as he leads his sheep home. The convent was established by the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem to form a boarding school for youths wishing to be trained for the priesthood. Some of the students are natives of Palestine, and others come from Greece. They all speak modern Greek. Fifty youths are admitted at once. There are ten professors, who instruct them in all branches of education as well as in theology. It is a seven years' course. The youths live very plainly, their board being of the simplest. Interested visitors are courteously shown around, and many visit the large refectory at supper time. Regular exercise is prescribed for the students, and they have no lack of fun at the right time. The costume of the inmates is the same long, full, black coat, with girdle, and tall, square, black hat which the priests wear. It is amusing to walk through the valley at their evening hour of recreation, before the church bell calls for the evening service. The youths present an odd and girlish appearance, with their flowing black robes tucked up under their girdles so that they may run without hindrance, and their long, dark hair coming out from under their tall, square hats, and falling in wavy locks over their shoulders.

In olden times an interesting custom was observed in this convent. The father guardian, on welcoming weary pilgrims who were passing through this valley, invited them to come in and rest, and with great devotion and humility, removing their dusty sandals washed their tired feet. As he performed the ceremony the other monks stood around and sang hymns. Then the priests came in procession and kissed the feet of the pilgrims.

The chapel within the convent is not large, but it is richly decorated, as usual in Greek churches. At the eastern end of the chapel are some steps, above which is a high screen of carved wood and gilt inclosing a small chancel, where mass is celebrated. A stain across the altar marks the blood shed at the Persian massacre under Chosroes. The pavement is of mosaic, laid in elaborate patterns made of innumerable stones. On each side of the aisles are large columns decorated with frescoes of saints in quaint attire and of peculiar perspective. The service is in Greek. The music is all vocal, as the Greek Church never employs instruments for worship. The priests' voices are well trained, and their part-songs are beautifully harmonious. No seats are provided in the Greek Church; the worshipers must either stand or kneel on the marble floor.

A passage behind the altar leads to steps cut out in the rocks which descend into a cave. Here is a hole in the ground rimmed in silver and filled with red earth. This indicates the spot where the "accursed tree" grew. The monks bow down before it with lighted tapers, and touching the earth with their fingers, they kiss it reverently. A large crevice in the rock above marks the place where the tree extended and pushed out its roots.

The chapel is full of the customary Greek pictures of

saints with pearls and diamonds attached to their clothing. All heads are encircled by glittering silver crowns. Here is the large picture illustrating the curious Greek story of the cross.

On one side a tree is growing, green and fair. An old man with long white beard represents Abraham. Beside him a younger man is leading an ass laden with paniers bearing pitchers of water for the tree. One of the pitchers is overturned and the water is running out and flowing down upon the rocks. King Solomon stands by, prepared to cut down the tree so as to use it as a bridge. The Queen of Sheba is beside him in all her queenly grandeur. Then on another side is depicted the last use made of that tree—The Cross of Christ. The monks of the convent tell interested visitors the meaning of the picture, which is the legend of the cross.

They claim that Adam and Eve settled, after their banishment from Eden, in this valley, which was then covered with beautiful white flowers. The story goes on to tell how Abraham and Lot, many years later, visited the spot, and Lot was commanded by an angel to plant a young tree in the valley. He did so, and brought water with which to refresh it all the way from the River Jordan.

Still seven hundred years later, King Solomon came here when contemplating the erection of his beautiful Temple in Jerusalem. He ordered his workmen to cut down the best trees in the neighborhood. Then men, on coming to Lot's tree, hesitated. It was so beautiful they regretted having to cut it down. But they obeyed the King's command, and as they did so an exquisite odor like incense filled the air. As Solomon would have no noise in the Temple, all sawing and hewing had to be done elsewhere, and this tree was prepared in the valley itself. But the beams they brought up to the Temple, were never of the right dimensions. There seemed to be a fatality about them, and the workmen angrily cast the beams aside, exclaiming "What an accursed tree!" The timber lay unnoticed for 1100 years, when it was found and used for the crucifixion. After the crucifixion, no one knew what had become of the cross of Christ till Queen Helena, in 335, came to the Holy Land in search of it. She had a vision in which she saw the place where the cross was buried. She set men to dig for it, and they found it in the very spot of her dream. She immediately had a beautiful cathedral built over the site, and it stands there to this day, an interesting goal for Christian pilgrims—the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.

To prove the veracity of the newly-found cross, it was asserted that pieces of the wood, when worn, acted as charms for incurable diseases. To this day it is believed by many that chips of this cross are veritable talismen. This is the story the monks tell, and we might add that if all these pieces of the cross were put together, they would be sufficient to make a cross many times the size of the original.

"The stump and root of the tree," explains the guiding monk, "are still standing, covered over by the convent." The monks claim further that the white flowers which Eve loved so well, changed their color to red when the tree was used for the cross. And they point to the glorious red anemones which abound in the valley and grow so thickly as to make a veritable crimson blanket over the earth.

EVANGELINE BEN-OLIEL.

### A NEW SUBSTANCE.

From Vienna comes news of a radio-active substance of increased intensity, which Prof. Marckwald has recently isolated from Joachimsthal pitchblende, and to which he has given the name of radio-tellurium. This body possesses intense radio-activity, and especially great power in ionizing the air in its immediate vicinity, and in discharging Leyden jars without sparking. These effects were obtained from a few hundredths of a milligram of the new substance which in its most active form is not self-luminous. It is obtained with quite as much trouble as radium, and Prof. Marckwald was forced to work over two tons of pitchblende in order to obtain less than four milligrams of the substance. The active matter is obtained finally, deposited on a plate of bismuth or copper, which has been immersed in the solution for a number of days. While this deposit is composed almost entirely of ordinary tellurium, nevertheless it carries down with it the minute traces of the substance to which is due the radio-activity and which can be separated by precipitating the tellurium. The new substance possesses certain properties in common with polonium, and Madame Curie, the discoverer of the latter, has protested against a new name being given to it.

Chief of these points of agreement, is the fact that it emits only the A-rays which do not penetrate, but it differs from polonium in that its activity does not diminish to about one-half in the course of a year, but remains constant.—[Harper's Weekly.

### THE OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

The Parsees had five set fasts in the year. Confucianism provided for one great fast and several minor ones. The Brahmins confined the severe fasts to their own caste, requiring only minor observances of the laity. The Jews were commanded to "afflict their souls" on the tenth day of the seventh month, while the priest made an atonement for the sins of the Children of Israel. The command, as is usual with the Jews, was definite and obligatory, and was followed by a threat, "Whatsoever soul shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people."

The definite observance of Lent as a season for fasting and penance in the early church was not fixed until after Tertullian, and its tendency from that time on to the time of the Reformation was to grow constantly more rigid and strict. The English Church clung to almost all the Catholic observances, moderating only in the direction of individual liberty and choice. Some of the Protestant sects did away entirely with any observance of the season, on the high moral ground that all life ought to be a Lent and every Sunday an Easter; the only flaw in this concep-

tion being that it takes too little account of the human nature. Presbyterianism proclaims fasts from time to time, when special blessings are being poured down, thereby admitting the fundamental principle of observance that we renounce one thing to attain another.—[Harper's Weekly.

## THE BEVERAGE OF EVERY HOUSEHOLD


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## BEKINS VAN & STORAGE 244 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES BOTH PHONES 19.



[March 20, 1904.

no little account of the frailty of  
humanity proclaims fasts from time  
to time. Blessings are being prayed for  
and the fundamental principle of asceticism  
is being applied to attain another.—[Hager's]

EVERAGE  
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CHOLD

on's Tea. It recom-  
because of its purity  
and everyone who  
ends

TON'S  
ON TEAS.

quality" and "known  
deal to the thought-  
and the lover of good

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blemishes. It is en-  
dorsed by thousands of  
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DENVER, COLORADO.

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PHONES 19.

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# Los Angeles Juvenile Times

MARCH 20, 1904.

PART II.



STUDIES OF CHILD LIFE.



A full load and a down-hill grade.

March 19, for TAHITI direct: E. E. SONOMA,  
HONOLULU, HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND and AUS-  
TRALIA & ALAMEDA, April 2, for HONOLULU ONLY. For  
particulars apply to HUGH B. RICE, Agent, 218  
Third Street, Los Angeles.

curred in the Indian coolie section.  
Thirty deaths have occurred since  
Thursday. It was at 5  
the commissariat department.



## SOLUTIONS TO DIARY PUZZLES.

Following the trail of the great traveler on his erratic flights about the globe offered an instructive as well as a puzzling lesson in geography. The pages from Walter Williams's diary proved to be a popular puzzle theme, and the clues, as furnished in the text accompanying the little pictures, were not too deeply hidden for the sharp scent of solution hunters.

Many puzzleists successfully tracked the traveler from point to point and left him to resume his wanderings from Italy, in which country sketch No. 10 finds him located.

The ten places concealed in the sentences were as follows:

1. Boston, capital of Massachusetts.
2. Arno, a river of Italy.
3. Erie canal.
4. Amherst, city in Massachusetts.
5. Inkerman, site of battle in Crimean War.
6. Hartford, capital of Connecticut.
7. Lewiston, city in Maine.
8. Bangor, city in Maine.
9. Asia.
10. Italy.

The ten one-dollar prizes for best answers are awarded as follows:

- Nellie H. Eatwell, 627 West Fifteenth street, city.  
Lillian G. Avery, 109 South Hill street, city.  
Eibel Barnhart, 917 Bellevue avenue, city.  
Edward Spencer, 1254 Vernon avenue, city.  
Harold Andrus, Box 175, Pomona, Cal.  
Kathleen D. Loly, 1225 El Molino, Pico Heights.  
Violante Rapson, 1900 Cedar street, San Diego.  
Martha McDonough, 1315 Calumet street, city.  
Robert R. Trant, 387 North Newton avenue, Pasadena.  
Phyllis Hutchins, 454 North Bonnie Brae, city.

## A BIRD LODGING-HOUSE.

ONE THAT WAS FOUND IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HILLS.

By a Special Contributor.

In a narrow cañon not far from my home in the Orange-county foothills, an old sycamore stub raises its naked length a good thirty feet in air, protected from wanton winds by circumscribing ridges and grasping the alluvial soil of the cañon bottom with its great roots firmly. On the eastward side, next the well-wooded hillside, a tangled creeper hugs the old tree, and in summer clothes it with a cloak of brightest crimson; to the west, where the little streamlet flows, a thick young growth of sycamore shoots from the parent tree itself bids fair to soon obscure the barren stub.

But in and beneath and around this tree are some of the most interesting homes you ever saw, for the whole trunk, as well as some of the space beneath the over-arching roofs, has been pre-empted as an apartment-house by the kindred of the wildwood roundabout. They have neither elevators, steam heat nor janitors, yet in a way they seem to appreciate the conveniences of modern flat life without any of the discomforts we humans know. In the extreme basement, under the very darkest root, as befits a discontented old growler, lives a badger. His whiskers are gray with age and his eyes bright with the accumulated wisdom of generations of boys who have tried their wits upon him in vain. Sometimes they try their dogs, too, but the cavernous depths of the old tree bole receive him, and for the time being, at least, he is safe. By no means, however, is he so solitary an old chap as he appears; he has a wife scarcely less surly and averse to dogs and boys than is he himself. In the long summer evenings they sit together in their doorway and growl contentedly when there is no living thing near them save the birds flying overhead. The badger is the healthiest beast on earth, and apparently the most discontented—he is the sick man of the animal kingdom, and he plays the part in an ideal manner. Yet he is no coward, often attacking most furiously dogs that happen to cross his path, and laking to the earth when pursued rather than to a tree as does his relative the raccoon.

But though Mr. Badger lives in the basement of this apartment-house, he is by no means the janitor of it; rather does this duty seem to be monopolized by two gray-brown lizards that run up and down the tree trunk, catching flies all day long. If you sit down on one of the huge roots that lie along the surface of the ground and keep real still for a few moments, out they will both come, stretching inquisitive necks at the stranger, and by and by becoming so confidential as to take flies from your hand. You will soon find, though, that, as far as you are concerned, it is much easier for the lizards to catch their own flies; at least their stomachs seem to be bottomless, and if you try to fill them, you will soon give it up as a bad job. They seem to lay their eggs (for nearly all kinds of lizards lay eggs) in the warm earth in under the roots, yet there are never any more than two lizards in sight at any one time during the year. Probably the rest scatter out to start flat life on their own responsibility.

On the next floor of this hostelry live the linnets and a pair of thrushes. They have their nests out on the porches, so to speak, that is, in the vine that creeps lovingly about the old tree on the upper side. The creeper is an evergreen, and year after year the birds, probably the same pairs, come back to it. Possibly you who have known the brown thrasher of the Eastern States would not recognize the thrush of the California hills, unless it might be by his spotted breast. Our bird is not a sweet singer, as is the Easterner, and does not get here from the south until nearly the middle of April, when both old birds go to nest-building at once. The passer-by who climbs up to the nest in the creeper, about the middle of May, will be rewarded with much scolding, and a glimpse of four bluish-green eggs lightly spotted with varying shades of

brown. Less than a month later, the eggs will have become a nestfull of squawking, naked birds of insatiable hunger. The linnets are less noisy than the thrushes, but much better singers, some of their nesting songs making the old tree ring with melody.

But the real elite of this metropolitan caravansaray are the woodpeckers. There were three species in the upper part of the dead stub, when I was there last time, all industriously carving away at their homes, recklessly dropping chips of rotten wood on the visitor's shoulder with the impudence of the wrens that live in a knothole of the



fence post just across the cañon. Last year the big red woodpecker, a flicker, by the way, had his nest in the hole at the very tip-top of the stub, but this season a pair of sparrow hawks from up the cañon drove the woodcutters out and went to housekeeping a little ahead of their usual time because they found so nice a location. The flickers, in their turn, were not to be entirely ousted, so they went down the tree trunk four or five feet and took up quarters in the old home of a "carpintero" (a smaller and black woodpecker) which they enlarged to suit their requirements. When the dispossessed birds came to their old home, in the early part of May, they found it well filled with six pearly-white eggs decidedly not their own. The immediate appearance on the scene of the usurping flickers put an end to all argument on the part of the lesser birds, so they, too, moved down and cut themselves a new home, thus delaying their actual housekeeping a full month at least.

About midway between the flickers and the black and white "carpinteros" a small limb, not thicker than a man's wrist, and broken off some three feet from the main trunk, sticks out. In this, from season to season, ever since I have known the old tree, a pair of little, fuzzy-looking woodpeckers have nested in peace. Their hole was in the extreme end of the limb, and scarcely large enough for them to enter, so the sparrow hawks could not get in, and the limb itself was too small to be dug out to make a larger hole for any other woodpecker. The life of the wild bird is largely made up of tragedy, but for these two it was no less than a joke. When the hunting sparrow hawks clutched an unwary young flicker taking his first flight in mid air, the lesser cutters of wood looked on from the safe perch of their own door and were glad it was not of their youngsters that went to feed the red-backed enemy.

It has been three years since the first pair of these little hawks came to the cañon, nesting the first year in a big dead walnut half way up on the eastern hillside; now their progeny are scattered all up and down the cañon, laying a nestful of eggs in every old dead stub and swooping down in swarms upon the farmers of the valley below, seeking to rid them of noxious bugs. And they succeed; in that small flat where the cañon's mouth broadens out into the level valley there is not a potato bug or a grasshopper, and not very many linnets, for which last ride-dance alone, thanks are due to the active little red-backed hawks. Occasionally they have a tussle with the ground squirrel that has his home a rod or two from the sycamore's base, but most often he is too much for them, at least, if he cannot whip the two, he can generally manage to get into his hole before they can do him any material damage. He is a wise old boy, this squirrel, and the way he will size up a stranger for better or for worse is a wonder. For dogs he cares no more than for the sparrow hawks, which is not at all. Sometimes he runs over to the tree and scurries down the badger's hole, evidently with the latter's full permission, as he does not even evoke the usual growl from the gray-whiskered old fellow. Indeed, the dwellers in this natural apartment-house seem to get along together remarkably well.

HARRY H. DUNN.

## TWO LITTLE PRINCESSES.

DAUGHTERS OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY WHO ATTRACT MUCH ATTENTION.

From a Special Correspondent.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Despite the feeling of something like disgust—on account of the popular hope for an heir to the throne—which was manifested throughout this country when both the small daughters of the King and Queen of Italy were born, time has turned these little royal ladies from "only girls" into the darlings of the nation. The accompanying picture of the elder, Princess Yolanda, is new, and the first that ever has been published of the Princess in anything but a conventional attitude.

Little Yolanda, is her mother's daughter in the matter of looks. Dark, almost black hair, large serious eyes, and unsmiling mouth, make her outwardly a most sober young person, while in reality she is a sprite whose mischievous spirit is always getting her into trouble. The little Mafalda, on the other hand, is quicksilver in human form, and is the image of her paternal grandmother. She is

Queen Margherita in miniature, the same golden hair, blue eyes, the same nose and mouth, the same ways, until one almost instinctively waits for the known bow of the queen-mother, who has made friends by that same bow than Queen Elena has made by the want of it. These babies, with scarcely months between them, have turned the Quirinal Palace into a well-ordered and peaceful palace of stately royalty, an untidy, noisy and home-like abode, where reign supreme.

The two little Princesses have nurses of all nations



but above all an English governess, Miss Dickson, the only person they can be said to respect, the disciplinarian, while papa and mama are not.

Yolanda's greatest delight is to drive her little cart by herself, which, although she is only two years old, she accomplishes with dignity, being roundly rebuked when the groom comes too near, or does touch the reins. In this, however, she does not get her own way, after an adventure last summer, which she refuses to have mentioned in her presence. She was riding with Mafalda at her side, and all was serene, when



PRINCESS YOLANDA IN HER ROOM.

dropped her whip, which the groom stopped to pick up. Just at that moment Yolanda noticed that her doll was missing. Thinking that it had fallen out of the cart, she dropped the reins, and stood up with a howl, while Mafalda, frightened, dropped off the seat. The groom started, set off at a gallop, which soon landed Yolanda on the grass. Whenever she is reminded of this incident, Princess flushes, and says: "Yolanda then a big girl."

Yolanda takes great interest in all the persons who come to visit the King and Queen. She was disappointed that the Czar did not come, as she would have his four daughters with him, who would scarcely speak to King Edward because he is one with him, and even examined his room to see that the little girl she expected was not concealed. Now she is all agog for the French President, who has confused with the American, as, knowing Mafalda Meyer's daughters, and hearing that their father was President, she thinks it is he who is coming.

The taking of the latest two photographs of the children is the consequence of a fad of the King. He has had a great dislike to have the pictures of any of his royal family for sale in the shops, so that it has been most impossible to have them. The people, not understanding this, wondered very much, until the rumor came that both the children were deformed, and that King Victor would not have them photographed. When the Queen's ears first, who shed many tears, and it was then decided to have the children photographed at once, and to do so at stated intervals. Their little bodies are as straight and well-formed as parent could desire, and one can understand the joy of Their Majesties at such a cruel report.

## ROSALIES

SOME PIES AND

A G

By a

The temperature was rather slowly and evenly, and kept very pretty sure that it is not of these little pies, fifteen minutes. The kind of stove was a wood stove baking a or gas stove. The cents apiece, and was for, last a ton. Puff paste is considered difficult for a sowing rule makes a enough for any one. Three heaping table-spoonful of butter, and a half-spoonful of short-



TRIM

and water enough to make a smooth dough. Into this work them cold as possible. smooth, add slowly very much until the dough is firm, then roll out, scraping the dough into a smooth, round shape, placing one in the middle you roll out the dough, to fit a little of paste lightly into the pie. Rosalie doing in the thing you prefer, roll out the top crust, cut a few holes in the steam to escape out of the pie, thus making it moisten the edges, and pressing the dough on, pressing the dough on, then dip the edge of the pie all around the scraps of dough, and a cutter cut an even circle. Place these on

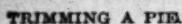


Fitwhollupfries



*By a Special Contributor.*

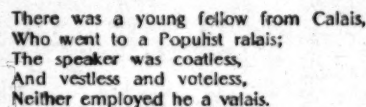
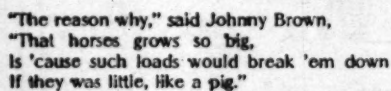
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water enough to make a rather firm dough. Sift the salt and baking powder together into your little mixing bowl. Into this work the butter and cottage cheese as cold as possible. When all are worked fine and smooth, add slowly very cold water, mixing with the fingers until the dough is formed. Flour the board, and turn the dough out, scraping the bowl clean. Gently knead the dough into a smooth, round mass. Divide into two equal balls, placing one in the bowl to be out of the way, while you roll out the other portion with well-floured hands into a little six-inch pie pan. Press the sheet of dough lightly into the pan, and trim it just to fit, as you would in the picture. Now put in whatever filling you prefer, roll out the other portion of dough for the top crust, cut a few little crosses in it through which to let the steam to escape (otherwise the juice would run out of the pie, thus spoiling it.) Dip the fingers in cold milk and moisten the edge of lower crust, then place the top crust on, pressing the edges firmly together. Trim to the edge of the pie pan, then dip the tines of a fork in flour and dent the edge of the pie all around, to finish it prettily. Gather the scraps of dough, roll thin, and, with your little biscuit cutter cut an even number of circles. In half of the circles cut with your well-washed thimble two thimble holes each. Place these on the whole circles, and when

**Jam Pie.**—Line a pie pan with paste and fill with raspberry, apricot or any preferred jam. Roll out more paste and cut into very narrow strips, place these criss-cross over the jam, pressing the ends firmly into the edge of the lower crust, and bake.

The richest citizen of Berlin has an income of \$704,000 a year. If he realizes 5 per cent. on his investment—a tremendous interest in Germany—his fortune is about \$14,000,000. The next richest man has \$12,500,000. There are thirteen millionaires worth between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, thirty-three between \$2,500,000 \$5,000,000, and 621 between \$500,000 and \$2,500,000. The number of whose fortunes are over \$14,000 is 53,899, and less than that sum 378,484. All of these pay an income tax. The population of Berlin is 2,000,000. A million and a half pay no income tax.—[New York Press.

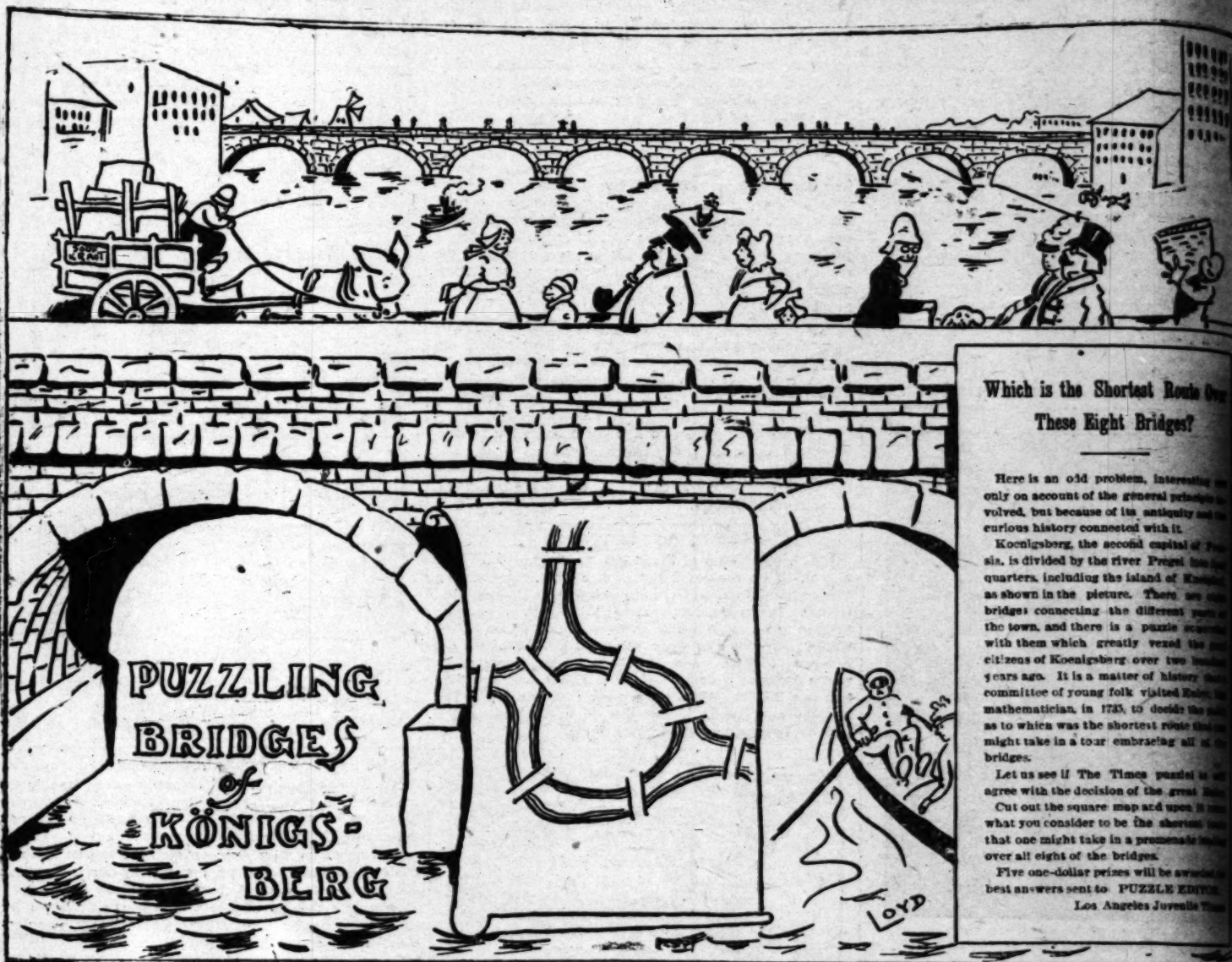


Polkley: Oh! come now, I say!  
Jolkley—Fact! The young fellow was a bellboy in a hotel and the white-haired paralytic was a guest.—[Philadelphia Press.

Fitswhollupfries, champion Lilliputian of de world, an' s-s-say if anny guy in de block tink he kin knock dis chip off me shouldher, let 'im sthep up an' thry it, s-s-see?"



# SAM LOYD'S PUZZLES.



## Which is the Shortest Route Over These Eight Bridges?

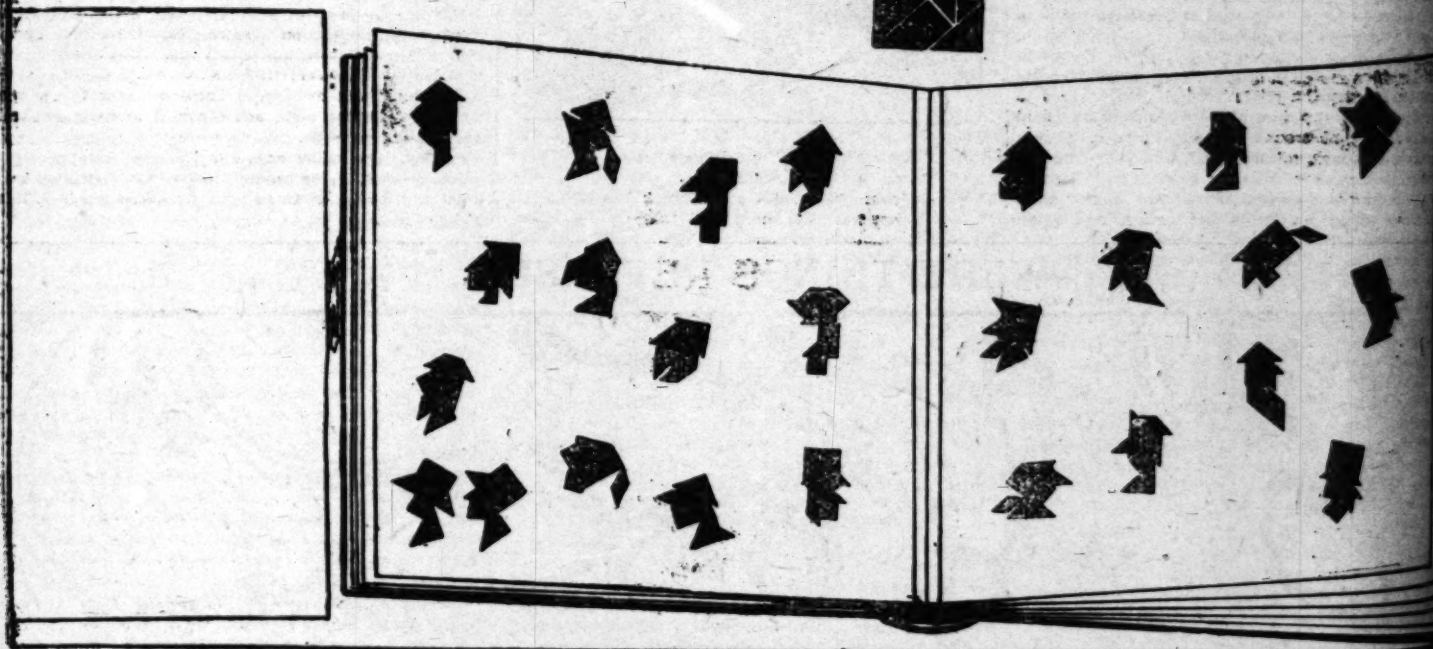
Here is an old problem, interesting not only on account of the general principles involved, but because of its antiquity and the curious history connected with it.

Koenigsberg, the second capital of Prussia, is divided by the river Pregel into two quarters, including the island of Kneiphof, as shown in the picture. There are eight bridges connecting the different parts of the town, and there is a puzzle connected with them which greatly vexed the citizens of Koenigsberg over two hundred years ago. It is a matter of history that a committee of young folk visited Euler, the mathematician, in 1736, to decide the matter as to which was the shortest route that one might take in a tour embracing all of the bridges.

Let us see if The Times puzzleist can agree with the decision of the great Euler. Cut out the square map and upon it trace what you consider to be the shortest route that one might take in a promenade embracing over all eight of the bridges.

Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded to the best answers sent to PUZZLE EDITOR, Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

## PUZZLING PORTRAITS



### CAN YOU MAKE A FUNNY FIGURE?

According to encyclopedia lore, the game of Tangrams is of very ancient origin and has been played in China for upward of four thousand years, somewhat in the nature of a national pastime. It consists of seven flat pieces of wood, cut upon the geometrical angles of 45 and 90 degrees, with straight edges which fit together so as to form a variety of changes which baffle the science of mathematics to compute.

A wonderful thing about the Tangram puzzles is that they are simple enough to fascinate children in the kindergarten, and yet so intensely interesting as to attract such great men as Li Hung Chang, Gustave Dore, the great painter, and Lewis Carroll, who wrote "Alice in Wonderland."

The simple trick is to take the seven pieces, shown in the square at the top of the picture, and put them together so as to form new figures. Each figure must contain all the pieces and must not overlap. Copy the square as shown, and past it on a heavy card before cutting it.

In portraiture the Tangram pieces seem to lend themselves to the construction of an endless variety of characteristic and amusing silhouettes. Each of the heads shown in the picture was produced by arrangements of the seven pieces and gives an idea of what may be accomplished in portrait making.

To test the ability of our puzzleists in the Chinese pastime, five one-dollar prizes are offered for the cleverest human heads or figures produced from the seven pieces. When you have arranged them into what you consider to be your best effort, draw an outline diagram of the pieces in the arrangement you wish to show them and send it to the

PUZZLE EDITOR, Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

March 20, 1904]

THE

THEY RECEIVE  
WARD FOR

Conti

Having disarmed him with rope. Ned knew he was beaten even in the most desperate fortune would favor him should close upon him. "You had better take us. We will see that the D—n your joking suffering for sleep. "Well, rest, then," morrow. "Where?" asked the "You'll enjoy the trip," replied Ned. He was

They already felt the justice would be done. appreciated the dignity of justice.

The prisoner lay down

"Don't want you to take my hands," said Ned, in mood.

"Now you take a snore watch."

So Harry lay down, and soon asleep. The robber peering around in the light renewed with fresh faith in his knees.

In about four hours, Ned

at the wheel, Harry

let our friend take

then Ned turned in, and

kept watch until the

prisoner slept a little,

coming about that.

After breakfast the boys

prepared for the start. The

lives left them in no

committed the crime

his pack gave them

bags of gold, and a p

That must be a paying

robber, as he hauled forth

The robber groaned and

"No swearing," said Ned

We do not allow it in o

"Who in h—l are you fell

onto me?" asked the r

"It will ease your

redly, "I'll tell you. We

came out here

our brother Ben. We re

you kindly left for us

thought we could make use

only poor boys, born o

"Captured by kids!" excl

ould have stood it to be

ack."

"More honor to you," said

you alive."

"No, you bell!" exclaimed

"I was lookin' out for

looked innocent."

"Harmless as doves, but

who did not often join in the

"Good!" said Ned.

"Snakes in the grass!" ex

"Don't call names," said Ne

at the settlement in the

called us, if we had been as

The robber did not reply.



# THE BOY RANGERS.

THEY RECEIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD FOR CAPTURING AN OUTLAW.

Contributed by Solon Lauck.

[Continued.]

Having disarmed their captive, the boys proceeded to bind him with rope. He submitted without a struggle. He knew he was beaten. But hope springs in the heart, even in the most desperate moments. He still hoped that fortune would favor his escape, before the prison door should close upon him.

"You had better take a little more sleep," said Ned. "We will see that the wild cats do not trouble you."

"Don't you joking!" exclaimed the robber. "I'm not offering for sleep."

"Well, rest, then," said Ned; "there'll be traveling to-morrow."

"Where?" asked the prisoner, sullenly.

"You'll enjoy the trip better if it comes as a surprise," replied Ned. He was feeling quite gay, and so was Harry.

Soon the party was wending its way along the trail, driving the robber's burro ahead. In due time they arrived at the camp, which the boys had left the day before. Ben was astonished, and could hardly believe his eyes.

Next day they arrived at their lodge, with the prisoner under close guard. The following day Ned and Harry took him to the settlement, and, delivering him to the authorities, together with the gold and silverware, received the promised reward of \$500, accompanied by endless praise and congratulations. Then they returned to their mountain retreat, quite ecstatic over their achievements.



"HE APPEARED AT THE DOOR."

When the boys arrived at their lodge they had a long story to tell Ben, of their reception at the settlement, and the honors paid them for their bravery and skill in capturing a desperate criminal. They had sent the money to a bank in Los Angeles, by a friend of Mr. Smith's, so that now they had a real bank account, and felt quite rich.

For several days the boys were busy dressing and preparing the skins of the animals they had taken on their trip. They soaked the deer skins in water, until they were well softened, and then removed the hair by means of ashes. After dressing the skins nicely the boys proceeded to make themselves trousers, cutting patterns for the purpose from old newspapers, using the trousers they had for measurements. They had brought from the settlement some coarse needles and stout thread, and a pair of shears. For the first time in their lives the boys realized the immense value of these common articles.

"Think of making needles from bones or cactus thorns, as the Indians did!" exclaimed Ben; "why, these steel needles are worth a hundred times what we paid for them, when you think what they save us in the way of labor."

"Yes," responded Ned; "and suppose we had to make our thread by dividing the sinews of deer or other animals! I tell you, most people do not appreciate what blessings we have from civilization."

"The best way to appreciate civilization," said Ben, "is to get away from it for a while, as we have done."

"That's so!" exclaimed Harry, who was struggling with his needle and thread, trying to sew up one of his trouser legs. "I think I should appreciate a thimble just now."

"Why not say a sewing machine?" exclaimed Ned, laughing.

With such pleasantry the boys carried on their work, until they had made themselves trousers which were indeed very creditable specimens of the tailor's art. When these were done, the trousers which they had brought from the settlement were washed and mended, and then put carefully away, for use on future trips to civilization. The boys intended to make hunting shirts of deer skins, as soon as they could get the deer.

After making their trousers, the boys busied themselves in finishing the other skins for rugs, and in preparing and mounting the heads of the deer. When the rugs were done, the boys gazed at them with much pride. Ned had brought some glass eyes from the East, suitable for the purpose, and had inserted them into the heads of the coyote, the bear, the mountain lion and the wild cats, in a way that was sufficiently artistic, though not quite up to the standard of the professional taxidermist. He had learned the use of arsenic in dressing the heads, so that they were safe from any possible deterioration.

The head of the buck was mounted just over the fireplace, where the boys could gaze on it with admiring eyes as they sat before the cheerful blaze. That of the doe was placed over a rustic book shelf which Ben had made for the reception of a few favorite volumes. On the next trip to the settlement, which Ned made about the last of November, for some supplies, he took the bear skin and coyote rug, and had them shipped East to his father for Christmas presents.

During the first week of December there was a rain storm throughout Southern California, with floods in some sections. In the mountains there was a heavy fall of snow, which covered the trails, and bent the branches of the trees down with a burden of fleecy white. The boys had a good woodpile, so that they did not suffer from the cold. They kept a cheerful fire blazing in the big fireplace, and Ned and Harry romped and frolicked in the

snow outside, as they used to do back on the old farm in their Vermont home.

During the second day of the snowstorm, as Ned and Harry were strolling at some distance from their lodge, with their guns, looking for gray squirrels, and enjoying the flying snowflakes with all the ardor of warm-blooded youth, they heard a rifle shot, which seemed to come from a point up the cañon, and perhaps a mile away. Ben also heard the shot, and the two boys, looking back to the lodge, saw him standing in the door, gazing up the cañon.

"We'll go see what it is," shouted Ned, and Ben waved his hand in response.

Then, wading through the deep snow, the two brothers pushed their way slowly along the trail, which was so covered that they could not have followed it if they had not been perfectly familiar with its direction. Now and then a small avalanche of snow fell from the branches of some pine tree, and once Ned barely escaped being deluged by one of them.

As they reached the head of the cañon, with much labor, and came out upon the ridge of the mountain, they stopped to reconnoiter. They could not see far, on account of the falling snow, and could hear no sound.

"It doesn't seem likely that anyone would be out hunting in this storm," exclaimed Ned, as they stood perplexed, hesitating whether to push forward in the snow, or return to camp.

"Maybe someone has got lost," suggested Harry.

"That's so," replied Ned, thoughtfully; "perhaps we'd better shout and see if we can get any response."

Then the two boys raised their voices in a long-drawn cry which woke the echoes, and startled some gray squirrels in one of the pines so that they scampered off through the branches to another tree, shaking down showers of snow as they leaped and ran from limb to limb.

The boys listened intently, but could hear no response.

"Let's fire our guns," suggested Harry.

So they fired, in quick succession, the two shots ringing out sharply on the still air.

In a moment they heard a shot in reply, coming from some point far down the mountain side.

They did not wait for any further response, but at once plunged down the steep slope. There was no trail, but as the mountain was covered with pines, there was little brush at this point to impede their progress.

Making rapid headway through the snow, they soon traversed a distance of more than a mile, when they came to a small water course, lined with brush. As they were crossing this, they were rewarded by seeing footprints on the other side, partly obscured by the rapidly falling snow. Following these, with a loud shout, they soon came to a cluster of small trees. When they had penetrated this, they saw, to their great surprise and satisfaction, the form of a man sitting by one of the trees.

Rushing up to him they found that he was almost unconscious, and that he could not reply to their questions. He was evidently lost on the mountain, and nearly dead from exhaustion, hunger and cold. A rifle lay by his side, with an empty shell in the breech. He had fired it with his last remaining strength, in response to the shots fired by the two boys.

The boys saw at once that there was no time to be lost.

"Shall we make a fire here and warm him up?" asked Harry, who was usually inclined to defer to Ned's judgment in cases of emergency.

"I think we'd better get him to camp as soon as possible," replied Ned; "we have nothing with us for him to eat."

The stranger looked at them with sunken eyes, but did not seem to be sufficiently conscious to speak.

While Harry chafed the stranger's hands, which were stiff with cold, Ned hastily cut some poles, with which he soon constructed a rude hurdle, tying the poles together with some stout cord which he had in his pocket.

When this was done, the boys placed the stranger upon it, and covered him with their coats. Laying the three rifles upon the hurdle, the boys seized it, and rose with their heavy burden.

It was a toilsome journey which they had before them, but pity strengthened their limbs. It took them over an hour to get back to camp, struggling through the deep snow, and resting frequently. Before reaching camp, they raised their voices in a cry to Ben, to let him know they were coming. He appeared at the door, and when he saw them, carrying a burden which was hidden by their coats and covered with snow, he at first thought they were bringing home the carcass of some animal which they had killed. But in a moment Ned called to him and told him the fact.

"Make a pot of coffee as quick as you can, Ben," said Ned, as the two boys approached the door of the cabin. "We've got a man here nearly dead from exposure, and almost frozen, too."

Ben flew to the cupboard, and found a small quantity of coffee which had been left since the boys gave up the use of it, some time before. While Ned and Harry stretched their new-found guest out upon a cot bed, and began to take off his wet clothing, Ben got a pot of coffee boiling.

Soon the warmth of the room and the vigorous rubbing given him by Ned and Harry, began to revive the spirits of the stranger. He opened his eyes, and smiled faintly.

"Here, drink this, if you can," said Ben, holding a cup of steaming coffee made very much stronger than the boys themselves had ever drunk it.

[To be Continued.]

## THEY WERE THE THINGS.

"Really, y' know, you're the belle of the ball," chattered the silly duds who surrounded her, "pawstically charming! perfect in every way!"

"Nonsense," protested Miss Pechis, wearily. "There are some things about me that are utterly disgusting."—[Philadelphia Press.]



## Is the Shortest Route Over These Eight Bridges?

An old problem, interesting not so much because of its antiquity and the history connected with it.

It is a matter of history that a young folk visited Euler, the mathematician, in 1735, to decide the point which was the shortest route that one could take in a tour embracing all of the

of the Times puzzle is with the decision of the great Euler. The square map and upon it trace consider to be the shortest route might take in a promenade embracing eight of the bridges.

One-dollar prizes will be awarded for answers sent to PUZZLE EDITOR, Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

## BAITS



and years, somewhat in the manner which fit together so as to produce an intensely interesting as to the

new figures. Each figure must be made of silhouettes. Each of the silhouettes produced from the seven pieces you wish to show them and send to the Los Angeles Juvenile Times.





## Studies for the Young. By Gussie Packard DuBois.



### GUIDO RENI.

ONE OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF PAINTING WHO CARED ONLY FOR HIS ART.

Rome has long been a city of pilgrims. Up and down its streets, through its churches and among its ruins they have fared from all countries, and at all times. When we think of the city on its seven hills, we think of it as thronged by passing feet for hundreds of years, as if the famed in the world's history had passed in one long procession over its ancient roads and through its streets.

Some three hundred years ago, when Gregory XIII. was made Pope, there was a great gathering in Rome from all parts of Italy to honor him, and from his native city, Bologna, went many people. It was customary at such times for the pilgrims to sing chants, some of them very difficult as well as beautiful, and Bologna had a regular choir-master who the year round received a salary from the city for keeping a choir ready and in practice to lead the pilgrims in their chants.

The choir-master at this time was a man named Reni, and when the pilgrimage was made to honor Gregory XIII. he went with the others to Rome. During his absence, a baby boy came to his home, who grew up to be one of the world's famous painters, Guido Reni.

Like hundreds of other little Italian boys, he was as beautiful as a picture, with large, soft, dark eyes, and round face framed in bright curly hair. As he grew older his father taught him how to play the harpsichord and the flute, and he learned to sing in the clear, sweet soprano voice that so many Italian boys have, even in our American streets. One would naturally expect to hear of him that, with such rare opportunities for learning, he became a fine musician. But, on the contrary, he left his music as often as he dared, and spent his time in drawing, and modeling little figures from clay. The father, however, was so determined to make a musician

and in later life often found rest and comfort in music.

As we all know, he did not fail as a painter. The story of his life is one of careful, patient work, learning from one master after another, painting picture after picture, sometimes for a church altar, sometimes on a wall in the shape of a fresco, and now and then a canvas for some person of note. After working in this manner until about his twenty-first year, he, too, began to long to make a pilgrimage to Rome, not, however, with music and processions to honor some great man, or to worship at some shrine, but one that should bring him where he could see the works of art in its churches and galleries. So, in company with a friend, he started away, a pilgrim at the shrine of art.

Day after day the young men spent in visiting galleries, drawing and redrawing noted pictures. Then, after a time, their work became known, and work began to come in to Guido, orders for paintings and frescoes. But it was at this time that the foundations were laid for all his future misfortune. While the days were spent in copying and painting, the evenings were given over to playing cards, and he soon developed a love for gambling that in later years kept him in debt and worry.

The wonderful skill shown in his work won the attention of the nobility and wealthy people, and before a very long time had gone by he was made court painter. This brought him a furnished house and his living, and a good salary besides, and in addition to this his paintings were paid for, so he was at ease so far as money matters went.

The Cardinal of Rome was repairing one of the fine palaces at this time, and Guido was sent for to fresco the walls. He outdid all his former work in the beauty that blossomed here under his brush, and one of the pictures that he painted there is considered his masterpiece. It is the "Aurora," which is reproduced on this page.

After this the people were so eager to have him paint for them that he could not fill half the orders that came

He gave the most minute finish to every part of a picture, often drawing the same hand or arm twenty times in a sketch before he was willing to put it into the picture. Better than any other artist he understood how to paint upturned faces. In order to do this he had long studied not only antique heads, but Greek medals and cameos, as well as people.

He frequently used silk instead of canvas in painting his pictures, because it was more lasting. The way in which he found this out was by seeing a casket opened in which the skeleton crumbled at a touch, and the garments all fell into dust with the exception of a silk robe, which remained. He was also very careful in using only the best colors, and for this reason his pictures have retained their original beauty, while others, painted at the same time by other artists, are dark and dingy. His pictures had few heavy shadows, but were light and clear, and most of them are on religious subjects, so that the common people called him "The Painter of Paradise."

He was fair of complexion, strong and athletic in figure, a handsome man, and very careful and neat in his dress and belongings, always wearing clothes of good material, silk in summer, and velvet and Spanish-woolen in winter. He also dressed his mother in the best that was to be had.

His one grievous fault was the love of gambling, which grew upon him in his later years, as it always will. He gave up everything for money to spend in this way. He borrowed, he painted hasty portraits, and sold his time in the studio. But let us be charitable, since there were so many virtues to offset this. Perhaps if there had been a loving wife to help him to conquer this fault, and little children to cheer him after his hard work of the day, he would never have yielded as he did. But Guido Reni never married. Many a needy family was helped by him, and poor, struggling artists never came to him in vain. History gives a long list of names of men to whom, he



THE "AURORA," BY GUIDO RENI.

of the boy that he took his paper away from him; then, nothing daunted, he marked upon the walls, and when he could no longer find a bare space there, he made pictures in the dust with a stick, and he could always find enough dust.

The days were not long enough for him to make all the pictures that came into his busy brain, and he worked in his room after the family were in bed, still drawing, drawing on scraps of paper that he could save up here and there. When they found that he was doing this they took the lamp away from him; then he managed to hide a small lamp under his bed, or save up candle ends that would give him a glimmer of light, and in that way to keep on with his sketching.

The father often went to one of the large palaces of the city where there were music halls, and here he led in the concerts. In the palace were also art galleries and schools. A famous Flemish painter had his studio there. One day he dropped in, as he often did, to rest a little from his painting and listen to the music. Guido's father was busy with baton and music score, and near him sat the little boy, hardly listening, but scribbling all over the margin of a music leaf, spoiling it, as his father thought, no doubt. The painter stopped to pat the chubby cheek and admire the beautiful eyes, but as he glanced at the boy's scribbling he was amazed to see the skill shown in his work. His practiced eye saw what the choir-master had not, that the boy had talent, and he lost no time in telling the father so, and urging him to place his son where he could be taught. The father was not unkind, only a little disappointed, since, to him, music was the one thing of importance; so he consented to do so. However, he made Guido promise that if he failed in painting he would come back and study music, and, in the meantime, would keep up his practice.

I have an idea that Master Guido did not enjoy practicing any more than do Master John or George of the present day, who are not painters. But he kept his word,

to him. They even paid him in advance for work, and he was sometimes compelled to refund the money because he could not find time to fill their orders.

His next public work was painting the Pope's chapel in another palace, and all the Roman court praised the work as a marvel of art. But there were many other young art students in Rome at that time, and when Guido had to turn away orders while they remained idle, they were envious and full of hard thoughts. Then Guido cared nothing for gables and pomp, for wealth and great honors; his beloved painting was all his thought. Because of this, some of the court officials and smaller dignitaries became vexed when he did not leave his painting to show them honor. The Pope himself had no such feeling; for once, when he had come upon the artist in his work of frescoing the chapel, he graciously told him to replace his cap upon his head, and for the future not to remove it before him. But from the others there was malicious fault-finding, and at last they tried to withhold a part of the money that was justly due him.

So, tired of their unkind and spiteful actions, he left Rome and went back to his native city of Bologna.

At first he said that he should paint no more, and gave himself up to arranging famous pictures and statuary that he had brought with him. But such a master could not long lay aside his brush, and it was at this time that he painted a picture that has been copied hundreds of times, and is a favorite subject of study. It is called "The Massacre of the Innocents." It was taken to Paris by Napoleon's marshals, but is now preserved in a gallery of Bologna.

Other paintings and frescoes followed, but soon the Pope missed him from Rome, and he was summoned to return. He took his mother with him this time, and they were met far out from the city by a long line of carriages containing Roman Cardinals and Princes. How proud and glad she must have been.

The years that followed were full of successful work.

pure affection, he loaned large sums of money, and was a discouraged man and many a penniless woman to cause to remember his generosity.

Not only in Italy was Guido Reni known. He painted a "Venus" for the Duke of Bavaria, the "Europa" for the King of Poland, a Madonna for the King of Spain, and the "Annunciation" for the King of France. One of his best works was Ariadne, painted for the Queen of England. This picture was sent to England, but met with an untimely fate, for during the revolutionary period a Puritan destroyed it as being pagan.

"The Archangel Michael," which hangs in the Capuchin church in Rome, is one of his best paintings. He called it one of the most beautiful things in the world. It is painted on silk.

In the Barberini Palace at Rome there is a marvelous portrait of a young girl called Beatrice Cenci. This is often placed in the catalogue of Guido Reni's paintings, but some of the best writers deny that it is his. Had it been in the catalogues, however, list it under his name.

Guido Reni died at the age of sixty-seven, and was buried with great honors. A vast crowd of people of all ranks in life came to mourn and to do honor to his memory. And so he, whose life began on this earth at the time of a great pilgrimage made to do honor to a saint who was followed to the grave by a procession of the faithful which had never been seen before, people who loved him and mourned his death.

### Q. AND A.

"Pop."

"Yes, my son."

"Did they used to put money over dead people's eyes now?"

"Who, what—"

"Public officials. So they can't see some things." [Cleveland Leader.]

Aurora in Greece the dawn. It is with her rosy day. The dewdrops on the grass are her Phoebe is the girl who represents Aurora the chariot of Phoebus. Below them one is breaking over it, and the other is a joyous and glad, as new day, and Phoebe holds the reins light of the torch-bearer.

The picture is a float back in circle of graceful limbs, the coils of the hair, all a lightness, a buoyancy. The only thing in the feeling of anything like shape of the man last effort to hold it floats in a wide, flow and onward.

It is a pretty thought the torch-forward, otherwise it would score. The effect of this the palace in fresco brightness and joyous miss entirely, is its beyond expression.

### HOW TO M

FULL DIRECTIONS

PRE

By a

Perhaps some of you have seen the kelp that have been used to wish that they could like babies for their. Now it is quite pos



child to make herself a kelp these directions are First, of course, is the at all of our seaside resort on the sand long enough dry. Choose those smoothest heads, and the children call them.

The next step is to get the kelp paint a round the face to be—the large in the features; use a paint that comes in tubs are good for this purpose, not work well on the kelp finished, the dolls must be the white paint will dry nearly a week, but the w depends on your being patient does not stick at all to y

The next thing to be Either carmine or crimson out a very little of the p and mix white with it, a li color you want. Start the under the left eye, and the left cheek and across the der the right eye, and draw meet.

You will then have wh standing in a red horseshoe. Again you must let the enough, this time—and the two curved lines with a do bits, drawn like an eye



## THE GODDESS OF DAWN.

AURORA IN GRECIAN MYTHOLOGY, AND MEANING OF THE PICTURE.

By a Special Contributor.

Aurora in Grecian mythology is the goddess of the dawn. It is she who puts out the stars, and with her rosy fingers draws back the curtains of the day. The dewdrops which may be seen in the morning on the grass are her tears shed for the loss of a son.

Phoebus is the god of the sun. In the picture the artist represents Aurora scattering flowers and going before the chariot of Phoebus, who is attended by the hours. Below them one may see the city, with the light just breaking over it, and the darkness fleeing from the chariot. The hours, with their hands joined together, are joyous and glad, as they should be at the beginning of a new day, and Phoebus himself, strong and beautiful, holds the reins lightly over his fiery horses, lighted by the little torch-bearer.

The picture is wonderful in its curves. The drapery flows back in circles, the clouds roll away in curves, the graceful limbs, the torch, the flowers in wreaths, the round curls of the hair, all carry out this effect, and the result is a lightness, a buoyant feeling, no weight, no heaviness. The only thing in the whole picture that gives one the feeling of anything but forward movement is the ball-like shape of the mantle of Phoebus, as if night made one last effort to hold it back in darkness. But Aurora's drapery floats in a wide, flowing circle that seems to bear her up and onward.

It is a pretty thought of the artist to flare the flame of the torch forward, too, instead of backward, since otherwise it would scorch the locks of the little bearer.

The effect of this picture, as it stands on the walls of the palace in fresco, is said to be one of wonderful brightness and joyous beauty. The coloring, which we miss entirely, is its chief charm, and is light and delicate beyond expression.

## HOW TO MAKE KELP BABIES.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR MANUFACTURE OF THE PRETTY BROWNIES.

By a Special Contributor.

Perhaps some of the readers of The Juvenile Times have seen the kelp babies which for several years past have been used to decorate souvenir cards, and have wished that they could have some of these cute little elf-babies for their own.

Now it is quite possible for any neat, deft-fingered



to make herself a family of kelp people if she follows these directions carefully.

First, of course, is the gathering of the kelp. It is found at all of our seaside resorts, but it must be that which has lain on the sand long enough to become hard and thoroughly dry. Choose those pieces which have the roundest, smoothest heads, and the longest leaves—dress, the Coast children call them.

The next step is to paint the face. On one side of the kelp paint a round white spot as large as you wish the face to be—the larger the face the easier it is to put on the features; use a medium-sized brush and the oil paint that comes in tubes. Silver white or zinc white are good for this purpose, but avoid flake white, as it does not work well on the kelp. When the white spots are painted, the dolls must be laid aside to dry. Sometimes the white paint will dry in a day, sometimes it takes nearly a week, but the whole success of dolly's face depends on your being patient. It must be so dry that it does not stick at all to your fingers when you touch it.

The next thing to be done is to put on the cheeks. Either carmine or crimson-lake will do for these. Squeeze out a very little of the paint on a piece of glass or tin, and mix white with it, a little at a time, until you get the color you want. Start the color with a downward curve under the left eye, and draw the brush down over the left cheek and across the chin; start in the same way under the right eye, and draw the brush down until the reds meet.

You will then have what looks like a white toadstool standing in a red horseshoe.

Again you must let the paint dry—overnight will be enough this time—and then you put in the eyes, each a curved line with a dot in one corner; and the nose, down like an eye from mamma's hook-and-eye

next.

They can't see some things—

money over dead people's eyes

is confined only to live people

they can't see some things—

AND A.



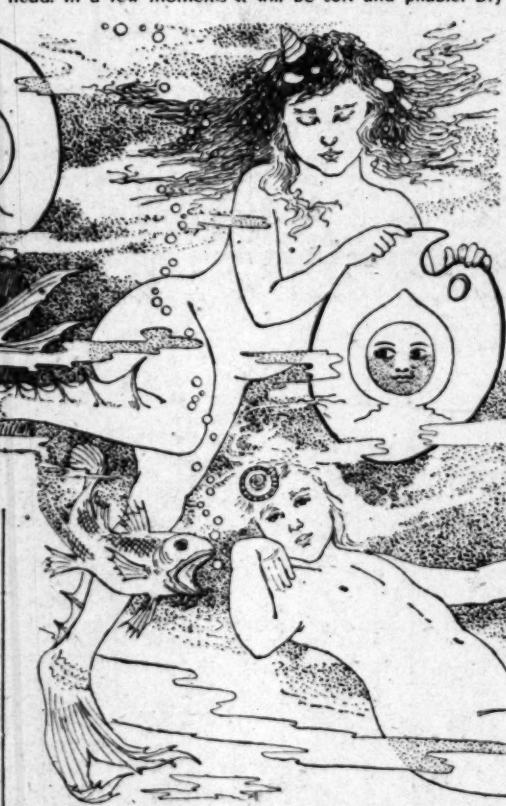
There was an old codger in Ghent,  
Whose life in high living was spent;  
But he's now got the gout,  
So he's cut it all out  
And concluded he'd better keep Lent.

card; and a figure three lying on its face for a mouth. The eyes and nostrils are done in black, and the mouth with the same red as the cheeks, only with no white in it, and you must use a very small brush, that the lines may be fine.

Real artists do not use black, but several colors mixed together until they look like black. So if you have a whole paint box to choose from, use dark blue, red and a little black mixed together, or dark green, yellow and black, and the eyes will not look so staring.

Let the paint dry once more overnight, and then, taking the larger brush and some white paint, make the chin very white, blending the cheeks into it so there are no sharp, dividing lines, and in the same way blend the color where it touches the white of the forehead; let it dry for an hour, and the face is done.

Now dip the leaf into water, taking care not to wet the head. In a few moments it will be soft and pliable. Dry



it carefully with a soft towel, then cut it into four strips. The two outside lengths, which are to make the arms, should be cut up to within an inch and a half of the head, and the inside cut should be only half as long. Roll these strips in your fingers until they look like four ropes. Cut off the outside ones at the right length for the arms. Then lay the doll on its back on a piece of pasteboard and pin it down, putting pins at the shoulders in the arms, which should be stretched out a little away from the body, and in the legs. Turn the ends of the legs out at right angles, to make the feet, and pin them so.

Leave the kelp to dry for a few hours, and then dress it in tissue paper, and you will have as pretty a doll as one could wish.

The kelp babies must be handled very carefully in rainy weather, for when there is dampness in the air the kelp becomes so soft that a slight pressure will make a great

dent in the head. When this happens, take the little invalid to mamma, and she can lift the depressed part back into position with that most useful instrument of doll's surgery, the needle.

G. T. B.

## INTERESTING AMUSEMENT.

HOW TO ARRANGE LEAVES AND PRODUCE FINE PICTURES OF NATURE'S COLORING.

[London Tattler.] Mr. A. R. Porter of Liverpool is good enough to send me as a gift some perfectly delightful designs of faded and other leaves. My curiosity was excited as to how the thing was done and the fine colors produced, and in response to my inquiries I received the following information from Mr. Porter, which, I think, speaks for itself:

"With great pleasure I reply to your question as to how I proceed. From my collection of leaves I select those combining beauty of form with transparency and arrange them in designs according to taste, fixing them with gum

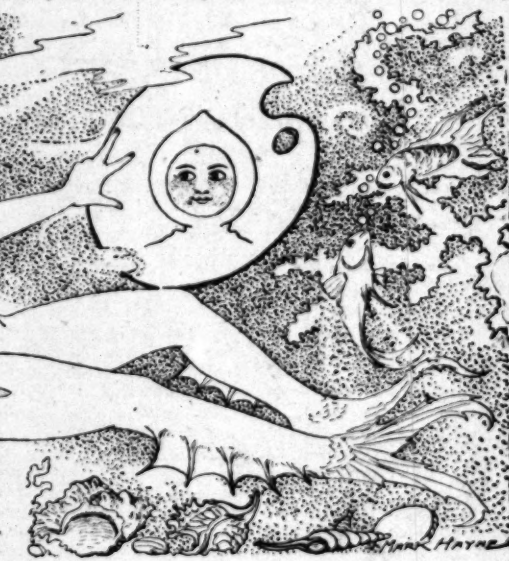


LEAF DESIGNS.

on very thin paper. When dry I wash off with a small brush and cold water any gum that may appear on the surface. To give the paper that rich appearance and make it transparent I coat the back of the design with a solution—castor oil, methylated spirit, and sulphuric ether—in equal proportions. I then press the design between two pieces of blotting paper. When thoroughly dry I place it in a photographic printing frame (to which glass is fitted) with the leaves uppermost. On the leaves I place a sheet of P. O. paper, with, of course, the sensitized side to the leaves, close the frame, and expose to the light.

"Leaves take two or three days to print unless the sun is strong. They should remain until apparently overprinted. When I think the photograph of the design is ready I take it out of the frame and put it in a bath of hypo, for ten or fifteen minutes. This bath soon disposes of the overprinting to which I have referred. No toning is necessary, but after the hypo bath the photograph must be well washed in cold running water for at least an hour. No camera is required. The first photo produced will be a negative. A positive is got by using the negative in exactly the same way as the design was used.

"My friends who have seen the pictures are astonished and delighted with the revelation of the beauties—generally hidden—of a faded leaf. Having retired from active official duty I find this a pleasant hobby, and as it is an inexpensive and easily-learned one some of the readers,



especially the young ones, the Tattler might like to try it. The leaves in the photograph have not been tinted in any way; they are just as the sun brought them out."

"I hired ten chorus girls in five minutes this morning," remarked Julian Mitchell, who wanted to show how busy he had been.

"Geewillikins!" exclaimed Jack Flaherty, manager of the Majestic Theater, "you are quick at figures."—[New York Times.

the commissariat department.

curried in the Indian coote section.

the commissariat department.



## Fashion's Demands for Spring

The "Hamburger" store is the only one that can meet your wish for stylish. With resident buyers in every principal market of the world with all that is newest and best in merchandise. If you cannot get it, you cannot find it elsewhere—and always remember that for Less." A child can shop here safely, for this is the "Safest Place."



## Easy Success

If you have Sun By cord work make be of atte

**Women's Tailored or Etamines;** made silk lined; are in bl skirts are unlined. value ever offered a

**Women's Tailored or gray mixtures** the jackets either lined, and have trimmed with bra correctly tailored in and perfect in fit.

**Women's Tailored Broadcloths, Tami** Eton shape with v shoulder and skirt jacket. They are most popular price offered at.....

**Women's Tailored mixtures;** have Et furnished with fa have unlined kilte very best of the po and offered at .....

**Women's Tailored plain or fancy Et** fancy Eton style; and buttons to m the suit is silk line Prices \$45.00, \$49.

### \$8.50 Silk Waists at \$3.95.

This assortment of colored silk waists have sold at \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50. A large assortment to select from. Some trimmed with lace ornaments; some tucked; the colors pink, blue; also white or black; choice Monday only, no mail or telephone orders..... **\$3.95**

SECOND FLOOR.

### \$3.00 Escorial Lace Collars at

400 in the lot. They are fine Escorial lace collars in a deep cream shade. They are 15 inches wide; some have stiff fronts. There is not a one in the lot worth less than \$3.00. Specially priced for Monday only, no mail or telephone orders, on bargain table main floor, at.....

**\$1.49**

### \$6.50 Silk Petticoats at \$5

All the newest shades of blue, tan, green; also black, are made with graduated plaited flounces; are correctly cut, newest in style and are the same that others sell at \$6.50. Our special offer for Monday **\$5.00** only; no mail or telephone orders at.....

SECOND FLOOR.

### All Wool Vigoroux Bieges, 68c

Fifteen pieces of these popular mixtures in green, gray, blue and brown; are a firm durable weave, spring weight, pure wool, 45 inches wide and would not be overpriced at \$1.00. Specially featured **68c** at per yard.....

### Women's \$1.50 Hose at 50c

At least one thousand pairs of women's fancy Lislethread hose; plaids, stripes, verticals, zig zags, and checks; made double sole, heel and toe. Priced for Monday only, no mail or telephone orders, **50c** at per pair.....

### Women's \$1 Underwear 50c

A small line of knit underwear—vests, pants and union suits; high neck, long sleeve or low neck; short sleeve and sleeveless; all styles of union suits. They are wool, Lisle fleeced or jersey ribbed cotton. Values up to \$1.00. Priced for Monday, only, **50c** per garment.....

### 40c American Nougat Candy Per Pound 22c

The finest nougat candy made—three flavors, strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate with different nut meats and the kind usually priced at 40c. Strictly fresh. Offered for Monday only with a 1 pound limit **22c** and no telephone orders.....

### 75c Bed Sheets 59c

One lot of ready-made bed sheets—slightly imperfect but are very serviceable; are 81x90 inch size and finished with a wide hem; are the kinds which usually sell at 75c. Priced for Monday, only, **59c**

**The Hamburger Store**



## HELLO! MR. GROCER,

PLEASE—"I want a package of BISHOP'S NUT BROWN SODAS, and be sure not to send any other. I have tried those "just as good" and found them far inferior to BISHOP'S NUT BROWNS which are

always fresh, crisp and dainty. Please send a 25c package. Good-bye!"

Telephone Your Grocer for Bishops.

## BISHOP & CO.,

Manufacturers of the largest variety of Food Products made by any one firm in America.



Rich, Aromatic, Delicious.



Coffee that never varies—the same today as yesterday—and the same tomorrow.

### Newmark's Hawaiian Blend

The best selected coffees grown in the tropics—carefully roasted, skillfully blended.

Sold only in pound packages—35 cents at all grocers.

Imported, roasted and packed by

**NEWMARK BROS.**  
Los Angeles.



"La Vida" Corsets—New spring models for women of heavy physique; are made low under arms; are medium long bust; have long dip hip and are extra well boned over hip with genuine whalebone and are bound with heavy silk ribbon and finished with wide fall of lace. Price..... **\$5.00**

"La Vida" Corsets—Newest spring models for women of heavy physique; are made low under arms; are medium long bust; have long dip hip and are extra well boned over hip with genuine whalebone and are bound with heavy silk ribbon and finished with wide fall of lace. Price..... **\$7.50**

band fan over abdomen to support undue stoutness and are of embroidered silk. Balise piped with corresponding shade of silk; are bound with genuine whalebone and finished with wide fall of lace and ribbon. Price..... **\$12.50**

"La Vida" Corsets—the very newest shape of this best of all American made corsets on French model. They are for women of average figure; medium bust; long dip hip; boned with genuine whalebone and are of embroidered silk Balise. Price..... **\$15.00**

"Royal Regent" Corsets—newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; deep half hip with supporters on both front and side and are made of white balise trimmed with wide fall of lace and ribbon. Price..... **\$1.50**

"Royal Regent" Corset—the newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; have medium bust, extreme length of hip and abdomen and are extra well boned over hip; are made of white Coutil or black Lasting Cloth; bound with silk ribbon and finished with wide fall of lace. Price..... **\$3.50**

"Royal Regent" Corsets—newest spring model for women of average figure; have medium bust; long dip hip and broad fan over abdomen; are of white or pink silk Balise and trimmed with wide fall of lace and broad satin ribbon bow. These are the very best of this line of corsets. Price..... **\$5.00**

SECOND FLOOR.

### Under-price Notion Values.

These Prices Monday Only.

7c pin cubes, jet or assorted heads, 5c.  
10c finishing braid 6 yards, 5c.  
5c tape measures, 10c.  
10c pearl buttons, 2 doz. per card, 5c.  
15c hose supporters, hook-on kind, 10c.  
5c corset steel—white, black or gray, 5c.  
3c cotton tape—3 yds. black only, 1c.  
5c dress bone, black or gray, 2c.  
15c collar stiffening, black or gray, per yard, 3c.  
20c dress shields, colorless and washable, 10c.  
5c paper needles, 25 to paper, 2c.

### Moth Insurance

Is just the thing you need to protect that handsome fur garment or boa during the warm weather.

It really doesn't pay to pack clothes away at home—when cold storage is so convenient and inexpensive—so absolutely safe.

We guarantee to protect goods from fire, theft or moths; to return them in as good condition as when received.

No folding nor wrinkling; no odor of disinfectants. Clothes are hung in clean, bright, cold rooms—that is the secret. They are subject to the owner's inspection at any time.

Phone for booklet and price list. We store carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture—in fact, anything subject to moth ravages.

Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Co.  
Branch Plant 4th St. and Central Ave.  
Phone Exchange 6.



sizes in the lot and they are in fashionable shapes for spring and summer wear. Can not be duplicated at any other store in the city under \$5.00. Priced for Monday only at..... **\$3.95**

### Women's Street and Dress

4000 Belts at Less Than Cost to Manufacturer.

Our New York buying organization, in connection with a buyer, who has but recently returned from a trip to the manufacturing district and has a lot of 4000 Belts which were left over from orders after filling their Spring orders. The prices were such that we can price them to you at values would pay for the same goods at wholesale. Special values will attest:

**\$2.25 and \$2.50 Belts**—Taffets and pure satin; also fancy silk web in broad and narrow effects; unique buckles. This is an assortment of street and evening creations, and will be priced for this sale at, choice..... **97c**

**\$1.75 and \$2.00 Belts**—700 in the lot. Silk, satin and braided belts, plaids and color combinations; various styles at less than cost of production, for they will be offered at, choice..... **67c**

**\$1.00 and \$1.25 Belts**—greenish, satin or in the new styles and all styles double the sale price offered at, choice.....

**50c and 75c Belts**—They are pajama and fancy styles and all styles all in the lot one in the lot. Choice, for this sale.....

XXIII<sup>rd</sup> YEAR

MASON OP  
THE

GRAND OPE  
EVERY NIGHT

WALDECK  
10,000 DOLLARS

MOROSCO'S  
THE HILL

RPHEUM—M  
EVERY NIGHT

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THEY WERE A BILL

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OPEN AIR

WOMAN'S CL  
THIS AFTER

MR. PEJE STOR  
101.00 and on sale at 100.00

Mr. Ho  
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Super  
CATA CATALIN  
Steamer

IN-HAND STA  
GLASS BOTTOM BO

HOTEL  
THE METROPOLITAN

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WAYING SIXTH

Strich Farm, Bal  
San Francisco

CEANIC S. S. COM  
101.00 and on sale at 100.00

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101.00 and on sale at 100.00

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Associated Press—P.M.  
March 21—An earth